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(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 10, 1979/Vaisakha 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at half past ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway Wagons

*1073 SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the requirement of railway wagons and the availability thereof; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make more railway wagons available to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PRF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Railways which was set up by the Planning Commission in 1977, had assessed the requirement of 1,12,025 wagons (in terms of 4-Wheelers) both on additional and replacement accounts in the Five Year Plan period 1978—83 over and above the existing availability of 5,32,424 B.G. and M.G. wagons as on 31-3-78. The Planning Commission, however, made a provision for only 73,000 wagons in the draft 5-Year Plan for 1978—83.

Procurement of wagons is arranged by the Railways taking into account the traffic demands and the availability of funds from year to year. Consistent with the allocation of funds in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80, the procurement of 13,100 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers has been planned during the year.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the statement by the Hon. Minister, the requirement of wagons is 1,12,025 both on additional and replacement accounts in the Five Year Plan for 1978—83 over and above the existing availability of 5,32,424 both of broad-guage and meter-guage as on 31-3-78. The Planning Commission has made a provision of only 73,000 wagons in the draft Five Year Plan for 1978—83. There is a big gap between the requirement and the supply of wagons. Take the case of Punjab. First, we need 57,000 wagons for steam coal and for hard coke, we need 12,000 wagons. But the Coal Ministry have allocated 36,000 wagons for steam coal and only 6600 wagons for hard coke.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: Other questions are also important.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: It is more important for our region.

I am sorry to narrate that only 50 per cent has been made available

in 1978. What a hard fact for our region. Although our allocation was reduced to 50 per cent, again the Railway Ministry reduced it further by 50 per cent. We are getting almost 25 per cent of the assessed capacity. The hon. Minister is the most competent man and almost in a way a hat-trick winner. In Punjab, we are contributing about 70 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat for the central pool. Foodgrains are very important for the country. If we produce foodgrains and they are lying in the open shed, who is responsible for the wastage, deterioration and shortage of grains? Our demand is that at least 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains must be moved from Punjab every month so that at least 60 lakh tonnes of production is moved from Punjab every year. The Minister must be aware that there was a movement of only 3.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains monthly in 1978 from Punjab. This is the originating traffic. For terminating Traffic, I have already told that we are not getting coal.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow a debate

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: What steps are being taken to increase the originating as well as the terminating traffic from Punjab?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have carefully listened to the inaugural of address of the hon. Member in the question hour. But I will come only to the question. In the first part, he has repeated my written statement orally. The figures which I had given are on the basis of the initial group that was set up by the Planning Commission. Answer to the second part of his question is, it is true that certain difficulties are met. Initially when certain targets were fixed and allocations were made, as he has indicated, they were worked out on the basis of the assumption that the turndown of the wagons will be 11.7 days. Due to change in the traffic pattern, the turn-down of the wagons today has gone up to more than 14.5 days. On the basis of 13 days, the newly re-constituted Group of the Planning Commission is now trying to assess the wagon needs and the same are now placed at 1,58,525. It is reliably learnt that they are likely to recommend 92,500 on the basis of these allocations. We are not able to state what exactly will be the final allocation. It will be our constant endeavour to see that more allocations are actually secured from the Planning Commission and the needs are met.

As far as the installed capacity is concerned, in the end, I may say that it is only 22,760 whereas, apart from the pending order as on 1-4-1979 of 27,377 wagons, additional order we have placed is 21,000 and if we take all that into account, the total additional order we have placed is 48,377. We will try our best to see that the shortfalls are met.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Clear RR for foodgrains is being issued only at light stations, although our need is that it should be issued at more than 50 per cent of the stations. I think the Minister wil take a long time for making arangements to isue RR island platforms at more stations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will try to make the long time as short as possible.

PROF. DLIP CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the serious and acute shortage of essential commodities due to shortage of wagons in the eastern regions particularly Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. What specific steps are being taken by the Minister in order to remove the shortage of supplies in wagons for carrying the essential articles?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is true that as far as the Eastern sector and the North Eastern sector is concerned, there are certain difficulties. I recently had a talk with the

Chief Minister of Tripura and also the Minister of Mizoram and Assam and we are trying to evolve a new arrangement by which the commodities will be brought by broadgauge upto Bongaigaon and from there, they will try to lift them up by motor transport and in this respect we are also trying to contact the Defence authorities so that more than 8,000 trucks which are available with them might be used for this transport and once that is done before the monsoon, we will take care of the commodities that must reach the sensitive areas in time.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: As per the Minister's reply, he has given orders for nearly 40000 wagons. Actually, the Planning Commission has given, for 1979-80, according to the Statement laid on the Table, 13900 wagons, but it may not be even 9 per cent of the total requirement of wagons. In the south, especially, from the thermal stations there is a huge demand for wagons for lifting coal. The Railway Minister may tell us how many wagons he has received so far out of the 13000 and how many wagons he has given to the Southern Railway, especially for lifting coal and salt which are very much needed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the 1979-80 budget allocations are concerned, they are for the production of 13100 wagons, both in the public sector as well as in the private sector. The allocations in the Sixth Plan are really for 73000 wagons for the entire plan. No doubt, on the basis of this we have to place orders for more than the installed capacity. The 48000 I had referred to are the pending orders plus the additional 21000. I am sure that if we are able to get these delivered we will be able to solve the problem. There is only one constraint: the constraint is that even when the manufactured wagons are ready, some of them are stable for want of wheel-sets. Here, our difficulty has been that, as far as wheel-sets are concerned...

MR. SPEAKER: You had mentioned that earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, I have already mentioned it and I need not repeat it. If you want, I will repeat it; otherwise, I have given the figures several times in this House.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: I asked how many wagons you have received so far out of the 13000 in 1979-80

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as 1979-80 is concerned, we have just started the year now....

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Five months are over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the last lot is concerned, I shall tell you exactly what were the orders placed in 1978-79 the production in terms of four-wheelers was from the industry, 10470 and from the Railway workshops 1586—that is, more than our capacity. Therefore, the total was 12056. That is exactly the position. So, 12056 is the actual delivery. (Interruptions).

Delay in Delivery of Ships

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*1075. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main reasons for delay in the delivery of 75,000 dwt. ship being constructed by Cochin Shipyard;

(b) which are the other Ships which have become due for delivery but will be delayed heavily; and

(c) have Government taken action against officers responsible for these delays causing heavy financial losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (c). The first ship of 75,000 DWT, the largest vessel so far undertaken in India, was planned to be constructed by the Shipyard in a period of 30 months. To achieve this, the keel of the vessel was laid in February 1976 even before all facilities, including Building Dock etc. were ready. The delivery schedule could not be achieved by the Shipyard mainly due to the delay in commissioning of a 150 Ton Goliath Gantry Crane by the manufacturers. This crane is being constructed indigenously for the first time. The matter is being considered by the Government so far as the part of the officers in not achieving the target is concerned.

(b) As on date no other ship has become due for delivery: Construction of the second ship has already been undertaken and with the commissioning of the 150 ton crane the work is expected to be completed without heavy delay.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि 150 टन क्रेन तैयार न होने के कारण जहाजों का निर्माण समय पर पूरा नहीं हो सका । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इंजीनियर जो इस के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं उन्होंने इन क्रनों की पहली आवश्यकता नहीं समझी ?

श्री चांद राम : आवश्यकता तो समझी थी लेकिन क्योंकि ये देश में पहली बार बनाए जा रहे हैं, इस लिए कुदरती तौर पर देर हुई है । अगले महीने यानी जून के महीने में इस को कमीशन कर दिया जाएगा । पहला जो एक ट्रायल हुआ है, उस में वह वह पास नहीं हो पाया अब दूसरा ट्रायल जून में होगा और शायद वह उस टेस्ट में पास हो जाए ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह विक्रम : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन अधिकारीयों ने, जिन्होंने यह विलम्ब किया है और जिस विलम्ब के कारण हजारों रुपयों का गोलमाल हुआ होगा क्योंकि justice delayed means justice denied, so also, 'Nirman' delayed means 'Nirman' denied. उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही आप ने की है । आप निश्चित बताएं कि जो लोग इनके लिए रेस्पोंसीबिल हैं, उन के खिलाफ आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? जो लोग रेस्पोंसीबिल पाए जाएंगे, उन के खिलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री चांद राम : इस के बारे में मैं दो बार गया हूं और क्रेन को भी मैंने देखा है । जो क्रेन सन् 1978 में कम्पलीट होने चाहिए थे, वह अभी तक नहीं हुए हैं और उन के जून 1979 में कम्पलीट होने की उम्मीद है । जहां तक डिले का सवाल है, उस के लिए काफी चिन्ता रही है और क्रेन के न बनने की वजह से जहाजों के बनने में भी डिले हुई है । पहले यह क्रेन पूरे हो जाएं, फिर बाद डिले के लिए रेस्पोन्सीबिल लोगों के बारे में जांच करेंगे ।

श्री सुरथ बहादुर शाह : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से सम्बन्धित मेरा सवाल है ।

When the work was started and construction was to be completed, was he not aware that a crane was necessary and it would be needed?

उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि क्रेन के पूरा हो जाने के बाद काम हो जाएगा, मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या क्रेन के बगैर ही काम शुरू हो गया था ?

श्री चांद राम : कुछ काम ऐसा है, जो क्रेन के बगैर बगैर शुरू हो सकता था । ऐसा अन्दाजा था कि जब तक क्रेन बन कर पूरा होगा, बाकी का आज का काम पूरा हो जाएगा, लेकिन क्रेन पूरा नहीं हुआ । अब जब क्रेन बन कर तैयार हो जाएगे, तब जो काम फाइनल स्टेजेज में शिप बनाना का है, वह अब हो पाएगा, इस लिए शिपयार्ड बनता रहा है और साथ साथ क्रेन भी बनते रहे हैं लेकिन ट्रायल में सही उतरने पर जहाज का जो ऊपर का हिस्सा है, बाकी जो हिस्सा रह गया है, जो अभी नहीं बन पाया है, वह पूरा किया जाएगा ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, in his answer, the hon. Minister has said that the work of the crane could not be completed in time. But there is an important aspect of the matter. Is it not the fact that it was the result of faulty planning of the Government or the concerned authority who did not know sufficiently in advance that such a crane would be essential for building ships? Secondly, when it came to the notice of the Government what action they had taken and when the hon. Minister says that no official was responsible, let him tell the House who exactly or what authority was responsible for the delay in the manufacture of the crane. There is no use saying that they are indigenously

attempting to construct the crane, but they have failed miserably. I would like to know the reaction of the Minister.

SHRI CHAND RAM: The construction of this crane was started in January 1973 and it was to have been completed in 24 months, that is, by January 1975. But somehow it had not been completed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHAND RAM: As I said, this is the first type of crane that is being constructed in India; and the contract is with the Chitram and Company which is constructing this crane. Knowhow was not immediately available with this company. They have some foreign collaborator. There have been certain labour problems and technical problems with this company, and we have been impressing upon the Chairman of the Shipyard to get this completed in time. Somehow, this has not been completed.

(Interruptions)

What can I say? There are many legal complications. If I had cancelled the order, he could have gone to the court involving us unnecessarily in suit without making any progress with regard to completion of this work. There are many problems. Therefore, we have to put up with this delay. Now I hope that by mid June, this will be completed.

Ancient 'Amchi' System of Treatment

*1076. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop and encourage the ancient science of treatment 'Amchi' in the frontier region of Ladakh based on indigenous herbs, medicinal plants and other nature derived elements;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to help research and investigation of the 'Amchi' system; and

(c) whether adequate funds will be provided for a research institute in Ladakh and what are the other steps suggested to encourage and give financial assistance to the 'Amchis' and save this ancient glorious system from whithering?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is considering the establishment of a Regional Research Centre at Jammu/Leh for the development and encouragement of Amchi System and necessary funds have been provided for this purpose.

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 49 वें आयुर्वेद महा सम्मेलन के उद्घाटन भाषण में प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने कहा था—"आयुर्वेद सम्पूर्ण चिकित्सा पद्धति है। उसके पूरे उपयोग से ही हम सारी जनता को स्वास्थ्य के साधन पहुंचा सकते है। आयुर्वेद को हम विशेष कर अपने देहातो में ज्यादा लोगों को पहुंचा सकते है।"

लद्दाख में अमची एक प्रकार से आयुर्वेद पद्धति है। वह वनस्पति तथा जड़ी-बूटी पर आधारित है। इसका उपयोग राष्ट्र के लिए हितकारी है। लेह में एक अमची रिसर्च सेंटर स्थापित किया गया है किन्तु उसके लिए धन की कमी है। वहां स्टाफ भी पूरा नहीं है और बिल्डिंग की भी कमी है। मै जानना चाहती हूं कि लद्दाख के इस प्राचीन विज्ञान को लुप्त होने से बचाने के लिए क्या सरकार इस रिसर्च सेंटर का विस्तार करेगा ताकि अमची के विद्वान् गांव वालो को और सहयोग पहुचा सकें ? इस वर्ष कितनी रकम अमची रिसर्च सेंटर को दी गई है और उसके विस्तार के बारे मे सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is one system of Ayurveda.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the Government is fully aware of the need to take steps to preserve this ancient system of medicine which has been prevalent in the area to which the hon. Member referred: and as the hon. Member has herself said that an 'Amchi' research unit

has been set up in Leh. A number of steps have been taken by the Government, first of all, to study the existing medical literature in the Amchi system to unearth rare manuscripts which contain knowledge in this system of medicine, to translate them and make them available in other language as well, to conduct surveys which would enable us to locate and identify herbs, minerals and other materials that are being used and that can be used in the Amchi system. All these steps have been taken. And in addition, it has now been decided to have a regional research centre at Jammu/Leh. What at present exists, as the hon. Member said, is a research unit. But the proposal now is to set up a fullfledged regional research centre at Jammu/Leh; and this centre will be responsible for accelerating the progress of work in the Amchi research unit at Leh as well. And therefore, it is evident that steps are being taken to devote more and more attention to the identification of what can be done, the potential of this system of medicine, and the practice of this system of medicine.

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि अपनी चिकित्सा पद्धति में जानकारी देने वाले सरल हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने पर क्या सरकार विचार करेगी ताकि सारे देश की जनता और विशेषकर गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों में यह अधिक लोकप्रिय हो सके ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि इस साल इस के लिए कितनी रकम रखी गई है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As I said in the answer to the first supplementary that the hon. member asked, the effort at present is to locate these manuscripts most of which are in the Tibetian language and having located them the attempt is to get them translated into Hindi, English and other regional languages to ensure that more and more medical practitioners as well as members of the general public are made aware of the potentiality of this ancient and useful system of medicine.

At the moment the proposal is to spend Rs. 2.28 lakhs in the Regional Research Centre. As and when it is found possible to bring out translations of these books the requisite money will be found.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Inspite of the questions and answers I am not in a position to know what is this 'Amchi' and for what disease is this treatment being given? Instead of one Member and the Ministers knowing it, let all the hon. members know. We are interested in knowing it.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : सवालों का जवाब देने के लिए न तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ही मौजूद हैं और न भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री। उनको मौजूद होना चाहिये था।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Government answers questions. It is not the question of who is answering it. If the hon. member has any supplementaries which the hon. Speaker allows, I shall be glad to answer them.

The Amchi system is a very ancient system of medicine that is prevalent in Ladakh and other regions on the border of Tibet. It is believed that many of the original classical works in the Amchi system are based on Ayurvedic texts and also knowledge that has been acquired as a result of further study, experimentation and innovation, but broad (*Interruptions*) This is unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: This is one of the systems.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: What more do you want me to say? If it is not only the question hour, but also that quiz hour, I am prepared for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you may be prepared but I am not prepared.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The more is the pity on both sides, but the more is the credit for you.

MR. SPEAKER: Like any other system, it is one of the systems.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: For what disease is this medicine given, he has not reply to it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the whole medical system. Suppose it is an Ayurvedic system, for what disease it is, can you answer that?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I can answer in two sentences.

This system of medicine deals with all the common diseases that are prevalent in the area. But it is particularly well known for treatment of diseases in clinical conditions like arthritis, rheumatic pains and gastro-intestinal diseases. If further information is required and if you allow another question, I shall answer.

Herbs in Meghalaya

*1079. SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the plant and large variety of medicinal herbs grown in Meghalaya and particularly the Garo hills;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted so far in this regard;

(c) whether there are any proposals for preservation, growth and expansion of these medicinal plants and their commercial use; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Government of India are generally aware of the availability of medicinal herbs in Meghalaya.

(b) No regular survey has been conducted. However, teams have visited Meghalaya to collect certain herbs required for research studies under the auspices of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I am very happy that Government is very much aware of the existence of these medicinal plants and herbs in Meghalaya. But in this context I would like to impress upon the Government that because of the peculiar system of jhum cultivation which is also known as the shifting cultivation in our area, these medicinal plants in Meghalaya particularly in my district, Garo Hills District, have been damaged to such an extent that these plants are becoming completely extinct by this time. Another thing I would like to say is that though the Minister has said that no research work has been done or these plants, I remember that the Regional Research Centre in Jorhat did conduct some sort of a survey on these and they have found that these medicinal plants are really existing there. In view of the danger of their being destroyed by them cultivation and shifting cultivation, I would like to know from the Minister as to how soon the survey will be conducted? What is the report of the team that has visited the place and what are their findings?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There is a project at the Government Ayurvedic College at Gauhati for carrying out medico-botanical surveys in the forest areas of Assam and the neighbouring States. Under this survey many parts of the State of Meghalaya have been surveyed, and teams have visited these areas and observed about many plants. I do not think it will be your ruling that I should read out the names of the plants

concerned. Therefore, the point is that the Government is aware of the existence of a wide variety of medicinal plants and herbs in this region. Government is concerned about them, studying them, surveying them and protecting them.

Recently, there has also been a decision to set up two regional research centres in that area, that is in the North-eastern zone. One will be located in Assam. This will cover the regions to which the hon. Member referred. The other will be located in Arunachal. These two centres will be conducting a systematic medico-botanical survey.

In answer to the hon. Member's earlier question, I said that no regular survey has been conducted. I did not say that no survey at all has been conducted. It is because the earlier survey as part of the general survey was conducted from elsewhere and was not oriented specifically to the Garo Hills to which the question referred.

Now, the hon. Member has talked of the dangers to these herbs and plants that arise because of the system of jhum cultivation, and he has given valuable information. There is no doubt that the Government must take steps to protect these rare herbs and plants and to ensure their utilisation.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: May I know whether any amount has been sanctioned in this financial year towards surveying these areas?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: An amount of Rs. 2.6 lakh has been earmarked for this Centre that I referred to which will be located in Assam for the survey of these areas.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The amount provides shows that there is no research really proposed to be done. The Minister is merely dependent on ayurvedic research. But it is a medicinal research. I would like to know whether there is a proper resarch on these herbal plants which are very necessary because all the medical findings today are dependent on herbs? In the monsoon season, the entire area will be full of herbs that could be utilised for human welfare.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The main question was about the survey, and not about medical research. On the question of survey, I answered him that this is what has been done and this is what is proposed to be done. On the general question of research, undoubtedly, that is a major question which has to be tackled in a different manner.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Still today in the rural areas a far greater number of people are being treated with Ayurvedic Medicine and allopathy has not made its dent in the rural areas as yet. It is so costly that villagers cannot resort to this sort of medicine. We are also sorry for the apathetic way in which Government is proceeding towards Ayurveda.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on herbs in Meghalya and Garo hills.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: So, there should be a proper survey wherever herbs are available so that proper medicine can be produced from them and supplied to the villagers at cheap price. What has the Government done in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion.

SHRI RAVIDRA VARMA: As you will see, the main question was about the survey in Meghalaya. But, Sir, the Government is well aware of the potentiality of Ayurveda, and the special significance of Ayurveda in dealing with the problem of ensuring medical services and attent on to our people in far-flung areas. I

think the House Knows that in recent years more emphasis has been placed on Ayurveda to correct the imbalance that existed earlier. As far as the result is concerned, I do not know who will be able to assess the result in such a short time. It is a question of longer duration, but the orientation is very elear and undeniable.

Dhanbad-Sindri Passenger Train

*1080 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the long standing demand for running Dhanbad-Sindri passenger train in Eastern Railway *via* Pradhan Khanta for which lines are already there; and

(b) whether a study was provided in this direction to consider its viability and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion to introduce a passenger train between Dhanbad and Sindri via Pradhan Khunta has been examined. The section from Pradhan Khunta to Patherdih via Sindri is fit for freight trains only and is primarily intended for movement of coal and raw materials and finished products to and from the fertiliser plant at Sindri. Introduction of passenger trains to Sindri via Pradhan Khunta would involve making the line fit for Passenger carrying trains at an estimated cost of about Rs. 95 lakhs, besides the provision of stations, platforms, and other passenger amenities as well as terminal facilities for servicing and maintenance of passenger rakes. The area through which the railway line from Dhanbad to Sindri via Pradhan Khunta passes is very sparcely populated. Running of passenger trains, therefore, will only serve the few passengers from/to Sindri and the additional expenditure will not be commercially justified. There are good roads linking Sindri with Dhanbad and roads services are efficient and fast. Passenger trains, if run between Dhanbad and Sindri over the present goods line via Pradhan Khunta, will require a journey time far in excess of the time taken by the road services and therefore are not expected to be popular.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, anybody who has ever travelled on the Dhanbad-Sindri road would shudder to read this statement. However, I am not interested in Supplementary that much as I am interested in having a passenger train. And you know, no Supplementary question can produce a pasesnger train. It can fetch only a good answer, a nice answer in the negative.

Sir, the entire statement is not based on facts. You will be surprised to know that the economic viability has been questioned in the statement. Sindri is the biggest fertilizer factory having a population of 50,000 and Dhanbad is one of the industrial centres having two lakhs of population and the railway line is already there. Stations are already there and the line passes through a locality with 75,000 people and even after that it is the same answer that this area is sparcely populated. May I know from the Railway Minister what is the criterion of coming or jumping to the conclusion that the economic viability would not be there in running the passenger train in that line and that area is sparely populated? What is the criterion in deciding and coming to the conclusion like this?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Sir, a detailed study has been made in connection with the provision of services between Dhanbad and Sindri via Pradhan Khunta Station but it has not been found feasible for the following reasons:

Pradhan Khunta Station is on the Grand Chord line between Dhanbad and Asansol at a distance of 10 Kms. from Dhanbad. The line from Pradhan Khunta to Sindri is fit only for freight services and was provided for movement of coal mostly to steel plants and also of raw materials/finished products to and from the Sindri Unit of the Fertiliser Corporation. The line leading from Pradhan Khunta to Sindri also connects Pathardih Yard which is a major coal depot. If the passenger trains are required to run on the Pradhan Khunta—Sindri line, it will be necessary to make a railway track fit for carrying passengers. It is a distance of 10 Kms. The line which is there is meant for carrying coal. We have to spend Rs. 1 crore. The bus service is better than the train service.

बस में आधा घंटा लगता है, जब कि ट्रेन में ज्यादा वक्त लगेगा। इसलिये वह अनन-सेसरी खर्च क्यों किया जाये ?

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is a very serious thing and it should not be taken that way. I do not blame you. You are telling what you have been fed. But you have been wrongly fed. That route is not for carrying coal. For carrying coal, they have got another line. The second point is that they have to carry coal to Sindri Plant. Previously, Sindri plant used to be a coal-based fertiliser plant. Now it has been changed to naphta based plant. You need not carry coal to Sindri Plant. That route will be free. The route from Dhanbad to Sindri is not small. That is a round about one and the length of the route is 18 miles and that route runs to the heart of the coal field and it is being used for the transportation of coal. The fact must be known. Due to fire in the colliery area, there are accidents on the route and several time the road is blocked. BCCL is planning even to evacuate Jharia so that the entire coal of that area can be taken up. In view of all these things, I would like to know whether the Minister will again reconsider the viability and have a joint study conducted by the officials and the people's representatives of that area so as to give us the correct position.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I have given him the correct position and we cannot do it at this time.

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी : पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह एक विशेष भूखंड के बारे में है । हम देखते हैं कि हर महीने किसी न किसी नई फास्ट ट्रेन का उद्घाटन करने के लिये बटन दबाया जाता है जब कि पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज के प्रति रेलवे मंत्रालय की बहुत उपेक्षा है । पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज में स्थान न होने की वजह से लोग छत पर चढ़ कर यात्रा करते हैं, और इस कारण लोग वहां से गिर कर मरते रहते हैं । मंत्री महोदय रोज सर्वोदय एक्सप्रैस या किसी दूसरी एक एक्सप्रैस का उद्घाटन करते रहते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पैसेन्जर गाड़ियों की तरफ से भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने एक जेनेरल क्वेस्चन पूछा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस क्वेश्चन में नहीं उठता है ।

It does not arise.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister in his reply has stated that from Dhanbad to Sindri viz. Pradhan Khunta, the route is mainly for carrying coal and other things. But there is a railway line and there are stations. The Railway Ministry has got some social obligation to the nation. It is a very important and backward area also. He has stated that we will have to spend Rs. 95 lakhs for this. But still we want to know, why you are not introducing passenger trains from Dhanbad to Sindri. Both these places are important. Dhanbad is a coal belt area, industrially developed and Sindri is also an industrially developed area. So, for connection of these two industrially developed areas, are you ready to introduce one passenger train from Sindri to Dhanbad?

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय महोदय, मैंने बुक में यह बता दिया है कि इस में लाभ नहीं है । टेन किलोमीटर्स की डिस्टेंस के लिए यह नहीं है । हमारे पास और इम्पोर्टेंट सबजेक्ट्स हैं जिस के लिए हम ने बनाया है ..(व्यवधान). कोयला ढोने के लिए यह है । इम्पार्टेंस उस की यह है कि कोयला ढोना है और कोयला उन फैक्ट्रियों में पहुंचाना है । जहां तक पैसेंजर गाड़ियों का सवाल है, रेलवे मंत्रालय उस को इग्नोर नहीं कर रहा है ।

Medical Treatment of Acharya J. B. Kripalani

*1081. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took any steps for ensuring effective, timely and expert medical attention and treatment of Acharya J. B. Kripalani;

(b) if so, what were they and with what results and expenses; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The Government of Gujarat took immediate and effective steps for the proper treatment of Acharya J. B. Kripalani when he took ill at Ahmedabad. He was admitted to the hospital on 27th March, 1979, where the best possible treatment was provided to him. His condition improved considerably at Ahmedabad and he was shifted by a Government plane to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on 27th April, 1979 where he is undergoing further treatment and is progressing.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not answered one part of the question in regard to the expenses incurred; i.e. part (b).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1576/-

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am very happy that our respected Acharya Kripalaniji is progressing satisfactorily. I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of the entire House and perhaps of the whole country also, when I wish him long life and good health for his services to our motherland. I am also happy that the Minister has said in the answer that the Government of Gujarat took immediate and effective steps at Ahmedabad. He was kept in the Government Hospital at Ahmedabad for one month from 27th March to 27th April. I naturally visited, like many others, Acharyaji at Ahmedabad several times and found him progressing and improving. I am glad to say this because there was a point raised by one of our colleagues that Acharyaji should be transferred immediately from Ahmedabad to Delhi on the assumption that at Ahmedabad there was no proper care etc. As a matter of fact, you will be glad to know that he wanted me to convey to this House his greateful thanks not only for the concern shown by Parliament but for the excellent care he received at Ahmedabad not only medical treatment but the affectionate care of thousands of people and admires of Kripalaniji. At one time he was the Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, you know that.

How what prompted the Government to shift him from the Ahmedabad Civil Hospital, where he was recouping well, to the All India Medical Institute of Delhi? Was it because certain ailment which he had, perhaps, required attention at Delhi because facilities were lacking in Ahmedabad? What was the reason?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Hon. Member is right when he says that the best possible medical attention

was extended to the Acharya when he was under treatment in Ahmedabad. In fact, the very day he took ill on the 26th March, the Chief Minister took immediate action to ensure that the Acharya received all the medical attention that he needed. When it was discovered on the 27th that hospitalisation was necessary to give him proper treatment, since he was suffering at that time from Bronchitis, fever and weakness, he was moved to the Civil Hospital where a team of senior Doctors were in attendance on him. Both Acharya Kripalani as well as his associates were completely satisfied with the devoted attention that was extended to him by this team of senior Doctors, some of whom happened to be Acharyaji's students. Therefore, it is not only a question of professional medical attention, but of the devotion that a student and disciple brings to bear in the case of a man who is the receipient of so much national respect and affection. Therefore, there was no question of proper medical attention not being given to him, or of proper medical attention not being available in a city like Ahmedabad. But it was considered that since hospitalisation was necessary for a further period, it may be advisable to bring him over to Delhi since he is a resident of Delhi. The decision to bring him to Delhi was taken in consultation with him he himself felt that he should come to Delhi. Therefore he was brought to the All India Medical Institute where all the further treatment necessary is being given to him. He is now in fairly good health and is making good progress and he even took a ride in a car a few days ago. He is able to walk a little and is in a much better condition than before.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am grateful to my esteemed friend for giving such a detailed and complete answer. Persons like Acharya Kripalani and Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan are our national assets and their health is the concern of all of us and anything happens to them—even a small thing—brings us anxiety. The hon. Minister in his reply has said that he is progressing well. Now that Kripalaniji has been brought to Delhi—in fact last week Mr. H.V. Kamath and I had the privilege of meeting him in the hospital here in Delhi and we were with him for some time—may I know whether further medical examinations in the All India Medical Institute of Delhi have indicated any particular ailment which Acharyaji is suffering from or is it just the advance age of 93 or more that is responsible for his general debility and weakness? If so, what specific concrete action has been taken in terms of medical assistance and medicines and other requirements so that Acharyaji recoups his health and is with us like Jayaprakashji in Bombay, for many years to come?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And is it connected with the Emergency?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not know why my friend brings extraneous things in a matter which is non-controversial.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I do not understand why my hon. friend Mr. Mavalankar, should feel so annoyed if any one's conscience speaks for itself. Now, as far as his main question is concerned, the Government is very well aware of the necessity to ensure that full medical attention in terms of services as well as medicines is made available to Acharya Kripalani and therefore there will be nothing lacking as far as the treatment of Acharya Kripalani is concerned. He asked me about what the ailments were. As he himself said primarily it is a matter of ability to recover at a certain stage in life, especially when one is advanced in age. Apart from that, he has also some difficulty as far as the frequency of urination is concerned. This matter is being attended to, and I do not think it is necessary for me to give a detailed history of treatment at this

moment. But I can assure the House that every effort will be made to see that the best possible medical treatment is given to Acharyaji.

USSR Warships in Indian Ocean

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*1082. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 14th April, 1979 stating that Russian task force has entered Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to such a move?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have consistently advocated that the Indian Ocean should be made a zone of peace free from great power naval presence and rivalries. It has been our fear that the increase in the naval presence of one super power leads to the corresponding increase in the naval presence of the other. We feel more than ever that USA and USSR should resume talks with a view to the limitation and eventual elimination of their naval presence in the Inidan Ocean.

श्री चिमन भाई एच० शुक्ल : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कोसिगिन साहब जब भारत पधारे थे तो उन्होंने बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें की थी, चाइना को गाली देने से भी बाज नहीं आए थे। दूसरी ओर इंडियन ओशन में रशियन स्टाक फोर्स के आने की खबर है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका के साथ बातचीत जब होगी तब होगी, अभी आप क्या करने के लिए सोच रहे हैं जिस से कि इंडियन ओशन में महाशक्तियों की होड़ न बढ़े?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोवियत संघ के प्रधान मंत्री जब भारत पधारे थे तो हिन्द महासागर के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी। सोवियत संघ अमरीका के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार है। सोवियत संघ ने यह भी हमें सूचित किया है कि जब यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के तत्वाधान में तटवर्ती देशों का सम्मेलन होगा तो सोवियत संघ उस में प्रेक्षक के रूप में भाग लेगा और अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करने के लिए वक्तव्य भी देगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment Exchange in South for Seamen

*1074. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Seamen from Madras, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government have considered the feasibility of opening Employment Exchanges for recruiting Seamen at important places in the South like Tuticorin, Madras etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) 5635 from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A proposal to open Seamen's Employment Office in Madras was considered and dropped as not feasible on administrative and economic grounds.

Loss to Indians in Uganda

*1077. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Indian origin in Uganda are safe or they fled outside the country during the disturbances there;

(b) if so, whether all such persons who had left Uganda have desired to come back to Uganda;

(c) if so, whether the new Government of Uganda has been urged by the Indian Government to allow them;

(d) whether many Indians lost their property which was damaged due to internal disturbances there;

(e) whether the Union Government has taken up this issue with the new Uganda Government; and

(f) whether India has recognised the new Government of Uganda?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). Before the outbreak of the recent disturbances in Uganda, there were about 400 Indian citizens including their family members residing there. As the security situation deteriorated, many of them left Uganda on their own. Between the 30th March and 2nd April 1979, about 250 of them were evacuated to Kenya under arrangements made by our High Commission in Kampala; of these 47 were repatriated to India at their own request by our High Commission in Nairobi. Most of those who were evacuated from Uganda under arrangements made by our High Commission in Kampala are understood to be keen to return to Uganda. Government do not anticipate any difficulties in regard to their return to Uganda when the situation there normalises.

The number of Indian citizens in Uganda at present is about 100 including members of our High Commission in Kampala and their families. According to latest information from our High Commissioner in Kampala all these Indian citiens in Uganda are safe; only one Indian citizen Shri Pal Singh is reported to have died on April 18th.

(d) & (e). In the immediate aftermath of the overthrow of the Idi Amin regime, there was a situation of confusion and disorder in which there was widespread property looting in some parts of Uganda including Kampala. It is likely that property left behind by Indian citizens who left Uganda temporarily may have suffered loss/damage. Estimates of the damage/loss may be possible only after those concerned return to Uganda. The appropriate course of action will then have to be considered.

(f) The Government has not yet accorded formal recognition to the new Government of Uganda; however, our High Commissioner in Kampala has maintained contact with the new authorities in Kampala from the very beginning.

Tuberculosis Control Programme for State Sector

*1078. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to pass on most of the Tuberculosis Control Programmes to the State Sector;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the number of T. B. Clinics and beds in hospitals that are available at present in the country for T. B. patients?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The NDC have decided that the Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be transferred to the States on 50:50 basis. This decision also applies to the National T. B. Control Programme.

(c) A statement showing the number of T. B. Clinics and TB beds functioning in the States/UTs. is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Number of T. B. Clinics and T. B. Beds in the various States/U.T.

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	T.B. Clinics	T.B. Beds
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	2,927
2.	Assam	18	799
3.	Bihar	38	1,714
4.	Gujarat	32	2,886
5.	Haryana	11	252
6	Himachal Pradesh	19	679
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	605
8.	Karnataka	25	2,858
9.	Kerala	21	2,161
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36	1,710
11.	Maharashtra	46	7,034
12.	Manipur	3	100
13.	Meghalaya	1	303
14.	Nagaland	3	100
15.	Orissa	13	730
16.	Punjab	12	1,027
17.	Rajasthan	28	1,615
18.	Sikkim	4	62
19.	Tamil Nadu	55	3,558
20.	Tripura	1	50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	78	3,212
22.	West Bengal	107	5,786
23.	A. & N. Islands	1	62
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	182
25.	Chandigarh	1	10
26.	Delhi	11	1,539
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	251
28.	Mizoram	1	30
29.	Pondicherry	3	169
	TOTAL	621	42,501

Sethusamudram Project in Tamil Nadu

*1083. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to examine the proposal of Sethusamudram Project in Tamil Nadu about the scrutiny of which the Hon'ble Minister of Shipping and Transport announced in a public meeting in Tuticorin on 1st March, 1979; and

(b) the time by which this scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). I visited Tuticorin on 1-4-79 (not on 1-3-1979 as stated in the Question). There was an occasion to discuss about the Sethusamudram Project with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu State, and it was indicated to me that the Tamil Nadu Government would be sending a report to our Ministry regarding this project, which has not been received.

Sinking of Indian Cargo Ship 'Indian Tribune'

*1084. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian cargo ship 'INDIAN TRIBUNE' has sunk at the Ballard Pier extension in Bombay;

(b) the estimated loss of life and property;

(c) whether Government has investigated the causes of the accident and the collision of the Indian cargo ship with the foreign vessel the 'Bunder Express'; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. Consequent upon collision with the Swedish vessel 'BANDAR ABBAS EXPRESS' on 16-4-1979, the Indian Ship' INDIAN TRIBUNE' suffered extensive damage, but remained affloat.

(b) The estimated loss is as follows:

1.	'INDIAN TRIBUNE'	: Rs. 2,00,75,000/- (approx.)
2.	'BANDAR ABBAS' EXPRESS'	: Rs. 4,00,000/-
3.	Cargo Barage 'PUNA'	: Rs 1,90,000/-

Two members of the barge 'PUNA' were injured and hospitalised. No person died or is reported missing.

(c) and (d). A Preliminary Inquiry into this shipping casualty is being con ducted by the Deputy Conservator, Bombay Port Trust and the causes will be known only on receipt of the Preliminary Inquiry Report.

Shortage of Polio Vaccine Apprehended

*1085. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Drug Industry Circles apprehend a shortage of polio vaccine in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Wagons to West Bengal

*1086. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Allotment of Wagons; Probe demanded" published in the 'Business Standard' of 9th April, 1979 regarding inadequate supply of railway wagons for movement of essential supply to West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether and how far allegation made about "whimsical allocation" of Railway wagons by the *West Bengal of essential supply to* West Bengal;

(c) what action has been taken to improve the Railway wagons supply position for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to supply adequate number of wagons for movement of essential commodities to West Bengal.

बांगलादेश द्वारा भारतीय रेल वैगनों को रोके जाने की कथित घटना

1087. श्री दयाराम शाक्य :
श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 6 अप्रैल, 1979 के दैनिक 'जागरण' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि बांगलादेश ने भारत के 3,000 रेल वैगन रोक लिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cargo Handling Operation in Calcutta Port

*1088. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cargo handling operations in the Calcutta Port are now at 60 per cent lower than the 1972 level;

(b) whether the traffic in Calcutta port has sharply declined;

(c) if so, the reasons for such state of affairs; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The traffic handled at Calcutta-Haldia Port was 6.68 million tonnes in 1972-73 while it was 7.98 million tonnes in 1978-79. The traffic therefore, has not declined.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Exempting Vehicles used by the Handicapped Persons from the Payment of Road Tax

*1089. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to exempt vehicles used by the handicapped persons from the payment of road tax;

(b) whether any request from the Social Welfare Department has also been received in his Ministry; and

(c) whether Government have persuaded the State Governments also in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Levy of road tax and granting of exemptions to certain categories of vehicles from the tax is a matter within the competence of the State Governments. The State Governments were advised in August, 1975, to consider the suggestion of amending their Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts to grant exemption of tax for carriages owned and driven by physically handicapped persons. Most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have already granted the exemption.

(b) and (c). The Department of Social Welfare in December, 1978, had forwarded a representation of the Fellowship of the Physically Handicapped, Bombay, requesting to extend the exemption to vehicles used by disabled persons, who have to carry additional persons on their vehicels due to the seriousness of the incapacity of the disabled persons. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been addressed with the request to consider the request of the Fellowship of the Physically handicapped.

Use of Antibacterial Soap

*1090. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent report of the Swedish doctors that constant use of antibacterial soap for washing hands has been proved harmful in case of pregnant nurse working in hospitals; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposed to take for substitution of such soaps in hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a). Yes, Sir. Government have seen a press report in the Indian Express, Delhi of the 19th January, 1979 to this effect.

(b) No such cases have come to light in India and as such no steps to ban the anti-bacterial soap have been taken

Sino-Indian Relations

*1091. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is permitting Indians to visit that country;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether China is now purchasing Indian goods;

(d) whether China is willing to supply oil to India;

(e) if so, facts thereabout; and

(f) the reaction of Government towards these friendly gestures by China?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representatives of our trading community, public sector undertakings, experts who participated in study tours orgainsed by international organisations, certain Indian journalists and an officially-sponsored dance ensemble are among those who have visited China in the last two years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). No offer has been received from China for the supply of oil.

(f) The resumption both of visits and trade has been on the basis of mutual benefit and is part of the process of normalising bilateral exchanges with China initiated since the restoration of our relationship at the ambassadorial level in 1976.

Special Incentives to the Central Government Employees to promote Family Planning

*1092. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give special incentives to the Central Government employees in order to promote family planning measures; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. proposoal is under consideration.

Meeting Expenses of Medical Treatment of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

10365 . SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has met all the expenses for medicine, treatment etc. for Shri Jayaprakash Narayan recently while he was ill and treated at Patna and then in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what were the arrangements made for his treatment and the expenses involved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan who suddenly took seriously ill in Patna was provided full and expert medical facilities by the Bihar Government Later, on the advice of experts, he was shifted by a special plane provided by the Government of India to Bombay for treatment in a private hospital. He was given the best possible treatment at the hospital where he recovered. He has been later discharged. Details of expenses have not been worked out.

खान अधिनियम में से चाक उद्योग को निकाल देना

10366. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सौराष्ट्र-गुजरात में जूनागढ़ जिला के आदित्याना गांव से खान अधिनियम से चाक लघु उद्योग को विकास देने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन 23 मार्च, 1979 को खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक, धनबाद को भेजा गया था और क्या विकास आयुक्त, लघु उद्योग, नई दिल्ली ने श्री खान अधिनियम से चाक लघु उद्योग को निकाल देने के लिये 29/30 नवम्बर, 1973 को खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक को सिफारिश की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभ्यावेदन और सिफारिश दोनों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त अभ्यावेदन और सिफारिश के अनुसार अब तक खान अधिनियम में से चाक लघु उद्योग के निकाले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) अब चाक लघु उद्योग खान अधिनियम में से कब तक निकाला जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक, धनबाद से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह चाक खानों को खान अधिनियम की परिधि से निकाल दें, क्योंकि इनकी छोटे पैमान पर व्यवस्था की जाती है और ये ओपन कास्ट खानें हैं । विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग), नई दिल्ली ने भी इस अनुरोध की सिफारिश की थी ।

(ग) और (घ). खान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1972 में यह प्रस्ताव किया गया था कि खनिजों की सूची में "चाक" जोड़ने के लिए खान अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 (1) (ख) में संशोधन किया जाए । यह विधेयक पांचवीं लोक सभा में 22 मई, 1972 को पेश किया गया था । लोक सभा के भंग होने से विधेयक रद्द हो गया । ऐसे उपबन्धों को शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर उक्त अधिनियम में संशोधन करने संबंधी नए प्रस्ताव बनाते समय विचार किया जाएगा ।

रायसीना नगर और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच डिफेंस रोड

10367. श्री बेगाराम चौहान : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायसीना नगर और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच तहसील पदमपुर रोड (डिफेंस रोड) पर परिवहन बसें चलती रही हैं ,

(ख) क्या पदमपुर शहर में 2 किलोमीटर सड़क का हिस्सा खराब है,

(ग) क्या वर्षा के दौरान पदमपुर में खराब सड़क पर 4 फुट गहरा पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है,

(घ) क्या डिफेंस रोड होने के कारण यह सड़क पदमपुर नगरपालिका की नहीं है और यदि यह डिफेंस रोड है तो इस सड़क को ठीक किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ङ) क्या वर्षा के दौरान इस सड़क पर परिवहन वाहन नहीं चल सकते हैं जबकि यह डिफेंस रोड है और यदि हां, तो इस सड़क के दो किलोमीटर हिस्से की मरम्मत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन की कब तक मरम्मत कर दी जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर राय) : (क) से (ङ). प्रश्नगत सड़क एक राज्य सड़क है और इसकी हालत संतोषजनक नहीं बताई गयी है । राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक इस सम्पूर्ण सड़क को सीमा सड़क संगठन को सुपुर्द नहीं किया है ताकि सीमा सड़क संगठन अपने कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में इसे विकसित कर सके । राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बसें पदमपुर सड़क पर श्री गंगा नगर और रायसीना नगर के बीच चलाई जा रही हैं ।

Railway line for Cement Plant

10368. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has agreed to provide an additional sum of Rs. 100 crores during the current year for laying new railway lines to facilitate the setting up of cement plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken;

(c) if so, what are the new lines to be set up; and

(d) how many new railway lines are to be set up in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. An amount of Rs. 42 crores only has been provided for construction of new lines in the current year which includes amount for laying lines in some areas of Cement Plants also. However, Railways have asked for an additional amount of Rs. 30 crores from the Planning Commission for construction of various additional line capacity works, new lines and additional rolling stock, for meeting the requirements of cement traffic.

(b) No.

(c) One new line Manikgarh-Chandur (26 Kms.) has been taken up for construction during the current year to serve cement Plants. Another line

Wani-Chanaka (75 Kms.) is being progressed faster.

(d) No new railway line being constructed in Karnataka State for cement factories exclusively. However, a new MG line from Hassan to Mangalore (189 Kms) in Karnataka is in final stage of completion.

In addition, conversion of the following MG lines into BG is also in progress in Karnataka:—

(i) Guntakal-Bangalore (Partly in Andhra Pradesh). 268 Kms.

(ii) Mysore-Bangalore (New work in 1979-80). 132 Kms.

Anomaly in payment of allowances to IFS-A and IFS-B grades

10369. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the need for giving special allowance to an IFS-A Grade officer placed in Delhi and the reasons for not giving such an allowance to IFS-B Grade official working along with IFS-A official in one and the same room in Delhi.

(b) whether it is not a fact that IFS-A and IFS-B official working in Indian Missions abroad get the same emoluments; and

(c) the reasons for following the policy of "Apartheid" inside the Ministry of External Affairs so far as IFS-A and IFS-B officials are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). The only special allowance admissible to an IFS 'A' officer on posting in Delhi that is not available to an officer of Branch 'B' of the IFS is the special pay. In IFS 'A' officer is entitled to the special pay on the same basis as admissible to an IAS officer who comes to the Central Government on an assignment.

IFS 'B' officers stand on a similar footing to those of the Central Secretariat service who are not entitled to the special pay while holding post of Under Secretary at headquarters. It may, however, be mentioned that in Missions abroad officers of both branches of the IFS holding equivalent posts are entitled equally to the same allowances attached to the posts held.

Delay in construction of Subarnarekha bridge in Orissa

10370. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government desires to institute an enquiry to find out the reason for delay in construction of Subarnarekha Bridge in Orissa and fix up responsibility for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): The bridge in question falls on State Road and the State Government are therefore primarily concerned with its construction. According to the information received from them, there is no proposal to institute such an enquiry.

टेकतार हाल्ट स्टेशन

10371. श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह एक मूल नियम है कि हाल्ट स्टेशन अथवा फ्लैग स्टेशन की स्थापना केवल बड़े नगर अथवा मण्डी में की जा सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थान पर फ्लैग स्टेशन बनाने का क्या औचित्य है जहां पर कोई मण्डी नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में टेकतार के 17 वर्ष पुराने हाल्ट स्टेशन को फ्लैग स्टेशन में न बदलने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि यह अन्य सभी अपेक्षायें पूरी करता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). किसी स्थान पर हाल्ट या फ्लैग स्टेशन तभी खोला जाता है जब वहां पर्याप्त यात्री यातायात आता हो तथा प्रस्ताव वित्तीय रूप से औचित्यपूर्ण हो । यदि किसी क्षेत्र में अन्य प्रकार के परिवहन साधन पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो

ऐसे स्थान पर यात्री सुविधा के आधार पर स्टेशन खोला जा सकता है, भले ही इसमें थोड़ी बहुत हानि ही क्यों न हो। इसके अतिरिक्त फ्लैग। हाल्ट स्टेशन का खोलना परिचालनिक तथा इंजिनियरिंग दृष्टि से भी औचित्यपूर्ण होना चाहिए।

(ग) हाल्ट स्टेशन का ग्रेड बढ़ाकर इसे फ्लैग स्टेशन बनाया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि ग्रेड बढ़ाने का काम वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण हो जिसका निर्णय ग्रेड बढ़ाने के बाद प्रत्याशित अतिरिक्त आमदनी और इसमें लगने वाले अतिरिक्त खर्च के आधार पर किया जाता है। टेकटर हाल्ट स्टेशन को फ्लैग स्टेशन में बदलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था लेकिन इसे वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया।

Compensation paid to Seamen during their lay-off Period

10372. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that from about the end of 1976 the seamen are being granted some compensation during their lay-off;

(b) if so, from where this fund comes;

(c) the mode of distribution;

(d) is it a fact that Government has no say in it; and

(e) what is the possibility of this fund being discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) From 1-1-1975 ex-gratia financial assistance to needy seamen during their period of involuntary unemployment is being given.

(b) Upto 31-3-1978, the Scheme was financed from income on contributions received from foreign Shipowners employing Indian crew under ISF/ITF understanding of November, 1973. From 1-4-1978 onwards it is being financed by contributions from Shipowners employing Indian seamen under bilateral NMB Agreement.

(c) Under the Scheme, every Foreign Going registered Indian Seaman after a period reckoned on the basis of ten days for every completed month of voyage on Articles or Pro-rata is eligible for *ex-gratia* assistance at Rs. 10 per day till he gets a job on next ship, subject to a maximum of ninety days. The amount is paid periodically by cheques to eligible seamen.

(d) No Sir. All members of the Committee of Management are nominated by the Central Government.

(e) The continuance of the scheme is subject to the shipowners continuing to contribute regularly. As long as this is assured, the scheme will be continued.

Koraput-Rayagada Line

10373. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry for early completion of the survey of Koraput-Parvatipur and Koraput-Rayagada Railway lines;

(b) when the final survey report will be available to finalise the investment decision by his Ministry for construction of lines; and

(c) funds provided since the sanction of the lines for survey and the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for the new line from Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram with an alternative from Koraput-Rayagada has been entrusted to M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. who are getting the assistance of Survey of India for aerial surveys, and preparation of large scale maps by photogrammetry to expedite early completion of the survey.

(b) The survey report is expected by May, 1980.

(c) An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in 1978-79 through revised budget and balance Rs. 7.5 lacs has been provided in 1979-80 budget for the survey. Topographical maps have been prepared, paper alignment studies carried out and corridors for survey selected. The survey of India have completed additional aerial photography necessary and are working on photogrammetry for preparation of large scale maps. Traffic survey has also been taken in hand. Field topographical survey of selected alignments and geological and geotechnical studies will be undertaken in November-December, 1979 before preparation of estimates and reports.

Pilferages and Wagon breaking cases

10374. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pilferages and wagon breaking cases has been reported on the Central Railways and other Zones of the Railways during 1977-78 to 1978-79;

(b) if so furnish zone-wise/State-wise details of the pilferages reported by Broad Indicators;

(c) if so, whether any special steps have been taken by the Railway authorities to stop this anti-social activities in the areas where the problem is very acute;

(d) whether the Railway has approached the State Government for the co-operation in this regard and details thereof; and

(e) the cooperation extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). There has been no increase in the number of pilferages and wagon breaking cases on the Central Railway and other Zones of the Railways except Southern Railway during 1978-79 when compared with 1977-78 as would be evident from the Table given below relating to compensation paid due to thefts and pilferages during April—September, 1978 *vis-a-vis* April—September, 1977:

Railway	Period	Amount of Compensation paid due to thefts and pilferages (In lakhs)
Central . . .	1977-78	39·99
	1978-79	36·45
Eastern . . .	1977-78	143·50
	1978-79	110·96
Northern . . .	1977-78	73·15
	1978-79	56·25
North Eastern .	1977-78	15·72
	1978-79	14·48
Northeast Frontier .	1977-78	67·74
	1978-79	27·74
Southern . . .	1977-78	17·87
	1978-79	23·12
South Central .	1977-78	24·12
	1978-79	20·50
South Eastern .	1977-78	89·51
	1978-79	70·79
Western . . .	1977-78	54·76
	1978-79	47·37
TOTAL . .	1977-78	526·36
	1978-79	407·66

(c) The following measures have been taken:—

1. Trains carrying valuable commodities are escorted by Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.

2. Yards vulnerable for high incidence of thefts are patrolled by Railway Protection Force, Dog Squards also.

3. Important and vulnerable yards are patrolled round the clock and guarded by armed Railway Protection Force.

4. Staff of Crime Intelligence Branches of the Zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of Railway Boards are deployed to collect Crime Intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and also to organise raids.

5. Close coordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police is maintained.

(d) and (e). Yes. Full cooperation is extended in combating incidents of crime on Railways.

Container Vessels

10375. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Shipping lines do not have any container vessels;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to acquire such vessels; and

(c) whether Government proposes to have a tie-up with foreign shipping lines in this regard to boost exports of the country; if so, the progress made in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from various Indian Shipping Companies and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Siddha System as cure for Rabies

10376. SHRI R. KOLANTHALVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Allopathy has no effective cure for the dangerous disease of rabies;

(b) whether the Siddha system of medicine in Tamil Nadu has been found to be effective in such cases;

(c) whether Government are aware that there are at least four persons in Madras competent in Siddha medicine to provide cures for rabies; and

(d) if so, the encouragement given by the Centre to such practitioners for their life saving mission?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) There is no cure for Rabies in Allopathy once symptoms of the disease develop. The disease can be prevented if a full course of anti-rabies vaccine is given immediately after the person has been bitten by a rabid animal.

(b) and (c). Government of India have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Medicines in C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Hari Nagar

10377. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various urgently required medicines are not available in Hari Nagar C.G.H.S. Dispensary for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this non-availability and by what date these would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

All India Cabin Traffic and Shunting Staff

10378. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Cabin Traffic and Shunting Staff Association had submitted a memorandum to him in August 1978 listing their 34 point charter of demands;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the same;

(c) whether some staff in Eastern Railways have been victimised recently while agitating for these demands; and

(d) if so, Government's present attitude towards them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with the Government's policy, the Staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as is considered necessary is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through various tiers of collective bargaining machinery—Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and even in informal discussions with unrecognised unions.

(c) and (d). While there was no victimisation, suitable action had to be taken against the delinquent staff in the administrative interest to ensure early return of normalcy in train operations.

Rakes of Coal

10379. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rakes of coal moved into Agra and Faizabad during the years 1976, 1977 1978, 1979 separately for each year;

(b) if there has been a short-fall in the years 1978 and 1979 how is it accounted for; and

(c) whether it was due to shortage of supply of coal or of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

समदड़ी-पालनपुर गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

10380. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समदड़ी (भिलडी) और पालनपुर के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी को कब से बन्द किया हुआ है, इसके क्या कारण है और इसे पुन: कब चलाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच बहुत कम गाड़िया चलती हैं, यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि भविष्य में इस गाड़ी को बन्द न किया जाये ; और

(ग) पालनपुर और उड़ीसा के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी को राजपुर तक बढ़ाये जाने की मांग कब से की जा रही है और यह गाड़ी राजपुर तक कब तक बढ़ा दी जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख). 239/240 पालनपुर-भीलड़ी-समदड़ी सवारी गाड़ी को कोयले के कमी के कारण 5-1-79 से रद्द कर दिया गया था। जब कभी रेल इंजन के कोयले की स्थिति में निरन्तर रूप से सुधार होगा, तब इस गाड़ी को फिर से चलाने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) 63-64 पालनपुर डीसा मिली-जुली गाड़ी को राजपुर तक बढ़ाने के लिए 1978 में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे। यह यातायात की

दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है, क्योंकि मौजूदा गाड़ियां यातायात के वर्तमान जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए कमी-बेशी पर्याप्त है।

Trains allowing Journey on Season Tickets from Mathura to New Delhi

10381. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all such express trains on which the season ticket holders are allowed to travel from Mathura Junction to New Delhi and back with effect from 1st May, 1979;

(b) whether such season ticket holders are allowed to travel by Paschim/Deluxe Express and Qutub Express trains between Mathura Junction and New Delhi|Nizamuddin Railway Stations;

(c) if not, why relaxation on these trains is not being given to such commuters although these are the only two suitable trains available from Mathura|New Delhi or Nizamuddin in the morning and in the evening for such commuters; and

(d) whether there is a proposal for starting a shuttle express train between Mathura Junction and New Delhi *w.e.f.* 1st May, 1979 for such commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (c). Season Ticket holders are allowed to travel by the following Mail/Express trains from Mathura Junction to New Delhi/Nizamuddin and back:—

1. 5Dn/6Up Punjab Mails.
2. 21Dn/22Up Dakshin Expresses.
3. 17Up/18Dn Madras Jammu-Tawi Janata Expresses.
4. 19Dn/20Up Dehradun Expresses.
5. 23 Dn/24 Up Bombay-Ferozepore Janata Expresses.
6. 7Dn/78Up Utkal Expresses.
7. 77 Dn/78 Up Utkal Expresses.
8. 137Dn/138/Up Chhatisgarh Expresses.
9. 57Dn/58Up Dadar Amritsar Expresses.

Season ticket holders are also allowed to travel in the following Express trains:—

1. 7Dn/80Up Taj Expresses.
2. 13Dn/132Pp Jayanti Janata Expresses.
3. 143Dn/144Up Kalinga Expresses.

subject to availability of vacant seats with reservations. Since the commuters can avail of these trains, relaxation is not feasible in the interests of long distance passengers.

(b) No.

(d) No shuttle has been introduced between Mathura and New Delhi with effect from 1st May, 1979.

Restoration of Miraj-Sangli Rail Link

10382. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in the matter of (i) the restoration of the old rail link between Miraj and Sangli old Railway Station, South-Central Railway, and (ii) bringing old Madhavnagar Station, on Miraj-Pune broad gauge line, South Central Railway; and

(b) the probable time by which the final decision is likely to be taken is this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) While the Railway had made proposals for bringing old Madhavnagar on the Miraj-Pune line and also linking Miraj and old Sangli, the Sangli Miraj Regional Planning Board, Sangli, had initially forwarded alternate proposals. After some correspondence, the Sangli Miraj Regional Planning Board have now agreed with the Railway's original proposals.

(b) The Railway's proposals have been examined and the work will be taken in hand soon.

Vehicles displaying Number Plates with Hindi Letters and Numerals

10383. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that several motor vechicles in Delhi display number plates with Hindi letters and numerals only;

(b) whether New Delhi being the capital of the country there are large number of its residents including some police personnel who can not read these number plates;

(c) whether there are further difficulties when these vehicles travel in non-Hindi speaking State; and

(d) if so, what steps will Government take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND DAM): (a) No complaints in this regard have been received in the Ministry except the communication from Tamil Nadu Government refered to at (c) below.

(b) No much complaint has been received. However, it is true that some residents of Delhi would not be able to read number plates in Hindi.

(c) Recently the Tamil Nadu Government had expressed its apprehension that the vehicles displaying the registration numbers in Hindi would be difficult to be detected in non-Hindi speaking States, when such vehicles are involved in accident offences etc. as it would be difficult to decipher the registration marks in Hindi.

(d) The vehicles under the present provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 are required to display the registration number in English letters only. The Motor Vehicles Act 1939 was amended in 1978 to provide for allotment of group of letters by the Central Government to the States, for being assigned on the motor vehicles registered in the State. For this purpose, the Central Government is to issue a notification. The views of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and others will be kept in view while finalising the said notification. The question as to whether it can be provided in the notification that the number following the group of letters should be only in the International form of Indian Numerals or the Motor Vehicles Act would need to be amended for the purpose, will also be considered.

Petition from United Mineral Workers' Union, Chiriburu Branch, Singhbhum

10384. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Mineral Workers' Union, Chiriburu Branch, District Singhbhum has been sending communication petitions regularly from March 1977;

(b) if so, the number of communications received; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in investigation and action against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Ministry has received over twenty letters.

(c) Action has been taken on some of the communications and it is being taken on others according to the nature of the requests made therein.

Coach Repair Factory

10385. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to study the setting up of a coach repair factory in South India to cater to the needs of Southern and South Central Railways;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the location suggested by the Committee; and

(d) when the work of the new workshop will begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A Survey Committee considered various locations viz. (i) Tirupati near Renigunta, (ii) Yelahanka near Bangalore, (iii) Nayakkarapatti near Salem, (iv) Singanallur near Coimbatore, (v) Peelamedu near Coimbatore, (vi) Kanjikode near Palghat. The Survey Committee's Report has been examined in detail by a Directors' Committee in the Ministry of Railways and based on techno-economic considerations, it has been decided to locate this Workshop at Tirupati near Renigunta.

(d) The Planning work of the new Workshop will begin in the current year (1979-80).

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर घोषणायें

10386. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या देश के अधिकांश रेलवे स्टेशनों पर की जाने वाली घोषणाये पूरी तरह अस्पष्ट होती हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को सही जानकारी नही मिल पाती है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में जांच करने के बाद कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) स्टेशनो पर जन सम्बोधन प्रणाली का अभिकल्पन घोषणाओ को साफ और स्पष्ट सुनने के लिए किया गया है। किन्तु जिस समय भीड़, रेल इजन आदि के कारण प्लेटफार्म पर शोर का स्तर अत्यधिक होता है, तो इस का प्रभाव लाउडस्पीकर की आवाज पर पड़ता है।

इस प्रणाली के संचालन में सुधार करने के लिए सतत् प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। निरीक्षणों के दौरान अधिकारी जन सम्बोधन प्रणाली द्वारा की गयी घोषणाओं के साफ और स्पष्ट होने के सम्बन्ध में जांच करते हैं और यदि इसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी पायी जाती है, तो इसे ठीक करने के उपाय किये जाते हैं।

Herbs Identified for Medicinal Use

10387. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which herbs have been identified for medicinal use in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) where and how such herbs are utilised; and

(c) does the I.D.P.L. propose to establish some medicine manufacturing units in Himachal Pradesh, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Many herbs have been identified for medicinal use in Himachal Pradesh. A list of such drugs is enclosed.

(b) These herbs are collected by the Research Institutes/Centres and Private agencies for preparing medicines.

(c) The proposal for setting up of a phytochemical Unit in J. & K.—Himachal Pradesh region is under consideration of I.D.P.I.

Statement

Ranunculus sp. Berberis aristata, Oxa-lis, corniculata, Woodfordia fruticosa, Desmodium gangeticum, Pistacia integrimma, Curcuna augustifolia Stephania blabra, Moringa oleifera, Randia dumetorum, Centella asiatica, Ranunculus laetus Oxalis corniculata Salix Utrasperma, Bauhinia purpurea, Vitex negundo, Ranunculus arvensis, Cidrella Toona, Artemesia sp., Grewla sp, Mallotus philippensis, Terminalia chebula, Myrica nagi, Betula, utilis, Taxus baccata, picrorhiza kurroa, saussurea gossypiphora, Datura stramonium Aconitum - heterophyllum, Aconitum falconerii, Cessampelos pariera, Viola serpans, Sida cordifolia, Helicteres isora, Melia azadirachta, Tribulus terrestris, Celastrus paniculatus, Cedrus deodara, Momordia charantia, Plumbago zeylanica, Swertia chirata, solanum xanthocarpum, Solanum nigrum, Bacopa monnieri, Asteracantha longifolia, Achyranthes aspera, Plantago major, Chinapodium album, Rheum emodi, Cinnamomum tamala, Cinnamomum camphora, Croton geglium, phyllanthus niruri, Juniperus communis, Terminalia chebula, Terminalia belerica, Cedrella toona, Nardostachys jatamansi, Valeriana wallichi, Betula utilis, Rubia cordifolia etc.

Governing body of I.C.C.R.

10388. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reconstituted the governing body of Indian Council of Cultural Relations; and

(b) if so, what are the names of the members of the reconstituted body?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations was reconstituted in August, 1978.

(b) A statement giving the names of the members of the re-constituted body is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Names of the Members of the re-constituted Governing Body of Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

President	Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee.
Vice-President	(*i*) Smt. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay (*ii*) Dr. Karan Singh, M.P. (*iii*) Shri Jagat S. Mehta.
Member-Secretary	Shri J.N. Dixit.
Financial Adviser	Shri R. Patnaik
Nominees of the Government of India	(*i*) Shri Jagat S. Mehta. (*ii*) Shri P. Sahanayagam (*iii*) Shri S.M.L. Bhatnagar
Nominees of the General Assembly	(*i*) Shri Nanaji Deshmukh, M.P. (*ii*) Shri Krishnarao Thakur, M.P. (*iii*) Shri Narendra Singh, M.P. (*iv*) Prof. R.N. Dandekar (*v*) Smt. Shanti Sadiq Ali (*vi*) Dr. Rajni Kothari (*vii*) Shri J. Swaminathan (*viii*) Prof. Raja Ram Shastri (*ix*) Shri B.G. Verghese.

Indian Nationals under Detention Abroad

10389. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Indian nationals now in detention in different countries excluding Pakistan; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The factual information is being collected from our Missions abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House immediately on receipt.

Payment to Workers for Closure of Industries other than for Labour Trouble

10390. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:—

(a) whether during the period of closure of industrial units due to any reason other than labour trouble itself, no salary is paid to the workers for such periods;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government propose to frame some laws in this regard in the interest of the poor low paid working class; and

(d) if not, what laws and rules are applied in such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, where an undertaking is closed down, for any reason whatsoever, every workman who has been in continuous service for not less than one year shall, subject to certain exceptions, be entitled to notice and compensation in accordance with the Act. In the case of undertakings employing not less than 300 workmen the Act makes special provisions requiring also previous approval of Government before closure; however, this is now inoperative as a result of the Supreme Court judgment in the case of Excel Wear and others *vs.* Union of India and others (II/LLJ/1978/527/SC).

(c) and (d). The Industrial Relations Bill, 1978 introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978 provides more benefits for the workmen.

T.B. Incidence

10391. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEATHL AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news reports that there has been heavy increase in the spread of T.B. incidence in the country, if so, facts thereof;

(b) whether thousands of T.B. patients registered with the T B. Hospitals in different parts of the country are declined treatment/admission for years together, if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to establish some more hospitals for providing adequate treatment facilities to the T.B. patients and whether assistance from any foreign country/agency is also being explored in this connection, if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that the prevalence rate of TB disease has increased in the country.

(b) No. The patients diagnosed to be suffering from T.B. disease are offered free treatment with potent Anti-TB drugs on domiciliary basis and the patients needing admission on cilinical grounds viz; those suffering from acute emergency or needing surgical operation etc., are offered admission on

priority basis as inpatients in the TB hospitals/Sanitoria.

(c) The stress under the National TB Control Programme is on the expansion of the domiciliary treatment services to be organised by establishing District TB Centres in each of the Districts of the country and additional TB beds are to be established as an adjunct to the domiciliary treatment programme to look after the acutely ill and toxic patients suffering from serious complications etc. The schemes of establishment of District TB Centres and TB beds are under the State Plan sector and the State Governments are taking necessary steps in this respect.

Assistance from International Agencies viz, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and UNICEF is being obtained for equipping the unequipped District TB Centres of the States/U.T.'s with X-Ray Units with Odelco Cameras and Laboratory equipments respectively to expand and enlarge the diagnostic activities on proper lines at the District TB Centres SIDA Have agreed to supply 100 sets of X-Ray Units with odelca Cameras, Miniature X-Ray Films and the UNICEF would provide 100 sets of Laboratory Equipments for supply to the District TB Centres during the VI Plan.

Loss of C.I.W.T.C. during 1977-78

10392. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Times of India' dated the 13th April, 1979 that Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited has incurred a huge loss during 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in 1976-77 also there was fall in the value of production;

(c) if so, the details regarding the losses during last three years; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) The total losses incurred during 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 were Rs. 398.29 lakhs, Rs. 447.29 lakhs and Rs. 647.79 lakhs respectively.

(d) the primary reasons are as under:—

(i) Increase in interest liability for heavy loans taken from Government of India as well as State Bank of India due to non-availability of liquid funds from the internal resources on account of heavy losses suffered by the Company.

(ii) Gradual increase in rate of interest charged both by the Government of India and State Bank of India, including penal rates where applicable.

(iii) Charging penal rates in subsequent accounts due to disability of the company to pay the due interest.

(iv) Losses on construction of vessels jobs and general engineering jobs due to delays in their completion and escalation of costs.

(v) Incidence of heavy repairs to old fleet to maintain river services.

(vi) Non-receipt of enough cargo offering to feed the available capacity in the years 1975-76 to 1977-78.

(vii) High manning scales of existing vessels.

(viii) Long turn round period of the vessels due to long loading and unloading time in absence of requisite infrastructure, low efficiency of the existing flotilla due to old age, non-availability of night navigation facilities.

(ix) Increase in wages and salaries due to implementation of Engineering Award, Third Pay Commission Award and Bipartite Agreement with Crews' Union.

(x) Idleness at certain shops due to non-receipt of fresh orders, e.g. New Alipore Hull Shop, Smithy Shop, etc.

(xi) Incidence of bonus as per Bonus Act

कुतुब एक्सप्रेस को जेतवाडा स्टेशन पर रोका जाना

10393. **श्री सत्येन्द्र सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ममद सदस्य, व्यापारी और स्थानीय लोग मध्य रेलवे में मतना और मालिकपुर के बीच जेतवाड़ा स्टेशन पर कुतुब एक्सप्रेस रोकने की व्यवस्था करने को माग कर रहे हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मत्रालय के निर्णय के बावजूद वहां पर कुतुब एक्सप्रेस न रोके जाने के क्या कारण है , और

(ग) क्या रेलवे को जेतवाड़ा स्टेशन पर मेहर स्टेशन की अपेक्षा अधिक आय होती है जहा पर कुतुब एक्सप्रेस रकती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) कुतुब-नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस को जेतवार स्टेशन पर ठहराने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई विनिश्चय नही किया गया है। कुतुब-नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस की जेतवार में ठहरानें के लिए यातायात की दृष्टि से कोई औचित्य नही है।

(ग) यात्रियों से होने वाली आमदनी जेतवार की अपेक्षा मैहर स्टेशन पर अधिक है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की अधिकृत भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी

10394. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह परस्ते** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे अधिकारियों के पदनाम क्या हैं जो हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की अधिकृत भाषा बनाने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्यों के साथ परामर्श कर रहे है ;

(ख) ये परामर्श कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को लागू करने के लिए सही प्रक्रिया क्या है और विचार करने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) से (ग) . हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक अधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दिलाने के लिए सयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के स्वीकारात्मक निर्णय की आवश्यकता होगी । हिन्दी को इस प्रकार की मान्यता दिलाने के सम्बन्ध मे सकल्प तभी पेश किया जा सकता है जबकि इसके आम सहमति से पारित हो जाने की या इसे बहुमत प्राप्त हो जाने की काफी अच्छी संभावना हो । किसी विशिष्ट काम पर किस अधिकारी को लगाया गया और उसका पदनाम क्या है, यह बताने की प्रथा भारत सरकार मे आमतौर से नही है ।

मोटा इलैक्ट्रीसिटी लिमिटेड, भिवानी द्वारा अदा की गई भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की खराबियां

10395. **श्री बयाराम शास्त्र** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स मोटा इलैक्ट्रीसिटी लिमिटेड, भिवानी (हरियाणा) द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग कितनी धन राशि जमा कराई गई और कितनी अभी बकाया है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियो ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स मोटा इलैक्ट्रीसिटी लिमिटेड, भिवानी, हरियाणा नामक कोई प्रतिष्ठान नही है । तथापि, मैसर्स मोहटा इलैक्ट्रोस्टील लिमिटेड, भिवानी, हरियाणा नामक एक प्रतिष्ठान है, जिसने 31 मार्च, 1979 तक भविष्य निधि अशदानो के रूप में 1,13,025.00 रुपये की कुल राशि का भुगतान किया है । उपर्युक्त प्रतिष्ठान की ओर उक्त तारीख तक भविष्य निधि की कोई राशि बकाया नही थी ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि कारखाना (मैसर्स मोहटा इलैक्ट्रो-स्टील लिमिटेड) ऐसे क्षेत्र में स्थित है, जहां कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के लाभकारी उपबन्धो को लागू नहीं किया गया है । इस कारखाने को गलती से पहली सितम्बर, 1975 से अधिनियम के अधीन समझा गया, परन्तु तदनन्तर 28 फरवरी, 1976 से इसे अधिनियम की परिधि से निकाल दिया गया । अधिनियम की परिधि में रहने की अवधि के दौरान, 13,217.65 रुपए की धन-राशि का अंशदानों के रूप में भुगतान किया गया ।

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

10396. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund before and after nationalisation of coal mines;

(b) the per capita expenditure on the Coal Miners from this fund yearly between 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) whether Government are aware about reports that part of wages and welfare benefits to coal miners is actually appropriated by anti-social elements who terrorise the coal mine belt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) The coal mines were nationalised on 1st January, 1973. The annual expenditure in the preceeding year 1971-72 and 1972-73 was respectively Rs. 393.05 lakhs and Rs. 389.92 lakhs. The annual expenditure in the subsequent years was as follows:

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1973-74	434·15
1974-75	351·3
1975-76	607·23
1976-77	582·62
1977-78	748·88
1978-79	979·52

(b) The per capita expenditure on the miners from this fund yearly between 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is broadly as follows:—

Year	Per capita expenditure
	Rs.
1976-77	115·11
1977-78	146·83
1978-79	192·06

(c) The government are aware of the general law and order problems prevailing in certain coal belts. No information is available however of any specific instance of appropriation of wages or welfare benefits by anti-social elements by terrorising.

Murder of Indian Diamond Dealer in United States

10397. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent incident of murder of an Indian Diamond dealer; Shri Satyagupta aged 27 years in United States with Gem worth about 50,000 dollars; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Satya Narain Gupta, who had been working with his elder brother Shri Om Prakash Mawar, left his office on March 9, 1979 with a consignment of precious stones (reportedly valued at $ 250,000 approximately) for delivery to a client also in New York city. Since Shri Gupta did not return home the matter was reported by his other brother Shri Rameshwar Mawar to the New York police on March 10. While police investigations were in progress, the Pennsylvania State Police informed their counter parts in New York on

March 12 that a body answering to the description of Satya Narain Gupta had been found in a remote village called Skier's village in Pennsylvania, about 100 miles from New York city. The body was found gagged and bound in a sleeping bag. According to the Pennsylvania State Police death was caused by strangulation. There was also a wound on the head. The death certificate issued by the Pennsylvania State Government mentioned the cause of death as "suffocation by strangulation."

A special police task force composed of detectives from the Missing Persons Bureau, the Major Case Squad and the Homicide Unit is conducting invesigations into the murder. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Pennsylvania State Police are also associated with the investigations. No arrest has so far been made.

Mr. Palkhiwala's desire to resign

10398. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Palkhiwala, Indian Ambassador to US has either resigned or expressed his desire to resign;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons why he has resigned or is resigning?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) (a): Yes, Sir, he has expressed his desire to come back to India.

(b) and (c). He has expressed his desire to return to India in order to resume his profession.

बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन

10399. श्री बुध राम सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में मुरादाबाद डिवीजन के अन्तर्गत बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के लिए आरक्षण की सुविधा पहले दो खिड़कियों पर उपलब्ध थी परन्तु अब यह सुविधा केवल एक खिड़की पर उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा किस के आदेश से किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या एक ही खिड़की पर प्रथम व द्वितीय श्रेणी की सीटों/बर्थों का आरक्षण कराने से यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधा होगी ; और

(ग) एक ही खिड़की पर कितने आरक्षण मांग पत्र तथा कितने मूल्य के टिकट बेचे जाते हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). बरेली स्टेशन पर पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के आरक्षण सम्बन्धी कार्यभार को देखते हुए केवल एक ही खिड़की के लिए कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृति दी गयी है। दूसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए दो अतिरिक्त अस्थायी खिड़कियां खोली गयी थीं जिनमें से एक खिड़की वरिष्ट वाणिज्य मंडल अधीक्षक, मुरादाबाद के आदेशों के अनुसार 22-2-79 से बन्द कर दी गयी है। इस समय दो खिड़कियां एक ही शिफ्ट में इस प्रकार काम कर रही है :—

खिड़की नं० 1:— सभी गाड़ियों के लिए पहला दर्जा और डाउन गाड़ियों के लिए दूसरा दर्जा।

खिड़की नं० 2 :— सभी अप गाड़ियों के लिए दूसरा दर्जा।

उपर्यक्त व्यवस्थाएं पर्याप्त हैं और संतोषपूर्ण रूप से कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ग) इस समय इन दो खिड़कियों पर प्रतिदिन औसतन 125 आरक्षण मांगपत्र और 185 टिकटों का काम निबटाया जाता है।

Railway tracks in Punjab

10400. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) new railway tracks laid in Punjab since 1947;

(b) what is the rate of ratio proportion of this track to the all India track expansion;

(c) if no track was expanded, the reason thereof; and

(d) how much new railway tracks are to be laid in 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Following railway tracks have been laid in Punjab since 1947:

	Length in Kms.
(i) Rupar-Nangal . . .	55·30
(ii) Mukerian-Pathankot .	42·98
(iii) Pathankot-Madhopur .	12·80
(iv) Madhopur-Kathua (Partly in Punjab).	8·69
(v) Rail link to Chandigarh by realigning Ambala-Kalka line	15·98
TOTAL	135·75

(b) 1.75 per cent, upto end of March, 1978.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No new line has been approved for construction in Punjab during 1979-80.

Karnataka Railway Service Commissions

10401. *SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA*: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka is served by three Railway Service Commissions for the purpose of recruitment;

(b) if so, details regarding safeguarding the interests of local people in the matter of recruitment in the Railways;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up another Railway Service Commission in that State; and

(d) if so, the time by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b). Recruitment to Class III categories by the Railway Service Commission is on zonal railway basis. The jurisdiction of each Railway zone does not coincide with the State boundaries. Each Railway Zone traverses more than one State. In order to attract local persons vacancies in pay scales the minimum of which is Rs. 425 or less and which form the bulk of the vacancies, are advertised in all regional newspapers commonly read in the area where the vacancies exist. The Railway Service Commissions also hold written tests and interviews at all important centres. The recruitment procedure, therefore, provides enough scope to fulfil regional aspirations

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Free Travel between India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

10402. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has under consideration the proposals to do away with passport and visa restrictions for travelling between India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, progress, if any, made in this regard.

(c) whether consultations among the concerned countries have ever been held; and

(d) if so, the reactions of these Governments to the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No, Sir, there is no specific proposal to this effect, under our consideration.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

US activities in Indian Ocean

10403. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Patriot" dated April 18, 1979 captioning "U.S. fleet strength raised"; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of increased naval presence was taken up by the Foreign Minister during his recent visit to the USA. It was pointed out that the build up of US naval forces in the Indian Ocean would inevitably lead to an escalation in the naval presence of other countries in the region. The US Secretary of State stated that there was no decision to establish a separate fleet for the Indian Ocean and the present additons to US naval strength were temporary. During these discussions, we also pointed out the necessity of an early resumption of the USA/USSR bilateral talks on the Indian Ocean in order to achieve the objective of the Establishment of a Zone of Peace in this region. In reply to our Foreign Minister, Mr. Vance expressed the hope that the talks on the Indian Ocean with the USSR could be resumed soon.

Railway Station Stalls

10404. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stalls at Railway stations in the country virtually being run by persons other than allottees; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are considering to take against such cases and how much time will it take to accomplish this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). During the last two years, 1977 and 1978, 14 cases of subletting of contracts were brought to the notice of the Zonal Railway Administrations. In 12 cases the contracts were terminated. In one case the charge of subletting was not substantiated. In the other case, the matter is under investigation.

Subletting the contracts at railway stations is strictly prohibited and in proven cases, the contracts are terminated straightaway.

Wagon Allotment for Mangoes

10405. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions are being placed now and then on supply of wagons to jaggery, mangoes growers at Chittoor, Pakela and Damalchamon;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is not possible to remove the restrictions for ever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Jaggery traffic from Chittoor area mostly moves to broad gauge stations in Bombay area requiring transhipment at Guntakal. Whenever there is a heavy hold-up of loads for transhipment, restriction has to be imposed on booking of further traffic (including jaggery) to avoid immobilization of wagons. No restrictions are, normally, imposed for loading of Mangoes.

(c) No. Restrictions become necessary when a route or a terminal is congested, necessitating regulation of further inflow of wagons.

Specialities in Dentistry

10406. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many specialities in Dentistry exist in the country at present;

(b) how many specialities in Dentistry exist in institutions under the Government of India and their names.

(c) what is the nature of duties of Staff Surgeon (Dental), Junior Staff Surgeon (Dental) and Dental Surgeon under the Government of India and whether any of these categories are required to do work in any of the specialities by virtue of their duties;

(d) whether Post-graduation in any branch of Dentistry can be utilised in teaching purposes and for private practice; and

(e) is post-graduate degree in any one speciality considered necessary for appointment to any of the posts mentioned above and if the answer to part (b) in the affirmative, why can't there be time-scale promotion to higher posts under the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) 9 Specialities in Dentistry exist at present in the country.

(b) The postgraduate Institute for Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh conducts MDS course in Pedodontia and Preventive Dentistry and the Armed Forces Medical College Pune, conducts MDS course in Prosthetic Dentistry and Oral Surgery. Facilities for Maxillofacial prosthetic Dentistry is also available in Safdarjang Hospital.

(c) The general nature of duties attached to these posts are as under:

Staff Surgeon (Dental)

(a) To attend to Dental ailments in hospitals.

(b) To supervise the work of making dentures.

(c) To guide and inspect the work of Dental Clinics.

(d) To attend to any other duties as may be assinged by the DGHS from time to time.

Junior Staff Surgeon (Dental) and Dental Surgeon

(e) Treatment of dental diseases patients.

(b) Any other duty that may be assigned by the DGHS from time to time.

All the Dental Surgeons do undertake work in the specialities in Dentistry for which they are qualified as a part of their duties.

(d) As per the norms laid down by the Dental Council of India it is necessary for Professors, Assistant Professors/Readers & Lecturers in a Dental College to possess postgraduate qualification in that subject which he is teaching. Private practice by Central Government doctors is not permissible and as such the question of utilising postgraduation in any branch of dentistry by Central Government doctors for private practice does not arise.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tuberculosis Cases in Hill Districts

10407. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tuberculosis cases in the hill districts of Almora and Pithoragarh respectively in 1978;

(b) the steps being taken to eradicate tuberculosis from these Districts; and

(c) whether any Central assistance has been given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Director of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh has reported that the number of Tuberculosis cases in Almora and Pithoragarh during 1978 were 2018 and 1232 respectively, though no specific survey was done.

(b) Tuberculosis Centres to provide diagnostic and treatment facilities to the TB patients have been established at both the districts. A BCG team to undertake BCG Vaccination of the susceptible population has been provided in these two districts. To cater to the needs of seriously ill TB patients suffering from acute emergencies etc. 8 TB beds have been provided at Almora and 40 beded TB hospital at Pithoragarh.

(c) Anti TB drugs were supplied to the TB centre Almora during 1978-79. A full set of laboratory equipments was also supplied to that Centre in 1975. It is also proposed to supply them with a set of X-Ray Unit with Odelca Camera. A set of laboratory equipments and X-Ray equipments will be supplied to the TB centre Pithoragarh.

रेलवे जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी

10408. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने सभी राज्यों में रेल जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी नियुक्त किये हैं;

(ख) इन जन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के पीछे उद्देश्य क्या है; और

(ग) राजधानियों में नियुक्त जन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के अधीन कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी हां। सहायक जन संपर्क अधिकारियों के भी पदों को स्वीकृति दी गयी है जिनका मुख्यालय कुछ राज्यों की राजधानियों में होगा।

(ख) इन अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए की गयी है ताकि जनता से प्राप्त टिप्पणियों और सुझावों के बारे में रेलों के प्रत्युत्तर में सुधार हो और साथ ही रेलों के कार्य-निष्पादन के बारे में अविलम्ब सूचना प्रचारित की जा सके।

(ग) इन जन संपर्क अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिए कितने कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है इसका हिसाब लगाया जा रहा है और अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Locomotive Workshop, Western Railway, Dahod

10409. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the sanctioned strength of block cadre of Locomotive Workshop, Western Railway, Dahod;

(b) how many vacancies are lying vacant in different categories;

(c) why the vacancies are not being filled up;

(d) what action is being taken to fill-up the vacancies; and

(e) if the vacancies are not being filled up due to non-availability of work-load, what action is being taken to provide sufficient work load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Improvement of Inland Water Transport

10410. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of transport requirements in the country with a view to co-ordinate inland

water transport with other modes has since been made and if so, the gist thereof;

(b) whether schemes for the improvement of existing waterways transport have been formulated; and

(c) whether in view of the energy crisis and high fuel cost the Transport Directorate has made a study of immediate requirements and long term planning of the waterways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) National Transport Policy Committee set up by the Planning Commission is seized of the problem of optional inter model use of different modes of transportation to meet the transport requirement of the country. Their report on the subject is awaited.

(b) Scheme for improvement of waterways have been formulated and implemented under Central and Centrally Sponsored as well as State Plan projects from time to time. In the 1978—83 Draft Plan, a provision of Rs. 31 crores has been made for the Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes for improvement of inland water transport in different parts of the country.

(c) A scheme for hydrographic surveys of major waterways in the country which might be considered for being declared as National waterways, is being prepared by the Inland Water Transport Directorate. The results of these surveys will be useful and necessary for preparing schemes for development of these waterways.

Appointment of judges in Industrial Tribunals, Dhanbad

10411. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is not a single judge in any of the three Central Goverament Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad;

(b) whether Government are aware that huge number of industrial cases are pending in the said three Tribunals causing enormous sufferings to the workers involved; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken to appoint the judges and expeditiously dispose of the pending industrial cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Shri J. P. Singh has been appointed as Presiding Officer, Central Government Idustrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad from 19-1-79. He is also looking after the Pending cases of Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad. The Presiding Officer of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur is also looking after the work of Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad by holding court there for some days every month.

(b) and (c). To expedite disposal of cases, monthly progress reports are obtained from each Tribunal and where necessary, instructions are issued for expeditious disposal. Steps are also being taken to appoint Presiding Officers at Industrial Tribunal Nos. 1 and 3, Dhanbad.

Guidelines to regulate Expenditure of Public Undertakings

10412. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines or ceiling limits to regulate expenditure in Public Undertakings like Central Inland Water Transport Corporation; and

(b) expenditure on entertainment incurred by Cochin Shipyard Limited during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Honourable Member is presumably referring to the guidelines/ceiling limits to regulate Public Undertakings. If so, these guidelines/ceiling limits are contained in the following three orders issued by the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises), copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4462/78]

(1) Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) Circular O.M. No. PBE/GL-018/78/MAN/2(16)/78 BPE(GM-I) dated 19th June, 1978.

(2) Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) Circular O.M. No. BPE/GL018/78/MAN/2(16)/78-BPE((GM-I) dated 6th July 1978.

(3) Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) Circular O.M. No. BPE/GL018/78/MAN/2(16)/78-BPE (GM-I) dated 9th April 1979.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Cochin Shipyard Limited on entertainment was Rs. 68,911 during 1976-77 and Rs. 48,776 during 1977-78.

Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges

10413. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 6804 on the 12th April, 1979 regarding Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges and state the schemes available and being formulated and the names of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges in the country with amount of assistances given to each of them during the last 3 years (year-wise) and/or proposed to be given during the Five Year Plan Period 1978-79 to 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): A statement showing the existing schemes of financial assistance to Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges in the country together with the amounts of assistance given to each during the last 3 years is laid on the table of the Sabha. In view of the recent decision of the National Development council to transfer most of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the State-Sector, the formulation of Schemes of Assistance to Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges during the remaining part of the 5 years plan period 1978-79 to 1982-83 and determination of the quantum of assistance thereunder is being reviewed and has not yet been finalised.

Statement

Existing Schemes

I. CENTRAL SCHEMES :

Name of the Scheme	Name of the College	Quantum of Assistance		
		76-77	77-78	78-79 (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Scheme for upgradation of Post Graduate Departments in ISM.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. . .	20·25	28·90	41·61
Do. . .	Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar. .	19·32	22·85	30·93

1	2	3	4	5
Scheme for upgradation of Post Graduate Departments in ISM.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh . .	5·39	5·00	6·00
2. Scheme for providing Assistance for improving Under Graduate Colleges run by voluntary Organisations.	A.V. Mahavidyalaya Satara.	..	..	·35
	R.T. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Akola . .	·75	·29	..
	Shri Gurudeo Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Mazari	·85	..	..
	D·A.V· College, Jullundur	1·00	·64	..
	Hubli Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Hubli . .	1·00	..	..
	D.M·M. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	..	·95	..
	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Nagpur . . .	1·20	..	2·55
	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Bijapur . . .	1·00	..	..
	Ayurvedic College, Nasik	..	1 00	..
3. Scheme for providing financial assistance to Under Graduate Homoeopathic Colleges. .	D.N.D. Homoeo-Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta	4·00	..	..
	Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune . .	2·00	..	..
	Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur . .	·49	·54	2·34
	Mohan Homoeo Medical, College,	·96	..	..
	Pratap Chandra Memorial Homoeopathic Hospital & College, Calcutta . . .	1·14	28	..
	Kanpur Homoeo Medical College, Kanpur .	·20	..	..
	Calcutta Homoeo Medical College, Calcutta .	·22	1·25	2·17
	Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical College, Hubli . . .	·41	..	35
	Homoeopathic & Biochemic Medical College, Yeotmal . . .	·96	..	..
	Homoeopathic & Biochemic Medical College Amravati . .	·43	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
	Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Bombay . . .	·29	..	·31
	Shri Durgaji Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Chandeswar . .	..	·51	..
	All Orissa Co-operative Homoeopathic Medical College, Orissa .	..	·19	·31
	Homoeopathic Medical College, Punjab. .	..	1·50	..
	Temple of Hahnemann Hospital & College, Bihar . . .	..	·27	·44
	Dr. Padiar Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Ernakulam .	..	..	3·14
	Gujarat Homoeo. Medical College, Savli . .	..	..	·75
	Homoeopathic Medical College, Chandigarh .	..	..	·17
4. Financial assistance to National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur.	National Instt. of Ayurveda, Jaipur . .	5·10	11·00	12·00
II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED :				
Centrally sponsored schemes for upgradation of Post-graduate Deptt. of ISM·	Govt. Ayurveda College, Trivandrum . .	4·00	4.25	5·85
	Ayurveda College, Lucknow . . .	3·00	3·50	3·00
	Govt. Ayurveda College Udaipur & Jaipur .	3·00	4·00*	2·00**
	Govt. Ayurveda College, Raipur & Gwalior	1·00	1·25	3·00
	Govt. Ayurveda College, Patiala .	1·00	1·25	1·45
	R.A. Poddar Ayurveda College, Bombay .	·75	1·00	1·00
	Govt. College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, Mysore . . .	2·00	2·75	2·00
	Govt. Ayurveda College, Hyderabad & Nizamia Tibbia College, Hyderabad .	3·00	3·25	3·50

*Includes provision of Rs. 250 lakhs for a Central Scheme

**For one upgraded department, Udaipur only

1	2	3	4	5
	Shyamdas Vaidhya Pitha College, Calcutta .	1·25	2·50	2·00
	Gopi Bandhu Ayurveda College, Puri . .	.50	2.50	1.00
	Govt. College of Indian System of Medicine, Palayamkottai . .	2·50	3·00	2·70
	Government Ayurveda College, Patna . .	..	·75	2·00
	Akhandanand Govt. Ayurved College, Ahmedabad .	..	..	0·50

हिन्दी अनुवादक

10414. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने पत्र संख्या हिन्दी/64/6/1 दिनांक 2-2-1964 के द्वारा पारित किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार अनुवाद और प्रशिक्षण अलग-अलग कार्य हैं और जो कर्मचारी अनुवादक की योग्यता रखते हैं वे अनुदेशक का कार्य नहीं कर सकते इसी प्रकार अनुदेशक अनुवादक का कार्य नहीं कर सकते ;

(ख) क्या बोर्ड के दिनांक, 8 मई 1978 के पत्र संख्या ई/ई0एम0जी0/1-78 ई एन आई/124 के अनुसार हिन्दी सैक्शन और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण संगठन के पद एक साथ मिला दिये गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी अनुवादों के हितों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त नीति की समीक्षा करने का है, ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो संशोधनों की रूप रेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो हिन्दी अनुवादकों का भविष्य अंधकारमय बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के अनुवादकों ने इस बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें की हैं परन्तु उन पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ङ). यह सही है कि 1964 में रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा पूर्व रेलवे को एक स्पष्टीकरण भेजा गया था कि अनुवाद और प्रशिक्षण दो अलग-अलग क्षेत्र हैं और प्रधान हिन्दी अनुवादक के पद के लिए चयन वरिष्ठ अनुवादकों में से किया जाना चाहिए, क्यों कि जो कर्मचारी अनुवाद और प्रशिक्षण के पद के लिए अलग अलग योग्यता रखते हैं उन्हें एक दूसरे पद के लिए योग्य नहीं समझा जा सकता। लेकिन, राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 और राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के पारित हो जाने और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण की जिम्मेदारी पूर्णतः गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा ले लिए जाने के कारण इस स्थिति में क्रमशः परिवर्तन हुआ है। हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण यूनिट के पास अब मुख्य काम इस बात का सुनिश्चित करना रह गया है कि राजभाषा संबंधी आदेशों का पूर्णतः पालन किया जाय। इस प्रकार राजभाषा अधिनियम में द्विभाषीकरण की नीति से प्रशिक्षण यूनिट में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के अनुवाद कार्य के ज्ञान और अनुभव में पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर प्रशिक्षण यूनिटों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति की कोई उपयुक्त सरणि की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी। प्रशिक्षण यूनिट में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे बोर्ड को समय-समय पर लिखित और मौखिक रूप से उनकी पदोन्नति सरणि की इस असंगत स्थिति में सुधार लाने का अनुरोध किया था। छानबीन से पता चला कि प्रशिक्षण यूनिट के काफी बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारी लम्बे समय से एक ही ग्रेड में पड़े हुए

है और तरक्की की गुंजाइश न होने के कारण वे अपने वेतनमान के अधिकतम पर पहुंच गये हैं या पहुंचने की स्थिति में हैं । इसलिए रेल मंत्रालय ने अनुवाद यूनिटों के कर्मचारियों की तरक्की की सम्भावना की तुलना में, हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के कर्मचारियों की इस वांछनीय स्थिति का गहराई से अध्ययन किया और यह विनिश्चय किया कि इन दोनों संवर्गों को एक साथ मिला दिया जाये ताकि दोनों के लिए पदोन्नति की समान सरणि उपलब्ध हो सके और दोनों यूनिटों के कर्मचारियों के लिए ऊंचे ग्रेड के पदों पर पदोन्नति की सम्भावना बन जाये । रेल मंत्रालय ने रेलों पर काफी बड़ी संख्या में कार्यरत अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के व्यापक हित को ध्यान में रखकर यह निर्णय लिया है और अधिकांश कर्मचारियों ने इसे पसन्द किया है। यद्यपि यह सही है कि पूर्व रेलवे के कुछ अनुवादकों ने रेलवे बोर्ड को अपना अभ्यावेदन भेजा है । लेकिन ये वे कनिष्ठ अनुवादक हैं जिन्हें दोनों संवर्गों को मिला दिये जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप एक ग्रेड की सेवा अवधि के आधार पर आपसी वरिष्यता निर्धारित करने के कारण नुकसान पहुंचा है । इस निर्णय से मुख्यत: 425—640 रुपये के वेतनमान में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और वह भी केवल उन अनुवादकों पर पड़ा है । जिनकी सेवा की अवधि प्रशिक्षण यूनिट के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की अवधि से कम है ।

1978 में दोनों संवर्गों के मिला दिये जाने से उन कर्मचारियों की तुलना में जिन्हें इससे नुकसान पहुंचा है, इन यूनिटों के अधिकांश कर्मचारियों को लाभ पहुंचा है । इसलिए रेल मंत्रालय का कर्मचारियों के व्यापक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने निर्णय में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है ।

Railway wagons indented by S. E. Railway

10415. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of Railway wagons in the South Eastern Railway against the orders;

(b) the total number of wagons indented by end of March and the number supplied; and

(c) what are the causes of these shortages and the cures prescribed for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There is no overall shortage of wagons as such. But due to change in pattern of traffic and the subsequent increase in lead and consequent increase in turn-round of wagons availability has been less than required.

(b) 9638 wagons were loaded per day during March 1979 leaving an outstanding demand for 61,003 wagons as on 31-3-1979.

(c) Due to floods there was a complete set-back on the system for about two months. Moreover, due to heavy receipt of imported fertilizers and coal, South Eastern Railway had to arrange movements of the same in addition to all programmed traffic and other higher priority traffic. Besides, the detention to wagons at the ore loading points and by other major users like steel plants, washeries in Kathara area, disruption to traffic due to public agitations, wild-cat strikes and sudden work stoppages by categorical Associations etc., resulted in deterioration in wagon mobility. All possible endeavour is being made to improve loading in consultation with the State Governments, major bulk consumers and the trade.

इज्जत नगर डिवीजन द्वारा वैगनों का आवंटन

10416. श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा आसाम में आलू की ढुलाई के लिए मार्च/अप्रैल, 1979 में इज्जत नगर डिवीजन द्वारा कितने वैगन आवंटित किये गये ;

(ख) इन आवंटित वैगनों में से कितने वैगन आसाम, गौहाटी तथा अन्य स्थानों पर आलू उत्पादकों को दिये गये और कितने व्यापारियों को दिये गये ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वैगन आवंटित करने के मामलें में किसानों की अपेक्षा बड़े व्यापारियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव सातावच) : (क) मार्च और अप्रैल, 1979 के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इज्जतनगर मंडल में आसाम के विभिन्न अंतस्थ स्टेशनों के आलू के लदान के लिए 593 माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये ।

(ख) आलू से लदे 593 माल डिब्बों में से, असम राज्य सरकार के प्रयोजन के अलावा असम के व्यापारियों द्वारा गुवाहाटी के लिए 88 माल डिब्बे और 45 माल डिब्बे अन्य के बाकी शहरों के लिए लादे गये । स्थानीय उत्पादकों या व्यापारियों में गुवाहाटी के लिए 224 माल डिब्बे और आसाम के अन्य स्थानों के लिए 225 माल डिब्बों का लदान किया था ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं । असम, मेघालय, और अन्य राज्यों द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार आलू का कुछ लदान किया गया जो 'ए' श्रेणी की प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत आते हैं जबकि अन्य स्रोतों से आया हुआ यातायात 'ब', श्रेणी की प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत आता है । माल डिब्बों के आवंटन में किसी भी पार्टी को तरजीह नहीं दी गयी है और माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई प्रत्येक श्रेणी की प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टरण की सही-सही तारीख के अनुसार की गयी है ।

Restarting of Virginity Tests

10417. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report from London about checking by Immigrants Welfare Organisations on a claim that virginity tests were carried out on two Asian women at Heathrow airport recently in defiance of the ban on such tests imposed by the British Home Secretary;

(b) if so, whether the press report was correct and whether their nationality was established; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The press report datelined London April 15 (PTI) appeared to be based on a news report in Britain alleging that virginity tests had been carried on two Asian women at Heathrow airport after the ban of such tests imposed by the British Home Secretary. The British Home Office, with whom the matter was taken up by the High Commission of India, London, have said that their enquiries disclose no reason for believing that there has been any failure by the Immigration Service at Heathrow Airport to observe the Home Secretary's instructions. If fresh evidence becomes available, Government will take up the matter with the British authorities.

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में प्रवेश

10418. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के बारे में दिनांक 5 फरवरी 1979 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली से बाहर से दूर से आने वाले रोगियों को यहां प्रवेश के लिए महीनो इन्तजार करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे गरीब रोगियों तथा दूर के स्थानो से आने वाले रोगियो को यहां प्रवेश के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाय: और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली के लोगों की सामान्य बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए इस अस्पताल की बजाय अन्य अस्पतालों में इलाज के लिए व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा जल मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी हां । "नवभारत टाइम्स" में छपी शिकायत सही होने पर अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था के प्रशासन वर्ग के "डी" वर्ग के कुछ कर्मचारियों के वक्तशीर होने के बारे में है यह शिकायत अस्पष्ट है, क्योंकि इसका कोई विस्तृत विवरण नहीं दिया गया है । तथापि यह सलाह दिया जाय कि "डी" वर्ग का कोई कर्मचारी

रोगियों को परेशान न कर सके इस के बारे में उक्त संस्थान द्वारा सारे संभव उपाय किये गये हैं।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में अस्पताल के रोगियों की भर्ती उपचार करने वाले चिकित्सक की सलाह और वहां उपलब्ध पलंगों पर निर्भर करती है। वैसे, स्थानीय रोगियों और दिल्ली के बाहर से आने वाले रोगियों के बीच कोई भेद-भाव करना संभव नहीं है। रोग की गंभीरता ही अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में भर्ती की मुख्य कसौटी है। तथापि रोगियों की भर्ती यदि आवश्यक समझी जाए और वह व्यावहारिक हो, तो इसके लिए संस्थान में प्रतीक्षा सूची बनाई जाती है।

(ग) यह व्यावहारिक नहीं है। बीमारी की गंभीरता के आधार पर भर्ती करने में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, न कि निवास-स्थान की दूरी के आधार पर।

(घ) लोगों के साधारण रोगों के उपचार के प्रबंध दिल्ली के अन्य अस्पतालों में पहले से ही मौजूद हैं। जिन रोगियों का उपचार अस्पताल में करना आवश्यक होता है, उन्हें अन्तरंग रोगियों के रूप में भर्ती किया जाता है। इसलिए, यह रोगियों का काम है कि वे अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में उपचार कराने की प्रतीक्षा करने के बजाय अन्य अस्पतालों में जाकर उपचार करवायें।

I.Y.C. and W.H.O. Functions in Capital

10419. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to project the "International Year of the Child" and the WHO theme of this year "A Healthy Child, a Sure Future", the Delhi Medical Association has decided to organise a number of functions for a week from April 7 this year;

(b) if so, what are the plans to do something for the poor and living in the villages and rural areas; and

(c) what are the specific programmes for the children during the week and the estimated expenditure?

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association has proposed to arrange meetings in rural and semi urban areas around Delhi with a view to educate the public regarding care of child health and immunization. This will continue at suitable intervals throughout the year.

(c) The Association organised scientific discussions, health education programme, a baby show and an exhibition on 'Child Health' and incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 3,500.

गुजरात में ग्रामीण सड़कों के विकास के लिए बृहद् योजना

10420. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार से राज्य में ग्रामीण सड़कों के विकास के लिए कोई बृहद् योजना प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा है, और यदि हां, तो कब और उसका स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उसे केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसे कब प्रस्तुत किया गया था और उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और कितनी सड़कों के बारे में राशि की मांग की गई है तथा वह राशि कितनी है और उस पर केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा कब?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) ग्रामीण सड़कें राज्य का विषय हैं तथा ग्रामीण सड़कों से संबंधित सभी मामलों की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। परन्तु सभी गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार सहित सभी राज्यों से 3 नवम्बर 1978 का अनुरोध किया था कि वे अपने अपने यहां गांवों तक जाने के लिए सड़कों की कुल आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करें और एक ऐसा मास्टर प्लान तैयार करें जिसमें हर सड़क के लिए आवश्यक धन और सड़क की लम्बाई आदि का ब्यौरा दिया हुआ हो।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं भेजी है।

Assistance to Mauritius for Development

10421. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India propose to provide assistance for the development of small scale industries in Mauritius; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A three-member expert team led by National Industries Development Corporation visited Mauritius in February, 1978 and submitted a report on the possibilities for setting up small scale industries in Mauritius. This report is now under examination by the Mauritian authorities. At the First Indo-Mauritian Joint Commission session held recently India has also offered to cooperate in the promotion of certain rural industries like footwear manufacturing, fibre industry, bee-keeping industry, handmade paper industry and dyeing industries.

At present, two small scale industry experts i.e., one industrial economist and one mechanical engineer are on deputation to Government of Mauritius as experts.

मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, धनबाद द्वारा कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि की राशि का दिया जाना

10422. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बाईपास रोड, धनबाद (बिहार) के कर्मचारियों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि दी गई और अभी कितनी राशि दी जानी है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, धनबाद को पहली अक्तूबर 1978 से अंतिम रूप से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 तथा उसके अधीन बनाई गई योजनाओं के अधीन लाया गया। उन्होंने प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन लाए जाने का विरोध किया है।

Stage-wise Charging of Fares by D.T.C. Conductors

10423. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DTC was to charge 0.30 paise from passengers travelling in a DTC Bus upto the distance of 4 Kms., as announced;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DTC Conductors are charging the fare of 0.30 paise according to stage-wise but not distance-wise; as announced;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that conductors are charging 0.40 paise from passengers who want to go from Nanakpura to Safdarjung Hospital or Sector-I, R. K. Puram, even though the distance is not even 4 Kms.; and

(e) if so, the reasons for charging 0.40 paise instead of 0.30 paise from the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In a stage carriage, distance is calculated from stage point to stage point and not between actual bus stops travelled by a passenger. This is because in a stage carriage system in city areas, it is not feasible to reckon the actual distance between every two stops on the route of a bus for the purpose of calculating the fare. The stages are however fixed at an average distance of 2

Kms. with marginal adjustments. This facilitates the conductors, and the inspectoral staff to calculate, issue and check the tickets.

(d) and (e). For calculating bus fare from Nanakpura to Safdarjang Hospital or Sector-I, R. K. Puram, the distance is taken from Dhaula Kuan, the fare stage preceding Nanakpura. Nanakpura is not a fare stage. The distance from Dhaula Kuan to Safdar jang Hospital/Sector-I, R. K. Puram is more than 4 Kms. and the fare of 40 paise is charged correctly.

High Density DC Emu

10424. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 521 on the 22nd February, 1979 regarding construction of high density EMU Coaches and state:

(a) the number of suggestions and reaction received by Railway administration in respect of manufacturing high density DC EMU proto type rake which has been built and put into service on Western Railway to test Bombay Suburban Commuters' reaction;

(b) the nature and details thereof;

(c) what are the recommendations of Research Design and Standard Organisation in respect of the same;

(d) since when these recommendations are under consideration of the Railway Ministry; and

(e) whether the Railway Ministry have taken decision on the said recommendations; if so, when and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of suggestions and reactions received by the Railway Administration were 83.

(b) The suggestions and reactions relatad mainly to the longtitudinal seating arrangements, hand-hold facilities for standing commuters, fear of ladies' chains/plaits being snatched by miscreants, difficulties felt by sitting passengers in stretching their legs as also trampling of their feet by standing passengers and the need for more fans for better circulation of air.

(c) The Research Designs and Standards Organisation recommended the manufacture of two more prototype high-capacity rakes with transverse seats, extra hand-holds and additional fans.

(d) The Research Designs and Standards Organisation submitted its recommendations in December, 1978 for the consideration of the Railway Ministry.

(e) Yes, in March/April, 1979. The Railway Ministry has decided that since a number of commuters have to travel for long periods in EMU trains and the existing seating arrangements are satisfactory, *status quo* should be maintained as far as seating arrangements are concerned. The Suburban stock would thus continue to be manufactured as per existing plans and without any reduction in seating capacity.

Kalyan Power House

10425. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 500 on the 22nd February, 1979 regarding Kalyan Power House at Thakurli and state:

(a) the reasons of not treating the Kalyan (Thakurli) Power House as workshop and date of such decision;

(b) whether the demand of the employees of said Power House regarding coverage under the Dress Regulations has been finally considered if so, with what result;

(c) if not considered so far, the reasons of delay as the matter is pending for a year or so; and

(d) when it is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The working conditions of the Electrical Power House are different from those of the workshops. The provisions of the Indian Railway Code for the Mechanical Department (Workshops) have not been extended to the staff of the Electrical Power Houses. On the same consideration, staff of the Electrical Power Houses are not allowed to avail of the holidays for the workshop staff.

(b) to (d). Steps have been taken to stock Gum boots, Water proof coats/capes etc. under Tools and Plants account for being used by the staff during monsoon. Similarly, Boiler suits and tight dresses are being stocked for issuing to the staff.

मैसर्स ठाकुर प्रसाद देवकिशन, निजामगंज (महाराष्ट्र) पर बकाया भविष्य निधि

10426. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स ठाकुर प्रसाद देवकिशन, बिजामगंज, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार भविष्य निधि की कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई और उन पर बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स ठाकुर दास देवकिशन, निजामगंज, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में नहीं आते । अतः इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कराने का प्रश्न नही उठता ।

मैसर्स बागड़िया ब्रादर्स तथा महेश एजेंसी राउरकेला पर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

10427. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स बागड़िया ब्रादर्स तथा महेश एजेंसी प्लांट साईट-रोड, राउरकेला-1, के विरुद्ध गत तीन वर्षों से भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स बागड़िया ब्रादर्स, प्लांट साइट रोड, राईउरकेला तथा महेश एजेंसी प्लांट साइट रोड, राउरकेला-1, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में नहीं आते । अतः भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Kirandul-Kottavalasa Line

10428. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not allowing the Kirandul-Kottavalasa line for the movement of goods trains particularly of raw materials of industries to be set up in the Koraput District, Orissa; and

(b) the measures taken by his Ministry for early running of goods trains on this line for the development of tribal and backward regions of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The railway line from Kirandul to Kottavalasa was primarily constructed for transport of iron ore from Bailadilla mines to Visakhapatnam Port for export. The requirements of section capacity to deal with the present and anticipated level of iron ore traffic make it difficult to accept any sizeable quantities of general goods traffic on this section. A few stations on this line have been opened for general goods traffic in addition to passenger and parcel services on the entire section.

For other major industrial traffic, like that of alumina and cement, feasibility of construction of other

viable rail links is being examined in consultation with the concerned departments.

Development of Road Communication in the Tribal Sub-plan Areas

10429. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received the recommendations made by the Working Group on Tribal Development set up by the Home Ministry regarding the development of road communications in the tribal sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) if so, the road development programme and schemes prepared by his Ministry and guidelines issued to the States for early decision; and

(c) funds earmarked by his Ministry for road development for tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Road development is undertaken both by the Central and State Governments as part of the Central and State Sector Road Programmes respectively as per the priorities and allocations determined by the Planning Commission and the guidelines issued by them to both the Central and State Governments. The Draft (1978—83) Plan includes a provision of Rs. 275.00 crores for the development of roads in Tribal Areas in the State Sector. In addition, a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores have also been made in the Central Road Sector for giving financial assistance to States for the development of roads in Tribal Areas. However, it may take some time for programmes to be finalised against these allocations as 1978—83 plan allocations have yet to be finalised. Besides, there are some on-going works on Central Sector Road Schemes like National Highways, Centrally aided State roads of inter-state or ecomomic importance etc. located in Tribal Areas.

Community Health Workers

10430. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the Community Health Workers do indeed perform their role in taking promotive and preventive steps for better health, instead of becoming pill-pushers; and

(b) the details in respect of the proposed sanitary-cum-epidemiological stations to be set up by Government, their locations and the areas to be covered by such stations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Community Health Workers, after they are selected by the community are given training for 3 months mainly in preventive and promotive health services. They also receive training in treatment of minor ailments, but their primary function is promotion of preventive and promotive health services. The CHWs receive periodic guidance from paramedical workers employed in the Government health care system.

(b) There is no scheme to establish sanitary-*cum*-epidemiological centres. Such activities are generally attended to by the Primary Health Centres. A Primary Health Centre is established in every block (covering a population of 80,000 to 1,00,000). There are more than 5400 such centres already in existence in the country. A proposal, in principle has been accepted to establish one Primary Health Centre for a population of 50,000 in a phased manner from 1983 onwards.

Rules formulated under Section 88 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958

10431. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) have any rules been formulated as provided for in Section 88 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 laying down the scale of manning of ships by seamen other than officers;

(b) if so, has there been any public notification about it; and

(c) if not, has Government any control over the existing system of manning of ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the existing system the manning of ships is decided mutually by the shipowners and seamen's unions.

Medical Checkup of Seamen

10432. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state is it a fact that the system of medical check-up of seamen is controlled exclusively by the owners and they pay scant regard to the Government's recommendation in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): No, Sir.

The seamen are medically examined in accordance with Indian Merchant Shipping (Medical Examination) Rules 1958 by officers of Port Health Organisation at the time of the initial recruitment and a certificate to that effect is issued. Such Medical Certificate is valid for a period of eight years. However, during this period the seamen are again medically examined by the Doctors appointed by the Shipping Companies before Commencement of each voyage. Such a Medical Examination is considered necessary by the Shipping Companies to find out whether the seamen who would be proceeding on a voyage have contacted any disease which has rendered them medically unsuitable for sea voyage.

Slaughter Mining in Sijua Colliery

10433. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1736 on the 30th November, 1978 regarding slaughter mining in Sijua Colliery and state:

(a) whether the answer was given on the basis of the drawing survey map and report by the TISCO and not on actual survey of the spot of widening and hightening of the mines beyond prescribed limit;

(b) whether the Ministry would advise actual checking of Sijua Mines by a survey team specially after the fatal accident in TISCO Collieries last year; and

(c) if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The reply to Unstarred Question No. 1736 on the 30th November, 1978 was given both on the basis of statutory mine plans maintained by TISCO as well as actual inspections of accessible parts of the workings made by the officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety from time to time.

(b) and (c). In view of the position stated in part (a) above no further survey is considered necessary as no useful purpose is likely to be served by deputing any special survey team for the purpose.

गुजरात के किसानों को तुरत पारगमन सेवा की सुविधा

10434. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के आलू उत्पादकों ने आलुओं की ढुलाई के लिए तुरन्त पारगमन सेवा के लिए मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आलू के बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन को देखते हुए, सरकार किसानों को शीघ्र ही तुरन्त पारगमन सेवा की सुविधा प्रदान करेगी ताकि वे उत्पादन को किसी प्रकार की क्षति होने दिया बिना उसे बेचने के लिए अविलम्ब ला सकें ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी हां । अहमदाबाद और दीसा के आलू उत्पादकों ने दीसा और काकरिया से कानंक ब्रिज, बम्बई तक द्रुत पारवहन सेवा की व्यवस्था के लिए अभ्यावेदन दिया है ।

(ख) बम्बई क्षेत्र में बोरीविली के दक्षिणी स्टेशनों के लिए आलू की बुकिंग पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हुआ है । इस तथ्य को देखते हुए, कानंक ब्रिज के लिए द्रुत पारवहन सेवा शुरू करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Weighing Machines for Bombay Port

10435. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Port had placed an order for 30 weighing machines with the British-owned Avery (India);

(b) whether Government have investigated the charges of irregularity in the Tender by the BPT auditors; and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article appearing in the issue of "Current" dated the 31st March, 1979 if so, the clarification on the allegations made therein and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objections raised by the Acountant General, Central, in the Draft Audit Report on the accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1976-77 were settled with the Audit by the Port Trust.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Deputy Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, has been requested to look into the matter.

Extending the period of the Financial Assistance to the Shipping Industry

10436. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news items captioned "SDFC in a Soup" appeared in the 'Financial Express' (Bombay Edition) of 1st April, 1979;

(b) if so, whether Government have extended the period of the financial assistance to the shipping industry to avoid difficulties to the Shipping Development Fund Committee as guarantors; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the shipping industry is being forced to pay interest to the foreign bankers at the rate of 10—12 per cent per annum while the Government could earn 6-7 per cent on the investment of foreign exchange reserves abroad and what is the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The Shipping Companies who have raised foreign exchange loans commercially for acquisition of ships have to pay interest at the prevailing market rates, according to the loan agreements The Companies who have availed of the loans under the SAFAUNS scheme, however, are reimbursed the interest charges paid in excess of 7½ per cent by way of interest subsidy by the

Shipping Development Fund Committee. One of the relief measures agreed to by the Government for meeting the cash deficits of the shipping companies upto 31st March, 1979 is conversion of the foreign exchange loan instalments payable upto 31st March, 1979 into loans analogous to SAFAUNS.

Goods carried by Ships and Vessels

10437. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total volume of goods carried by the ships owned by the Indian Shipping Corporation and out of that what is the percentage of the total goods carried by the vessels;

(b) what is the percentage of goods carried by foreign vessels; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the percentage of the Indian Shipping Corporation by carrying Indian goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) During the year 1977-78, the total volume of India's overseas trade was 58 88 million tonnes. The Indian shipping companies carried 22.82 million tonnes (*viz.* 38.76 per cent), out of which the vessels of the Shipping Corporation of India carried about 10.04 million tonnes i.e. 44.01 per cent of the share of the Indian shipping companies.

(b) The percentage of goods carried by foreign vessels during 1977-78 was 61.24 per cent.

(c) The Shipping Corporation of India is only one of the Indian shipping companies. The Government persuades and appeals to private Indian shippers, through various media and forums like All India Shippers' Council and it regional associations, to patronise Indian vessels. Instructions exist and have recently been reiterated that Government owned or controlled cargo, should, as far as possible be shipped through Indian vessels.

Return of Indian Teachers from abroad

10438. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the salaries and other benefits of the Indian teachers as compared with those of other nationalities, like the Arabs in Gulf countries; and

(b) how many Indian teachers have returned home after the change in the service conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The salaries, allowances and other benefits to the teachers vary from country to country and, even within the same country, from organisation to organisation and would further depend upon the qualifications and experience of the teachers concerned. No case of discrimination in salaries and other benefits offered to Indian teachers as compared to teachers from other nationalities, has been reported.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

Visa facilities for Taiwanese Nationals

10439. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India and the Department of Tourism have requested the Government to facilitate easy issue of visas to Taiwanese Nationals in Taiwan;

(b) whether there is a growing demand from Taiwanese Nationals to come to India for purposes of tourism, business and commerce; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to provide easy and quicker facilities for grant of visas to Taiwanese people?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While taking into account that the Government of India does not recognise the regime in Taiwan, the feasibility of the suggestions are being examined.

Corruption charges against L.E.O., Nagpur

10440. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Labour Enforcement Officer posted at Nagpur and presently working at Ajmer was involved in proved acceptance of bribe charges by the Commissioner of Departmental Enquiries, Central Bureau of Investigation in 1977|78 recommending dismissal of the services of the officer;

(b) the reason for not acting on the advice of the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries and the officer who took the decision for lesser punishment with reasons for violating the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the officer for such wilful violation and if not, the reasons therefor and what action Government are proposing to take against this officer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Central Vigilance Commission did not specifically recommend dismissal of the Labour Enforcement Officer. It recommended the imposition of a major penalty. The Chief Labour Commissioner, after taking into consideration all matters on record, imposed the major penalty of reduction in the present grade of the Labour Enforcement Officer.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Wagons for Transportation of Potato

10441. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter from the Uttar Pradesh Government urging for allotment of wagons for transportation of lakhs of potato bags from the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making available wagons so far; and

(c) whether he is also aware that non-allotment of wagons immediately will ruin the farmer community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to clear potatoes from Uttar Pradesh consistent with the commitments to load other essential traffic like foodgrains, fertilizers, etc. While no difficulty is being experienced for loading of potatoes on broad gauge system of U.P., on the metre gauge side there have been difficulties due to bulk of the demands being for destinations east of Siliguri where there was congestion due to heavy accumulation of wagons. Loading to these destinations has therefore been regulated by fixing a quota for loading of various commodities keeping in view the transport requirements of all essential commodities including potatoes.

Strike in Dhanbad Division

10442. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway in March, 1979;

(b) if so, reason for the strike;

(c) whether it is a fact that instead of correcting the cause of strike, the management has taken repressive measures of transfer and termination of service of leaders of Railway employees fomenting more unrest and agitation; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a), (b) and (d). There was a stoppage of work on 25-3-1979 by some categories of workers at Patherdih on the issue of the death of a Shuntman who died of heart attack, alleging delay in attendance by the Railway Doctor. An inquiry has been ordered into the circumstances leading to the death of the Shuntman.

(c) No.

Medical Treatment of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan

10443. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took any steps for ensuring effective, timely and expert medical attention and treatment to Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan;

(b) if so, what were they and with what results and expenses; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan who suddenly took seriously ill in Patna was provided full and expert medical facilities by the Bihar Government. Later, on the advice of experts, he was sifted by a special plane provided by the Government of India to Bombay for treatment in a private hospital. He was given the best possible treatment at the hospital where he recovered. He has been later discharged Details of expense have not been worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian proposal on disarmament

10444. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official Indian representatives are engaged in the U.N. Disarmament work and Mission during the last two years, 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) broad details of the Indian initiatives and draft proposals on the said subject at various international forums during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) During 1977 and 1978, Indian delegations have participated in the work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) in Geneva and in disarmament discussions at the 32nd and 33rd regular sessions of the UN General Assembly held respectively in 1977 and 1978, the tenth special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament held in May/June 1978 and the two organizational sessions of the UN Disarmament Commission held in October and December 1978 in New York.

(b) The composition of the Indian delegations to these international conferences and meetings for disarmament work is given in the annexed statement.

(c) At the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, India tabled two draft

resolutions, one on the non-use of nuclear weapons and the other on the urget need for cessation of uclear weapon tests. However, in response to the general desire to have a single. consensus Final Document and avoid voting on draft resolutions, India decided not to press its draft resolutions to a vote at the Special Session but take them up at the forthcoming 33rd regular session of hte General Assembly. Thereafter, at the 33rd regular session of the General Assembly, both these draft resolutions, which were also co-sponsored by several other countries, were adopted by overwhelming majorities. India's resolution on non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war, which was adopted by 103 votes in favour, 18 (mostly Western States) against with 18 (mostly Socialist States) abstensions, *inter alia* declared the use of nuclear weapons as a violation of the UN Charter and a crime against humanity and called for the prohibition of their use pending nuclear disarmament. India's resolution on the urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons, which was adopted by 130 votes in favour to 2 (France and China) against with 8 abstentions, called upon all States to refrain from testing of nuclear weapons pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Statement

(A) *India's delegation to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) in Genera* in 1977 *and* 1978

15 *February to* 28 *March* 1977

1. Shri K. P. Jain—Leader
2. Shri S T. Devare

29 *March* 1977 *to* 31 *August* 1978

1. Shri C. R. Gharekhan—Leader
2. Shri S. T. Devare

(B) *India's delegation to 32nd and 33rd regular sessions of the UN General Assembly, in regard to disarmament work*

1. Shri A. B. Vajpayee—Leader
2. Shri Samarendra Kundu
3. Shri R. Jaipal
4. Shri M. A. Vellodi
5. Shri C. R. Gharekhan
6. Shri S. Dubey

(C) *India's delegation to the tenth special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament held in May/June* 1978

1. Shri A. B. Vajpayee—Leader
2. Shri R. Jaipal
3. Shri M. A. Vellodi
4. Shri B. G. Mishra
5. Shri S. T. Devare
6. Shri S. Dubey
7. Shri K. P. Jain
8. Shri A. Mubayi

(D) *India's delegation to the UN Disarmament Commission's sessions in* 1978

1. Shri M. A. Vellodi—Leader
2. Shri S. Dubey

Grant payable to State

10445. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of determination of grant payable to the States in lieu of passenger fare tax is under discussion at appropriate Governmental levels at present;

(b) if so, broad indication thereto;

(c) whether one or more State Governments have made any repre-

sentations to Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended that the question of enhancing the grant payable to States in lieu of passenger fare tax be referred to the Railway Convention Committee for consideration. The matter is under reference to the Railway Convention Committee.

(c) and (d). The Government of Gujarat had represented to this Ministry that the amount of grant may be enhanced.

Replacing old First Class Coaches

10446. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several first class coaches on the Western Railway, particulary on the long local distance passenger trains, have become very old and useless;

(b) if so, reasons for the continued use of such coaches; and

(c) why are the new coaches not put in service soon on these passenger trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Newly-manufactured Coaches are generally put on long-distance Mail/Express trains, including the new Super-fast Expresses, where their utilisation is more demanding and other Coaches are used on long-distance passenger trains.

Workshop on Kalaazar

10447. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on Kalaazar control was held in Patna during the month of April, 1979;

(b) if so, the names of the personnel who participated in the workshop; and

(c) outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes. A workshop on Kalaazar Control was held at Patna from 9th to 12th April, 1979.

(b) A list of persons who participated in the Workshop is enclosed. (Annexure I). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4463/79].

(c) A summary of the recommendations made by the Workshop is enclosed. (Annexure II) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4463/79].

Hospital for Mental Patients

10448. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total number of hospitals in the country giving treatment to mental patients under each system of medicine;

(b) what is the amount spent by such hospitals under each system of medicine and the number of patients admitted during 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is paying less attention to cure the patients by Ayurvedic system of medicine; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of drugs and medicines in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

10449. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS dispensaries throughout the country are experiencing acute shortage of drugs and medicines;

(b) is it a fact that due to this CGHS doctors do not prescribe medicines to patients;

(c) is it a fact that at various places CGHS dispensaries purchase drugs from open market as direct supplies from manufacturers are limited; and

(d) whether Government proposes to keep tested and established drugs and remedies of Homocopathy, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines in the CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Normally the manufacturers or the distributors supply the required medicines to the Medical Stores Depot in time. However, whenever these supplies do not materialise, the Medical Officer makes small purchases from the authorised chemist. In case of failure of authorised chemists to supply any medicine the Medical Officer Incharge authorises the CGHS beneficiaries concerned to purchase the medicines from the open market and the cost of medicines so purchased in reimbursed to them by the authorised chemist. This type of purchasing is however rare.

(d) Drugs and remedies of the Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine which are stocked in the CGHS dispensaries are approved by a Purchase Committee. At present no scientific drugs testing facilities are available with the Government for testing these medicines.

Loss suffered by Indian Chancery in Kampala

10450. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news item captioned "Chancery houses ransacked" published in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 17th April, 1979;

(b) the losses suffered by the Indian Chancery and staff of Indian High Commission in Kampala;

(c) was the loot of the Chancery and the houses of the Indian High Commission due to inadequate security measures; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government to the said incidence and what further steps have been taken to assure security to the lives and property of the Indian High Commission staff and other Indian population in Kampala?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The financial estimate of the damage/losses is about Rs. 1,61,000.

(c) and (d). The looting took place in a situation of violence and civil turbulence where some elements sought to take advantage of the prevailing confusion and disorder. Our High Commission had taken the necessary security measures possible in the circumstances. Our High Commissioner in Kampala has taken up with the new

authorities in Uganda the question of protection of the life and property of the Indians residing in Uganda. The authorities have assured that they will do everything possible in that regard.

Losses suffered by Shipping Companies

10451. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the study of the shipping transport industry 1977-78 made by the Economic Times Research Bureau as published in the 'Economic Times' (New Delhi Edition) of 17th April, 1979;

(b) whether the alarming figures of losses suffered by the Shipping Corporation of India and other Indian shipping companies as mentioned in the said study are correct; and

(c) if so, what measures are being taken or proposed to be taken to help the shipping industry to overcome present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As a result of acute depression in the freight market, the shipping industry the world over is facing financial difficulties and Indian Shipping Companies are also facing problems of liquidity. Government have decided that following financial reliefs could be granted to Indian Shipping Companies facing serious cash-flow problems for the period upto 31 March, 1979:—

(i) Replacement of foreign exchange loan instalments under the New Scheme for financing Ship Acquisition from abroad from the foreign exchange reserves of the country;

(ii) Grant of moratorium on the payment of loan instalments of Shipping Development Fund Commitee loans upto three years; and

(iii) Grant of additional loans against past acquisitions in cases where the original amount of loans falls short of the maximum permissible limits.

The assistance would be restricted to the minimum amount required to take care of cash deficits for the period upto 31 March 1979. In granting such financial assistance, Government will ensure that the company has a past record of honest and competent administration and it makes demonstrably impressive efforts to mobilise resources to improve its cash flow position before the Government agrees to grant any of the proposed assistance

Government have also set up a High Level Committee to examine all the options available to Government on the problems and management of the crisis in shipping industry with reference to its present structure and to suggest structural changes, if considered necessary.

Delivery of wagons and coaches

10452. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons and coaches ordered for delivery in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the number of these actually delivered by the wagon building industry during each year;

(b) the reasons for shortfall and the steps taken to meet the shortfall; and

(c) whether and to what extent the increase in the price of steel items is responsible in reducing the building of wagons and coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The planning and actual production of Wagons and Coaches during 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Wagon-building industry and Coach-manufacturing units was as under:

Year	Planning as per Budget Estimates	Actual production
WAGONS (in 4-wheelers)		
(i) 1977-78 . .	8500	10842·5
1978-79 . .	8500*	10470·0
COACHES (in Vehicles Units)		
(ii) 1977-78 .	281	211
1978-79 .	290	223

(*Revised to 11500 in June, 1978).

(b) During 1977-78 the Wagon Building Industry was able to achieve higher production. The production in 1978-79 was, however, lower than the revised planned quantity mainly due to inadequate supplies of Wheelsets from Durgapur Steel Plant. The actual production of Coaches also fell short of the targets partly due to inadequate availability of Wheelsets from Durgapur Steel Plant and partly due to failure of the Coach manufacturers to fulfil the targetted production. Availability of Wheelsets for Wagon/Coach production is now being ensured by a resort to imports.

(c) No.

Number of Indians settled in Uganda

10453. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians at present who have been settled in Uganda;

(b) whether Government have received reports about their safety during the recent war in Uganda; and

(c) what role has been played by the Government of India for the safety of Indians in that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The total number of Indian citizens at present in Uganda is 100.

(b) and (c). Our High Commissioner in Kampala maintained constant touch with the Indian citizens and the local authorities with a view to ensuring necessary measures for the safety and security of the Indian citizens and kept the Ministry of External Affairs regularly informed in the matter. Our High Commission organised the evacuation of about 250 Indian citizens from Uganda to Kenya from the 30th March, to 2nd April, 1979. The High Commissioner himself and other members of the mission escorted these Indians. The High Commission in Nairobi provided all possible assistance in regard to the reception, accommodation and repatriation of the evacuees.

Recommendations of Working group on Tribal Development

10454. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a plan according to the recommendations made by the working group on Tribal Development set up by the Home Ministry for Medium Term Plan for tribal areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof and decisions taken by his Ministry for the year 1979-80 and for the rest of the Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The

whole policy development of various modes of transport to suit the needs of various areas including backward and tribal areas is under the consideration of the National Transport Policy Committee appointed by the Government whose report is still awaited. Further, the Government have already sanctioned the following new lines in 1979-80 to develop the tribal areas in the North-East Frontier Region:—

(i) BG line from Gauhati to Burnihat in Assam and Meghalaya.

(ii) MG line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat in Tripura.

(iii) MG line from Balipara to Bhalukpong in Arunachal Pradesh.

(iv) MG line from Silchar to Jiribam in Manipur.

(v) M.G. line from Amguri to Tuli in Nagaland; and

(vi) MG line from Lalaghat to Bhairabi in Mizoram.

In addition, the Railways have also undertaken surveys for New Lines in the following tribal areas:

(i) Parvatipuram-Koraput

(ii) Lalitpur-Singrauli (Partly falling in tribal areas); and

(iii) Barwadih-Karonji (partly falling in tribal area).

डाला और चुर्क सीमेंट संयंत्रों का बन्द होना

10455. **श्री बया शाक्य राम :**
श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के डाला और चुर्क सीमेंट संयंत्रों को कोयला न मिलने के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन दोनों संयंत्रों की प्रति महीने 14 रैकों की आवश्यकता है जिसके बदले जनवरी से मार्च, 1979 के दौरान केवल 8 रैक सप्लाई किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव सांरवण) : (क) से (ग). डल्ला और चुर्क सीमेंट कारखानों ने सूचित किया था कि कोयले की प्राप्ति में विलम्ब के कारण कुछ दिन के लिए उन्हें डल्ला और चुर्क स्थित अपनी भट्टियों को बन्द रखना पड़ा । इन कारखानों की मासिक मांग 11 रेक कोयले की है, जबकि इन कारखानों के लिए कोयले की सप्लाई जनवरी-मार्च, 1979 की अवधि में प्रतिमास सात से आठ रेक के बीच रही । चूंकि कोयले के लिए कुल मांग उपलब्धता से बहुत ही अधिक है, इसलिए डल्ला और चुर्क के कारखानों सहित किसी भी उपभोक्ता की पूर्ण मांग को पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

मैसर्स नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी और मैसर्स धारित्री ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, उड़ीसा द्वारा भविष्य निधि की राशि का जमा कराया जाना

10456. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (एक) मैसर्स नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी चन्दन बाजार, भद्रक उड़ीसा और (दो) मैसर्स धारित्री ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, चन्दन बाजार, भद्रक उड़ीसा ने गत तीन वर्षों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि जमा की है और उन पर पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, चन्दन बाजार, भद्रक, उड़ीसा और धारित्री ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, चन्दन बाजार, भद्रक, उड़ीसा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन नहीं आते । अतः इन प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा भविष्य निधि की धनराशि जमा कराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि ये दोनों कम्पनियां भद्रक में स्थित है, जहां पर अभी तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 1(3) के अधीन कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के उपबन्धों को लागू नहीं किया गया है । अतः उक्त कम्पनियों के कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई अंशदान जमा कराना अपेक्षित नहीं है ।

Kashmir

10457. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has lately started raking up the Kashmir issue again in foreign countries/International forums

and they are mobilising international opinion and circulating lot of publicity material on this issue;

(b) if so, full facts and details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of India has taken up concrete steps to counter such propaganda of Pakistan and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). The Pakistan Government has been giving expression to their position on Jammu and Kashmir from time to time. No significant change has been noticed in Pakistan's attitude. The Government of India's stand on Jammu and Kashmir is well-known and all necessary steps are being taken to safeguard our position in this regard.

Number of S.C., S.T. and Muslims in Ministry of External Affairs

10458. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Muslim officers serving at present in the Ministry of External Affairs in different categories, category-wise; and

(b) whether some officers have recently resigned and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) A statement detailing category-wise number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe personnel is laid on the Table of the House. Neither recruitment nor advancement in Government service is determined on the basis of religion. The records of officials are also not maintained or classified according to an individual's faith or caste.

(b) An officer belonging to Scheduled Castes who was directly recruited as a Section Officer resigned at his option from the Ministry of External Affairs to join a service offering better prospects outside the Ministry.

Statement

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Excluding Central Passport and Emigration Organisations)

Statement showing the total number of Government servants and the numbr of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes as on 31-12-1978.

Class (Group)	Total number of Employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I (Group A)	643	47	25
Class II (Group B)	1544	92	10
Class III (Group C)	683	71	16
Class IV (Group D) (excluding sweepers)	484	49	..
Class IV (Sweepers)	55	55	..

Using Ships as Godowns by some Public Sector Organisations

10459. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases where public sector organisations like Food Corporation of India have been using ships as virtual godowns thus adding to the problems of the already choked Bombay Port;

(b) whether it is a fact that the penalty which they have to pay on that account is much lower than the warehousing charges they have to pay outside the port; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps Government have taken in this regard

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Bombay Port Trust and the Food Corporation of India have reported that ships are not being used as godowns.

Loss to Shipping Companies in respect of Coastal Carriage of Loco Coal

10460. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss to shipping companies in recent months in coastal carriage of loco coal on account of indifference shown by railway and coalfields authorities, and

(b) what is Governments policy regarding transportation of coal by coastal shipping from east coast ports to Southern consuming centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Statistics relating to this is not complied.

(b) The present policy of the Government is that as and when the consumers desire to lift coal from Calcutta/Haldia to the Southern consuming centres, they have to place indents on the Coal Controller, who forwards such indents to the Director General of Shipping, Bombay, for arranging the allotment of ships to the various consumers in the monthly meetings, which are attended by the representatives of the Indian Coastal Conference, Shipping Companies, Railways, Port Trusts, Coal India and concerned industrial consumers.

त्रिवेणी इंजीनियरिंग, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की राशि जमा कराया जाना

10461. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि त्रिवेणी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, गोवर्धन रोड, मथुरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई गई है और अभी कितनी राशि जमा करानी शेष है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स त्रिवेणी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, गोवर्धन रोड, मथुरा, ने, जिन्हें कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 17(1) (क) के अधीन छूट प्रदान किए जाने तक, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के पैराग्राफ 79 के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई है, 31 मार्च, 1979 तक अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को भविष्य निधि अंशदानों की 4,55,488.93 रुपये की धनराशि हस्तांतरित की है। यह न्यासी बोर्ड इस कम्पनी की भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था करता है। उस तारीख तक इस फर्म की ओर न्यासी बोर्ड को हस्तांतरित करने के लिए कोई राशि बकाया नहीं थी।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि यह प्रतिष्ठान मथुरा नगरपालिका सीमा से बाहर स्थित है और वहां कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के उपबन्धों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है। अतः कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत अंशदानों को जमा करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

News Item, Entitled "Secret Change in U.K. Immigration Law"

10462. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 14th March, 1979, page 7, under the caption "Secret change in U.K. Immigration Law"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts are as follows:

Under the British Immigration Rules a passenger entering Britain can be re-admitted for settlement on satisfying the Immigration Officer that he was settled in the United Kingdom he left it and that he has not been away from Britain for longer than two years. According to the British Home Office, in 1978 some people who had severed their connection with the United Kingdom were seeking to preserve their 'resident' status by judiciously timed short visits every two years.

Where, on examination at the port of entry, an Immigration Officer concludes that a former resident seeking re-admission in that capacity had not re-established his ordinary residence on the previous occasion of his stay in this country, limited leave for six months on conditions neither prohibiting nor restricting his taking employment is normally granted. Having been given entry, the passenger is told that it is open to him to apply to the Home Office if he wishes to establish his claim to be settled here.

The second change mentioned in the new report refers to representatives of voluntary oraghisations being excluded from interviews with immigrants by Immigration officials, There is nothing in the rules ertitling such representatives to be present.

Government will continue to take up cases of hardship or discrimination with the concerned authorities in Britain.

Re-engaged retired Railway Servants

10463. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are vacancies of Commercial Clerks and Ticket Collectors on the Bombay Division of the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the retired Railway servants are re-engaged in these vacancies instead of providing employment to available competent youths; and

(d) if so, for how many years this practice is in vogue and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). There are 36 vacancies of Ticket Collectors and 164 of Commercial clerks in Bombay Division.

(c) and (d). Re-employment to retired employees was resorted in 1974 and 1978 in the absence of panels of selected candidates from the Railway Service Commission and promotions from Class IV to Class III had also been made to the maximum extent possible.

Assurance regarding Shipment of Salt and Cement from Tuticorin to West Bengal

10464. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently assured the West Bengal Government to trans-

port four ships of salt every month and cement ships carrying 40 thousand tonnes per quarter from Tuticorin to West Bengal State; and

(b) if so, whether the assurance has been honoured and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But, only a general assurance was given, and everything possible is being done to provide as many ships as possible to see that the needs of the West Bengal Government are met

Difficulties in Getting Admission for T.B. Patients

10465. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report in the 'Sunday Standard' dated the 8th April, 1979 wherein it has been stated that thousands of chronic T.B. patients are waiting to get admission to the two T.B. hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are thousands of other T.B. patients in the Capital who are denied treatment due to lack of medical facilities; and

(c) if so, full facts thereof and what effective steps are being taken to expand the capacities of the present T.B. hospitals and also to set up new hospitals in near future to cope up with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Government have seen the press report referred to. A number of T.B. patients get registration for admission to T.B. Hospitals because of socio-economic conditions but such admission may not be necessary for their effective treatment or even as public health measure. All of them are provided equally efficient treatement through 10 clinics in the city. Admission is necessary only when a patient requires surgical treatment or develops a serious complication. Such patients are admitted immediately and are not put on the waiting list at all.

(b) No. Free diagnostic and domiciliary treatment including anti-TB drugs are provided to all the T.B. patients suffering from T.B. through 10 clinics in Delhi City and 2 Hospitals. The medical facilities provided are considered adequate

(c) In view of the position explained in reply to part (a) expansion of the capacities of the present hospitals and setting up new hospitals at present is not necessary.

Attaching more Bogies to Train No. CB I and CB II

10466. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 6 bogies instead of 10 bogies have been provided for passenger train No. CB I and CB II running between Bareilly and Muradabad and several passengers have to sit on the roofs of the bogies to perform the journey; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The normal composition of 1 CB/2 CB Chandausi-Bareilly passenger is 7 coaches. Usually the trains run as per the normal composition, but on a few days during April, '79 the trains ran short of the scheduled composition

because of coaches having to be detached for mechanical/electrical defects with no immediate replacement being available.

Shortage of Triple Vaccine for Children

10467. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the triple vaccine for newly born children is not available in CGHS Dispensaries since March, 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if not, the names of localities in which the medicine was not available in CGHS Dispensaries during the month of March and April, 1979 (month-wise); and

(d) what action Government propose to take in this regard that the supply of medicine is not discontinued and is always available with all the dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The Triple Vaccine has been available in all the CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi except in the Hauz Khas and the Nauroji Nagar dispensaries where it was not available during the first three weeks of March, 1979 owing to a brief interruption in the supply from the manufacturers.

(d) Indents on the authorised supplier *i.e.* Central Institute, Kasauli are placed well in time so that the continuity of supply is maintained. However, sometimes, the suppliers are not able to meet our demands due to factors beyond their control.

बिहार में मीटर गेज लाइनों की बदलना

10468. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा घुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में बिहार राज्य में मीटर गेज लाईनों को ब्राड गेज में बदलने तथा नई रेल लाईनों का विकास करने के बारे में बिहार सरकार से कुछ प्रस्ताव अथवा सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्व नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) निकट अतीत में बिहार राज्य में विभिन्न मीटर लाईनों के आमान परिवर्तन और नयी लाईनों के निर्माण के संबन्ध में निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव/सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

	अनुमानित लम्बाई कि०मी० में
1. मुजफ्फरपुर–सगौली–नरकटिया-गंज (आमान–परिवर्तन)]	160
2. हसनपुर रोड–सकरी (मी०ला०)]	60
3. मेदारहिल–दुमका (व०ला०)	64
4. वैद्यनाथधाम–दुमका (व०ला०)	63
5. दुमका–मधुपुर (व०ला०)	59
6. गिरिडीह–हजारीबाग रोड (व०ला०)	56
7. हजारीबाग रोड–हजारीबाग टाउन रांची रोड (व०ला०)	78
8. हजारीबाग टाउन–रांची रोड (व०ला०)	40
9. दुमका–साईंथिया (व०ला०)	56
10. दुमका–रामपुर हाट (व०ला०)	54
11. कोरबा–रांची (व०ला०) (लोहारडागा–रांची के बीच आमान–परिवर्तन) (अंशतः मध्य प्रदेश में)	381
12. गुमा–टटिबा (व०ला०)	15
13. सिमरी–बख्तियारपुर–बिहारीगंज (मी०ला०)	55

	अनुमानित लम्बाई कि०मी० में
14. माधोपुरा–सिहेश्वर स्थान (मी०ला०)	10
15. बथनाहा–भीमनगर (मी०ला०)	30
16 निर्मली–सरायगढ (मी०ला०)	58
17 सरायगढ़–भीमनगर (मी०ला०)	30
18 डेहरी-आन-सोन-पिपराडीह	60
19. रांची रोड से गिरिडीह बरास्ता कोडरमा (व०ला०)	180
20. वैद्यनाथधाम से मदारहिल (व०ला०)	55
21. गया–राजगीर (व०ला०)	43
22. पीरपैंटी–दुमका बरास्ता गोड्डा (व०ला०)	125

कुछ समय पूर्व मजफफपुर-सगौली-रक्सौल रेल लाइन के बदलाव के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। इस लाइन का पुनर्मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है। सगौली से नरकटियागज रेल लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन का अभी कोई विचार नही है।

हसनपुर रोड से सकरी तक नयी मीटर लाइन (क्रमाक 2) के निर्माण की स्वीकृति पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

क्रमांक 3 से 17 तक उल्लिखित नयी लाइनो के लिए भी अतीत में सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे परन्तु वित्तीय दृष्टि से इन्हें अर्थक्षम नही पाया गया और वित्तीय कमी तथा यातायात की सभावनाओ को देखते हुए इन प्रस्तावो को छोड दिया गया है।

हेर डेहरी आन सोनबपिपराडीह (क्रमांक 18) के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है।

क्रमांक 19 से 21 में उल्लिखित लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण के कार्य चालू हैं। गोड्डा के रास्ते पीरापैंटी से दुमका तक रेल लाइन के सर्वेक्षण के प्रस्ताव पर इसलिए विचार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि संथाल परगना में कोयला उत्खनन के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति अभी स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है।

पश्चिमी हायाघाट डिवीजन

10469 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या दरभगा जिले में हायाघाट–थलवाड़ा स्टेशनो के बीच रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ पानी की निकासी के लिए पर्याप्त सख्या में नालियां न होने से बाढ़ के कारण पश्चिमी हायाघाट डिवीजन को हुई भारी क्षति के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है, और

(ख) क्या आगामी बाढ़ से पहले जल की निकासी के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध करने का सरकार का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) हायाघाट और थलवारा के बीच 22/9–10 तथा 23/10–11 किलोमीटर पर वर्तमान दो रेल पुलो के बीच 207.25 मीटर का जलमार्ग है जो इस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी के लिए पर्याप्त समझा जाता है। विगत में इन दोनो पुलो पर बाढ़ के पानी की इनमें से निकासी के दौरान कोई कठिनाई महसूस नही की गयी है। रेलवे ने इस खण्ड पर किसी जलमार्ग या पुल को बन्द नहीं किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेशों से जलपोतो का आयात

10470. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्षों अर्थात् 1976–77 से 1978–79 के दौरान कितने जलपोता का वार्षिक आयात किया गया और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ, और

(ख) जलपोतो का दशवार मूल्य क्या है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) और (ख). आकड़े एकत्र किए जाएंगे और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

Technical Collaboration with developed Nations

10471. SHRI S. S. LAL:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new programmes are being charted out in the Ministry to augment multilateral economic relations and technical collaborations with developed and developing nations of the world;

(b) if so, the major features of these programmes; and

(c) progress, if any, made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Continuing efforts are made by Government to augment and promote multilateral economic relations as also technical collaboration between India and other countries.

(b) Programmes to increase multilateral economic exchanges are considered and evolved in international fora as also between India and other countries bilaterally and multilaterally. This is sought to be achieved through increased flow of resources, the promotion of trade, transfer of technology, industrialisation etc. and the establishment of a new international economic order. In regard to exchanges between India and other countries, the main objective is to develop and increase economic exchanges bilaterally and multilaterally which would assist in a greater utilisation of each other's capabilities, capacities, and to promote both national and collective self-reliance.

(c) In international fora discussions to achieve the above objectives are of a continuing character and an international development strategy for the next decade is to be discussed and adopted at a special session of the United Nations to be convened in 1980. Government have also initiated dialogues with regional bodies such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the European Economic Community (EEC). There is now a growing awareness that increased multilateral economic exchanges and technical cooperation are of mutual benefit the results of which would be noticeable in the years to come.

SC and ST Employees in Ministry of External Affairs

10472. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Class/grade-wise total number of employees of Ministry of External Affairs working in India and abroad, of which how many are Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees in various grades and categories;

(b) in case reserved quota meant for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates has not been filled in different categories of posts, if the Government are considering to fill in the reserved quota posts by the Deputationists from other Ministries/Departments; and

(c) if not, then what measures are being taken to fill in the quota?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) A statement detailing the category-wise classification of the total number of employees in the Ministry of External Affairs working in India and abroad, indicating the number belonging to the Scheduled Castes and to the Scheduled Tribes is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). As regards the measures to fill in the reserved quota the Government have under constant review the extent to which the quota of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has not been filled, and where possible suitable relaxation is given to enable filling up the quota.

Statement

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Excluding Central Passport and Emigration Organisations)

Statement showing the total number of Government servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 31-12-1978.

Class (Group)	Total Number of Employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I (Group A)	643	47	25
Class II (Group B)	1544	92	10
Class III (Group C)	683	71	
Class IV (Group D) (Excluding sweepers)	484	49	..
Class IV (Sweepers)	55	55	..

Construction of Bridges over Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh

10473. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many bridges are under construction over the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how many bridges are anticipated to be constructed upto 1981;

(c) whether it is fact that the Government of India have decided to construct a bridge over Yamuna for connecting Itawah and Jalaun near Audriyya Ghat (Shergarh Ghat); and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There are only two bridges under construction over river Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Construction of two more bridges over river Yamuna has been approved. Actual construction will start in due course.

(c) and (d). At present no such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

Hindi Officer and Hindi Translator

10474. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Hindi Officer, Hindi Translator Grade I and Hindi Translator Grade II in the proper Ministry and its attached/subordinate Offices;

(b) the number of posts, out of them, reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of employees belonging to these categories working there;

(c) if there is no employee belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Presidential Orders regarding reservation are applicable, if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The number of Hindi posts in the Ministry including the Dte. G.H.S. is as follows:

Sr Hindi Officer (Rs. 1100—1600)	One
Hindi Officer (Rs. 650—1200/Rs 840—1200)	Three
Hindi Translator (Rs. 550—800)	Five
Jr Hindi Translator (Rs 425—700).	Fifteen

The posts of Senior Hindi Officer and Hindi Officers are held only on *ad hoc* basis.

There is only one officer belonging to the Scheduled Caste, who is holding the post of Junior Hindi Translator. Orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are applicable to Hindi posts and the *Communal Roster* prescribed for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being followed for filling up the above posts. However, pending formation of the Official Language Service, a large number of Hindi posts are filled only on *ad hoc* basis.

In so far as Hindi posts in Subordinate Offices are concerned, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Overbridge at Tirupati

10475. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are proposing to construct Railway overbridge at Tirupati; and

(b) if so, when will it be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Work on the road over-bridge as well as its approaches is already in progress.

Vijayawada-Gudur line strengthened

10476. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the line between Vijayawada and Gudur is being strengthened at present; and

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, track renewals on this section using heavier rails are in progress.

(b) Expenditure incurred on track renewals from 1974-75 to 1978-79 is Rs. 6.57 crores. Further expenditure on works in progress including new works proposed for 1979-80 will be Rs. 8.82 crores.

Economic experts in India Missions

10477. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to deploy economic experts for our missions abroad for manning their commercial and economic wings;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) in what manner these wings are functioning at present; and

(d) by when the new scheme of economic experts in the missions will be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). In view of the complementarity of diplomatic experience, knowledge of foreign

languages, familiarity with international affairs required by an officer doing economic and commercial work for effective results, it has been the policy of the Ministry to man commercial and economic wings in our missions abroad normally by Indian Foreign Service Officers who are given suitable training and experience for this purpose, and not by the deployment of outside economic experts.

(c) Commercial and Economic wings in our missions abroad undertake work connected with trade, bilateral economic and technical cooperation and report on economic and commercial developments in the country and the region concerned.

They are at present normally manned by Government servants recruited through competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC. The working of the economic and commercial wings is under constant review by Government. Periodical assessments are carried out by Foreign Service Inspectors to evaluate the performance and necessary steps taken to ensure that their objectives are being achieved.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of subways or overbridges in Tamil Nadu

10478. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has urged the centre to construct subways or overbridges at 16 such crossings which the State Government has identified; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Constitutionally, the Central Government are responsible for roads declared as National Highways. In Tamil Nadu about 15 subways or overbridges along the National Highways have been so far identified for construction in consultation with the State Authorities.

(b) Out of these 15 subways/overbridges, 8 have already been sanctioned since Fourth Plan Period. The remaining seven are planned to be included in the Sixth Plan depending on the resources available and the other priority considerations.

Fire in Karjat bound suburban train

10479. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karjat bound suburban train caught fire on 11th April, 1979 near Kalyan Station; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) On 11-4-1979 at about 14.10 hours while train No. S-9 Down Bombay VT-Karjat suburban was running between Kalyan and Withalwadi stations of the Central Railway, fire broke out in the 7th coach of the train, as a result of which, 7 persons were killed, 5 sustained grievous injuries and 18 simple injuries.

According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay who held a statutory inquiry into this accident, the fire was caused as a result of a highly inflammable material such as gun powder or blasting powder carried by one of the passengers in the 2nd class compartment which got ignited by contact with a lighted 'bidi' or cigarette.

Leprosy in Hill Districts

10480. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy cases in the hill Districts of Almora and Pithoragarh respectively in 1978;

(b) the steps being taken to eradicate leprosy from these Districts; and

(c) whether any Central assistance has been given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The figure regarding the number of leprosy cases in the hill Districts of Almora and Pithoragarh for 1978 are not available but according to surveys done earlier the estimated number of cases in these two Districts is 2625 and 470 respectively.

(b) While eradication of leprosy from these Districts may take time, one leprosy Control Unit at Balwakote, one Urban Leprosy Centre at Pithoragarh and one Urban Leprosy Centre at Almora have been established to control the disease.

(c) Yes. Central assistance was provided under the National Leprosy Control Programme to the units established during the 5th Five Year Plan, i.e. for the Urban Leprosy Centres at Pithoragarh and Almora.

House Building Advance for Railway Staff

10481. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Railways during the last three years for house building advance for Railway Staff, year-wise;

(b) the year-wise position of zonal railways;

(c) Division-wise and workshop-wise position;

(d) how many Railway staff have applied and how many of them granted the advance Division-wise and workshop-wise;

(e) how many staff of Class III and IV were granted advance, Division-wise and workshop-wise;

(f) how many staff of SC/ST have applied and were granted the house building advance; and

(g) procedure for disbursement of funds on Railways, Division-wise and workshop-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special Programme for Family Welfare Programme

10482. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) financial allocation made in 1977-78 and 1978-79 including propaganda made for family welfare;

(b) break-up of the expenditure made for family welfare propaganda in (i) urban and (ii) rural areas;

(c) whether the prevailing practice of polygamy among some communities against the objective of family welfare;

(d) if so, will Government take legal measure against the practice of polygamy; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Allocation made for Family Welfare

during 1977-78 and 1978-79 was as under:—

1977-78	Rs. 9867.17 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 11181.39 lakhs

(b) Separate figures of expenditure on Family Welfare Propaganda in rural and urban areas is not collected. The expenditure on Family Welfare Propaganda during 1977-78 and 1978-79 was Rs. 282.25 lakhs and Rs. 370.18 lakhs, and about 80 per cent of this expenditure was spent in rural areas.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Diplomatic posts lying vacant

10483. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the diplomatic posts in Indian Missions abroad, including those of Heads of the Missions which have been lying vacant for the past over one year, six months and three months, separately;

(b) the reasons for the vacancies; and

(c) the number of posts of Heads of Missions manned by persons drawn from politics and services, foreign and other All India Services and the percentage of these posts manned by persons drawn from politics?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The required information is contained in the statement attached.

(b) The posts mentioned in the statement have been lying vacant for administrative reasons.

(c) Ten posts of Heads of Mission are manned by eminent publicmen and 88 from foreign, other All India Services and other services. The percentage of posts manned by the former works out to 8.8.

Statement

Statement of Diplomatic posts lying vacant in Missions abroad

S. No.	Post and Station	Lying vacant for over		
		1 year	6 months	3 months
1.	Ambassador of India, Lima	..	..	1
2.	Second Secretary, First Secretary, High Commission of India, Dar-es-Salam	..	1	..

* Apart from the above, a few posts in Missions abroad of IFS Probationers who are to be posted abroad during the coming months, are lying vacant.

Indian Labour Conference

10484. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) when the last meeting of the Indian Labour Conference a tripartite body representing trade union, employees and Central and State Governments was held;

(b) what were the decisions taken in the meeting; and

(c) whether those decisions have been implemented and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The last meeting of the Indian Labour Conference was held on 22-23 October, 1971. Since then further tripartite discussions have taken place on the items discussed at the Conference.

(b) The main decisions related to bringing forward a central legislation on payment of gratuity; measures to be undertaken to safeguard the interests of workers in the event of closure of industrial undertakings; appointment of a Committee to review the entire scheme of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act; and others.

(c) Most of these decisions have been implemented.

Modernisation of Ports in Maharashtra

10485. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for modernising the ports in Maharashtra during the 6th Plan; and

(b) if so, please furnish important details of the proposal received/under considerations/finalised for development of ports, port-wise in Maharashtra, and the allocation of funds made for 1979-80 and details of expenditure incurred during 1978-79 project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). There is only one Major Port in Maharashtra, namely Bombay Port. For the Plan period 1978-83 a provision of Rs. 71.06 crores has tentatively been agreed to for Bombay Port. This includes a sum of Rs. 25 crores for Nhava-Sheva.

The important schemes to be implemented by the Bombay Port during the Plan period are:—

(i) 4th Oil Berth at Butcher Island.

(ii) Purchase of an additional floating crane.

(iii) Purchase of cargo/container handling equipment.

(iv) Purchase of 2 high-powered bollard pull tugs.

(v) Housing facilities for staff.

A sum of Rs. 5.41 crores has been incurred by the Bombay Port on Plan works during 1978-79 and an amount of Rs. 8.97 crores has been allocated for this Port for the year 1979-80.

2. Ports, other than Major Ports, figure in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the responsibility for their development vests in the State Governments concerned. However, loan assistance has been given in the past to the Maritime State Governments for development of minor ports selected on the basis of one minor port from each Maritime State. The Port selected for the purpose from Maharashtra was Bhagwati Bunder (or Mirya Bay) for which loan assistance totalling Rs. 107 lakhs was released in favour of the State Government in the IV and V Plan periods. The development of minor ports in the Plan period 1978-83 would form part of the States' Plans. No loan assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Sector is envisaged for their development during the period 1978—83.

Indian Railway Technical Know-how to Foreign Countries

10486. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries during the past two years who have sought technical skills and know-how from the Indian Railways;

(b) what is the value of Railway goods and equipments sold to these countries and modernise their railways including the value of the consultancy services therein for the last two years; and

(c) how does it compare with the corresponding earlier period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Nine.

(b) and (c). Total value of railway goods and equipment sold abroad and earnings from 'consultancy services' provided to various countries abroad is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Railway goods & equipment sold	Consultancy Services
1975-76 . .	325·6	44·0
1976-77 . .	988·8	22·0
1977-78 . .	0·5	86·0
1978-79 . .	648·9	*133·6 (Approx.)

*Includes Rs. 17·6 lakhs from earnings for providing the services of railway experts and technicians for maintenance work abroad

Indo-USSR Cooperation

10487. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the follow-up steps taken by the Government of India in cooperation with its counterparts in USSR for the effective implementation of the various protocols and agreements signed by our Prime Minister and the first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union; and

(b) what are the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) At the conclusion of his visit to the Soviet Union in October, 1977, Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR and the General Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev signed a joint declaration. No other protocol or agreements were signed during that visit. The joint declaration provided for the drawing up of a long-term Programme of Cooperation in Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological fields. Meeting between experts from both sides were held subsequently and the Long Term Programme was initialled in November 1978 in New Delhi. It was signed by Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin and Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai in New Delhi on March 14, 1979.

The Long-term Programme provides for a framework for identification of areas of Indo-Soviet cooperation in various fields. Any results achieved as a result of this cooperation would necessarily appear only after the lapse of a certain period of time after concrete ideas of cooperation are implemented. The identification for these concrete areas of cooperation is presently under way.

पास अनुभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा यात्रा और विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस के यात्रियों की चैकिंग

10488. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के सामान्य पास अनुभाग के कर्मचारी चांदी/धातु के पासों से यात्रा करने के हकदार हैं और उन्हें गाड़ियों में यात्रियों की तलाशी लेने का अधिकार है;

(ख) क्या चांदी/धातु के पासधारी उक्त कर्मचारियों ने नवम्बर, 1976 में विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस के द्वितीय श्रेणी के स्लीपर डिब्बों में यात्रियों की तलाशी ली थी और उन्हें परेशान किया था;

(ग) क्या सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों ने इस प्रकार परेशान किये जाने के विरुद्ध 15 नवम्बर 1976 को रलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता विभाग को शिकायत की थी ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो मामले पर अब तक निर्णय न करने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं । सामान्य (पास) शाखा का केवल अनुभाग अधिकारी, अन्य राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की तरह, ड्यूटी पर मैटल पास का उपयोग करने का पात्र है । लेकिन, उसे यात्रियों के टिकटों की जाच करने का अधिकार नही है ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) जी हां। रेलवे बोर्ड के एक कर्मचारी ने कांशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस में सवार होते समय परेशान किये जाने की शिकायत नवम्बर, 1976 में की थी।

(घ) और (ङ). इस मामले की जांच की जा चुकी है । चूंकि आरोप सिद्ध न हो सके अतः तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री के अनुमोदन से इस मामले को समाप्त कर दिया गया ।

Adulteration in Food Stuffs

10489. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to very recently published article on the grievances of the consumer society owing to Government's failure in taking effective measures to fight the adulteration in food stuffs; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) Yes

(b) The silent observations made in the article are as under:

1. There is a need to have a complaint centre in Delhi where consumers can send complaints regarding adulteration of food stuffs.
2. A massive cooperation campaign is needed by consumers societies and health officials to fight adulteration in food stuffs.
3. Machinery is needed for quick prosecution of adulterators in special courts.
4. Steps should be taken to check indiscriminate use of pesticides and non-permitted coaltar colours in food stuffs.
5. The consumers should set up their own laboratories so as to get the food articles tested.

Though the enforcement of the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the rules made thereunder is exercised by the State Governments/Union Territories, the Central Govt. have taken the following measures to meet this menace:—

(a) The complaints with regard to food adulteration in Delhi could be sent to Director (PFA) of Delhi Administration for appropriate action.

(b) The State Governments have been advised to form advisory committees on State/District levels, where trade representatives, consumers representatives could be associated for better implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

The Central Government has published some pamphlets on "effects of various adulterants and quick methods for detection of adulterants". These pamphlets have been circulated to the State Governments and educational institutions as well. The State Governments have also been request-

ed to create consumers awareness through radio, television, exhibitions, talks, seminars and other mass media. Recently, an exhibition was organised by the Delhi Administration, where various provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act were highlighted.

The Central Government also organised a refresher training course of senior level personnel of the State for better implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) The Central Government has time and again requested the State Governments to check adulteration of food-stuffs at all levels starting from whole salers, manufacturers to retailers and to expedite the cases in courts of law.

A reference has been made to the Registrar, High Court requesting him to look into the possibility of arranging a refresher course for the judiciary, so as to acquaint them with technicalities of various provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(d) Use of D.D.T. in foodgrains has already been banned under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The State Governments/Food Health Authorities have been requested to have a check on indiscriminate use of pesticides and other chemicals.

(e) The proposals to set up a laboratory by the consumers is welcome and the Central Government will be happy to extend all technical cooperation.

New Unit of Integral Coach Factory

10490. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a new unit of Integral Coach Factory which may produce 400 coaches annually;

(b) if so, the details in respect of the location, cost and the variety of coaches which would be manufactured at the proposed unit;

(c) whether Government are also considering to set up two units of Integral Coach Factory with a capacity of 200 coaches each instead of one unit with a capacity of 400 coaches; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). In view of the increasing demand for railway coaches, a techno-economic survey regarding the feasibility of setting up a new Coach Production unit is being conducted, which will include recommendations on capacity, cost, location etc about the proposed Coach Production Unit. The Survey will be undertaken during the year 1979-80.

Earnings from Passenger Traffic and Goods Freight

10491. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) the amount of earnings from passenger traffic and goods freight during the period 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978 and the comparative figures for the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1977;

(b) the amount of loss due to thefts and pilferage during the period 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978 and comperative figures for the previous year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to prevent thefts and pilferage and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The earnings from Passenger traffic and goods freight during the periods 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978

and comparative figures for the period from 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1977 are as under:

(Rupees in crores)

	1st April '77 to 31st December, 1977	1st April, '78 to 31st December, 1978
Passengers . .	468·22	500·18
Goods . . .	1006·29	973·43

(b) The amount paid as compensation for less due to theft and pilferage is as under:

1st April, '77 to 31st December, '77	1st April, '78 to 31st December, '78
Rs. 7·70 crores	Rs. 5·98 crores.

(c) The following measures have been taken to prevent thefts and pilferages:—

1. Proper rivetting and locking of wagons carrying valuable goods.

2. Seals on wagons are checked at important yards to localise thefts.

3. Trains carrying valuable consignments/foodgrains are escorted by Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.

4. Railway Protection Force Personnel are deputed for track patrolling in vulnerable sections places.

5. Yards, vulnerable for high incidents of thefts are patrolled by Railway Protection Force Dog Squads also.

6. Important and vulnerable yards are patrolled round the clock and guarded by armed Railway Protection Force Personnel.

7. Checking of rivets and seals of all loaded wagons at transhipment points is done before they are unloaded and transhipped.

8. Staff of Crime Intelligence Branches of the zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of Railway Board are deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and also to organise raids.

9. Important goods sheds and platforms are guarded by R.P.F.

10. Close co-ordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police is maintained to exchange criminal intelligence.

11. Drive against thefts and pilferages are organised on all-Indian basis.

12. Escorting of goods trains carrying iron and steel, foodgrains, sugar, oilseeds, etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections.

13. Insistence on provision of dunnage to protect flap doors in case of wagon load consignments of sugar, grains, pulses, oilseeds, etc.

14. Use of nuts and bolts for rivetting wagons loaded with valuable goods.

15. Proper maintenance of wagons so that incidents of sideners of wagons resulting in detention and transhipment is minimised and pilferage through doors and body-holes is reduced.

16. Proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations.

17. Prompt fixation of staff responsibility.

These measures have resulted in substantial reduction in the amount paid as compensation for loss due to thefts and pilferage during 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978.

Accidents in Mines during 1978

10492. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died/seriously injured due to accidents in various Mines during 1978;

(b) the steps taken to prevent such accidents in future; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid in the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the provisional figures furnished by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, 260 persons were killed and 2737 persons were seriously injured due to accidents in mines during the year 1978.

(b) Improving safety measures in mines is a continuous process. Steps taken by the Government to improve safety conditions and to reduce casuality rates are, as under:

(i) Carrying out routine and special inspections of mines to check compliance with the statute, pointing out violations, and taking further follow up action, where necessary.

(ii) Drawing attention of management to any unusual incidence of accidents/increase in accidents and asking for specific action programme to arrest any such untoward rise in the number of accidents.

(iii) Carrying out periodic dialogue at various levels of management on results of inspections.

(iv) Implementing the recommendations of the reports of the Conferences on Safety in Mines.

(v) Holding safety weeks to inculcate safety consciousness amongst workers.

(vi) At the request of the Governmen, an I.L.O. multi-Disciplinary Team under the International Programme for the Improvement of working Conditions and Environment sponsored by the International Labour Organisation, has visited India to study, discuss and make suitable recommendations in the field of mines safety. Its recommendations are awaited.

(c) Compensation is payable by the managements under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the administration of which falls within the State sphere.

Inhuman treatment to Coloured People in Britain

10493. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received detailed reports and specific instances about the inhuman treatment that is being meted by the racialist Government in Britain;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take retaliatory measures and discontinue trade and commerce with Britain to safeguard the honour of the coloured people not only from India but also from other parts of the world?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) While there have been instances of difficulties encountered by Asian people at the hands of the British immigration authorities, it will not be correct to say that inhuman treatment is being meted out or that the British Government is racialist.

(b) Complaints about discriminatory treatment given to Indian nationals in Britain are taken up with the British authorities if full particulars about each case are available,

for example, the handcuffing of Indian seamen in Britain on which Foreign Minister made a detailed Statement in Rajya Sabha on 30th August, 1978 after our taking up the matter with the British High Commission. Similarly on the reported virginity test conducted on an Indian woman at Heathrow Airport in London, the Indian High Commission in London as well as the Ministry of External Affairs immediately registered a protest with the British Government and the Minister of External Affairs made a statement in this regard in Lok Sabha on 21st February, 1979. At a meeting of UN Human Rights Commission at Geneva, the British Representative in his speech on 5th March, 1979 apologised on behalf of his Government for the incident at the London airport and to the lady herself. The British Home Secretary has since issued instructions to stop the gynaecological tests

(c) No, Sir. The Government are of the view that a constructive dialogue should be continued with the British authorities in order to ensure a non-discriminatory and harmonious atmosphere for Indians living in Britain.

Malaria in Delhi

10494. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) has Government seen the statement of Mayor of Delhi that there was a sabotage of anti-malaria programme in Delhi;

(b) if yes, what are the contents and what action has been taken by Government to check malaria in Delhi;

(c) how much money has been spent to eradicate the malaria in Delhi in the last 3 years; and

(d) has Government chalked out any scheme to check malaria in future in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes. Government have seen the press report as it appeared in the Statesman, New Delhi on 20th March, 1979 which contains the statement of Mayor of Delhi referred to.

(b) A statement showing the points mentioned and the position with regard thereto is enclosed.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 420.89 lakhs has been spent on control of Malaria in Delhi during the years 1976—79.

(d) Yes.

Statement

Points	Position
1	2
1. Aerial Spray by Malathion	It was agreed in principle to undertake aerial spray with insecticides provided the spray was restricted to flood affected areas not approachable by ground route and where the population was sparce. Due to improvement in weather conditions and subsiding of flood waters the aerial spray did not become necessary. Technical advice is that spray with Malathion in populated areas could have harmful effect. Some senior Officers of the Ministry of Health had met Mayor of Delhi on 23rd November, 1978, and explained the above position. It was also indicated that in case aerial spray became necessary in future it could be undertaken.

1	2
2. Lobby of insecticides suppliers and spray with Malathion.	This is not correct. As already mentioned aerial spray would be undertaken if the conditions mentioned above are satisfied. Normally insecticidal spray in rural areas is done inside the houses and anti-larval work is done in urban areas. In rural area of Delhi previously DDT was being used but as resistance to D.D.T. was reported in some areas last year BHC was sprayed. Fogging with Malathion was undertaken last year and has already been introduced in Delhi this year. Tifa machines have today been made available to Delhi Municipal Corporation and one for NDMC areas. In addition Dte. of NMEP uses ULV spray machines.
3. Efficacy of radical treatment and Primaquine tablets for Malaria.	Radical treatment with Primaquine tablets in National Malaria Eradication Programme is given for 5 days at the rate of 15 mg per day. It is effective to the extent of 90 to 92 per cent. It has, however, often been observed that a Malariapatient could take the drug for 2 or 3 days and not for 5 days continuously. The effect is that the treatment is incomplete and there are cases of relapse. Need is to ensure that the Malaria Worker should administer the drug in his presence. The concerned officials must also supervise the activities.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO. 2523 DATED 8-3-1979 RE. A.T.I. in D.T.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): The reply to the Question was based only in respect of the checking carried out by the Central Checking Cell of the DTC. Information about the checking carried out by Divisional checking staff in the year 1978 was inadvertently not taken into account by the DTC. The reply to the Question may, therefore, be read as under:—

"The Corporation has deployed, as on date 224 members of Inspectoral staff consisting of Traffic Supervisors, Traffic Inspectors and Asstt. Traffic Inspectors for checking ticketless travelling in its buses. During the last 3 years, the composition fee paid by the passengers found without tickets are as under:—

Year	Composition Fee (in Rs.)	No. of ticketless passengers detected.
1976 .	7,41,490·00	97,608
1977 .	2,22,210·00	40,860
1978 .	4,54,400·00	90,852
	14,18,100·00	2,29·320

Inconvenience caused to the Hon'ble Members is regretted.

2. A reply to the Question was given in the Lok Sabha on 8th March, 1979 on the basis of information furnished by the DTC on 5th March, 1979. Subsequently in the afternoon of 8th March, 1979, information was received from the Delhi Transport Corporation stating that the earlier information may be modified. The Chairman-cum-General Manager of the Corporation was requested on 9th March, 1979 to look into the matter

and confirm that information received later was correct and indicate circumstances in which incorrect information was furnished in the first instance. On the 15th March, 1979, a report was received from the Chairman of the Corporation stating that the information furnished earlier was based on the information given by Central Checking Cell of the Corporation and did not contain the information about the checking carried out by the Divisional checking staff of the Corporation in the year 1978 and that this was in inadvertent omission. Immediately steps were taken to prepare the correcting reply, both in English and Hindi, which was sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 29th March, 1979. A delay of 13 days from the period allowed as per Speakers direction thus occurred in this case. The delay is regretted.

11.30 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT REGARDING ATTACK ON ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AT DADRI RAILWAY STATION ON 9-5-1979.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Regarding the atrocities on Aligarh students....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs. Four adjournment motions and other motions have come before me. I have called for an immediate report.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why don't you allow the adjournment motion?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Five students, who were brutally beaten up, are in the JP hospital *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I am directing the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you not allowing the adjournment motion?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am directing the Home Minister to make a statement in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Unless you admit the adjournment motion, how can we bring all the facts before you? I have gone to the hospital, I have seen the students, I have seen how brutally they have been beaten up and injured, the helpless students coming for the rally from Aligarh. The train was stopped, surrounded by the goondas and they have been mercilessly beaten up.... *(Interruptions)* Kindly allow the adjournment motion. Let his statement come. Let us have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am directing the Home Minister to make a statement. Therefore, If necessary, we will have a discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Members from all sides are agitated. This is not a party matter. Admit the adjournment motion, let us have a full discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: After we get the facts, we can have a discussion. I am not allowing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): This is an extremely distressing situation. There is such a clamour in the House, demanding permission for discussing this matter straightaway. Persons belonging to the minority community were coming to Delhi. They were dragged out of the train and attacked. Two persons were seriously injured. Others are still in

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the hospital. The facts are so clear. There is no other fact to be brought in. There is no question of the Minister coming and making a statement at all. Are you not going to permit even this sort of thing? We are here not merely to pass the Bills, we are here to raise issues concerning the people and today there cannot be a more important matter than this.

MR. SPEAKER: After he makes a statement, there can be a discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN A Member of Parliament was attacked, a privilege motion is given, you are rejecting that. Whatever comes to hurt the Government, we do not get an opportunity to discuss. With this sort of attitude, this Parliament cannot run. In protest against this attitude of yours, I am staging a walk out from this House, in view of your refusal to permit an adjournment motion on this very important issue.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): This is not a matter which should be taken as a sort of routine matter. There are certain matters for consideration before Parliament and therefore the Aligarh University students wanted to demonstrate their point of view before Parliament. It is their right to do that. The issues of secularism are involved in this matter Therefore if we merely take the routine step of referring it to the Government, it does not help in any way. The whole House is exercised over this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. The Minister has said that he has asked for information from the U.P. Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Allow a discussion here. You can get the information on the telephone. We have done it before many times. I have done it as Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. Discussion can be had in various ways. There is already one discussion under rule 193 today. We can postpone it and have a discussion on this. If the House so pleases, I am prepared to allow a discussion under Rule 193 today itself. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We want an adjournment motion. .. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter for an adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*) I am allowing a discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We want to censure the Government on this. We do not want a discussion under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I must have facts before I decide. I am prepared for a discussion under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*).

I am prepared to allow a complete discussion on this matter. But if you want an Adjournment Motion, I must say that I should get the facts; without facts, I cannot decide ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What do you mean by saying 'I want the facts'. You are not here as a judicial officer.

MR SPEAKER: To decide whether there is a *prima facie* case or not.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Nobody needs to place any facts before you. The only fact you should know is whether the matter is recent, whether the matter is of urgent public importance. Then the Adjournment Motion must come. Nobody need

tell you about the facts for you to make a decision. We are not here to present the facts for your decision. What do you mean by saying 'I must get the facts'? You don't have to get the facts. It is for the House to get the facts. Nobody has any liability to give you the facts. It is for the House to get the facts. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order. This a very serious matter, and every section of the House is concerned about it. I totally endorse what Mr. Chavan has said. I condemn the attack on the boys of the Aligarh Muslim University. They have a right to protest Those who are guilty should be punished... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order.

मेरा केवल विनम्र निवेदन यह है कि जब ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन आया है, सदन में एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आ सकता है कि नहीं यह हम सब जानते हैं, यह ठीक है ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन आ सकता है, आप उनको सुनिये और सुनने के बाद आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हम ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन अलाऊ नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम फुल डिस्कशन अलाऊ करेंगे ।

But you cannot say that you will not hear the Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said that. My difficulty is this. In the matter of Adjournment Motion, the rulings of my predecessors are that, when the facts are in conflict, you must call for the facts and thereafter decide. I am reading from the ruling (*Interruptions*) I have asked for the facts. I can consider the Adjournment Motion only after considering the facts.

AN HON. MEMBER: We have collected the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: You may have collected the facts. But I have to... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All the newspapers are full of facts. Hundreds of students have been injured. This is carried by every newspaper. What more facts do you want?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want an Adjournment Motion, I can do it only after considering the facts. If you want a discussion, I am prepared to allow a discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are the facts which are in dispute?

MR. SPEAKER: I must get the facts from the Government also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Then how are you allowing a discussion on this? The very fact that you are allowing a discussion shows that the subject demands immediate attention by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the Leader of the Opposition is familiar with the Directions and the Rules. One of the Rules is where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Did you read out that motion? If you resort to that procedure, then you should have read out the motion, you should have asked the member to make a statement, you should have asked the ministry to make a statement and then say that the adjournment motion is not allowed. Now that you have said that the Leader of the Opposition is not aware of the provisions, I am telling Your duty is to read out the motion, ask the Member to give his explanation, ask the Minister to make his statement and then you say you have not allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: That also is not correct. Decisions are that we can call for facts and not read out the motions.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not to be governed by a sort of a Supreme Court decision. It is not that. The present position is that the House acts like the Speaker. That is the present position.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये। अपोजीशन को स्थगन प्रस्ताव के बारे में अपना केस रखने का अधिकार है, उनको सुनने के बाद आप कह सकते हैं कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव आर्डर मे नही है, मैं चर्चा के लिये इजाजत देता हूं, लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है कि आप उनकी बात सुन ही नही रहे हैं। हम लोग अपोजीशन मे रहे है, पचासों बार हमने अपने केस को आर्ग्यू-आउट किया है।

The Opposition has a right to argue their case and you must listen to them. Let us proceed in an orderly manner Let the Opposition make out a case. If you think that the motion is not in order, you rule it out and then you can say, 'I can permit a discussion' and that should be the end of the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order. Under rule 58, what you have been saying now makes thing rather difficult for us and that is why I am raising a point of order to get your guidance for all times to come.

Any Member of this House and particularly, the members of the Opposition have an inherent and basic right to send a notice for an adjournment motion Now if you think under rule 58 that the matter is definite, urgent and of public importance, all that is left to you is three things. One is that you will read out or ask the Member concerned who has given the notice to read out the notice and you will also permit the member concerned who has given notice to explain to you and to the House why he thinks that the matter is urgent, definite and of public importance.

(2) If you think that the matter is neither urgent nor of public importance nor definite you can rule it out. But on every matter which is brought to your notice on the basis of information available to us not merely through newspapers but on the basis of direct evidence if you start this practice of referring the matter to the government, then the whole purpose and importance of the adjournment motion debate will be completely lost. The whole idea of an adjournment motion is that the matter is so urgent and of such great importance that not a minute's time can be wasted. If you are sure of your own ground, and on the basis of the motion made by the member you are satisfied, then the government giving information is of secondary importance. What is of more importance is -- government information will come at the time the motion is discussed and the government will come out with information perhaps at the beginning and also at the end—this: to bar the adjournment motion on the plea that the government information is awaited by the Speaker will mean in effect that this rule 58 becomes redundant and, that is not the purpose. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, any hon. Member has a right to move an adjournment motion. That is not being contested. Among the many qualifications for an adjournment motion to be admitted is also the question of Central responsibility.

Sir, the question primarily arises when you admit a motion. As far as we understand you have not taken a decision on the admissibility of the motion. According to the Rules of Procedure, it is open to you, when you, Sir, feel that the facts that you need are not available to you or are not adequately available to you to

enable you to take a decision (*Interruptions*)...I am not hurting anyone I am only pointing out the Rules of Procedure. There is no intention to hurt anybody or shut out any discussion on this.

According to the Rules of Procedure, you are within your rights. Under Rule 60(1) it is said:

> "Provided further that where the Speaker is not in prossession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may, before giving or refusing his consent, read the notice of motion."

Here, you hear from the Minister as also from Members a brief statement on facts and then the decision is given on the admissibility of the motion. (*Interruptions*) I can make my submissions as the hon Members make submissions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why do you depend upon Government?

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: The question, therefore, is whether you. Mr Speaker, feel that you are not in possession of the full facts to take a decision on the admissibilty of the motion which includes the question of Central responsibilty. As far as I can understand, you have been pleased to ask the Home Minister to give you full facts because, you feel that full facts are not available to you at this moment. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, the first point is that you have not given your ruling on the admissibility of the motion; the second point is that you feel that you need more facts and you have asked the Government to provide you with full facts before taking a decision. The third point is: you have said that you are willing to ask the Government to make a statement to-day. The fourth point is that you have said that after the Government makes the Statement, you will allow a discussion today after you decide about the admissibility of the motion. Therefore, the discussion on this has not been ruled out by you. On the question of admissibility of the motion, you have not given your ruling. Therefore you have agreed to provide an opportunity for a discussion on this On the admissibility of the adjournment motion, you need fuller facts. Therefore, I appeal to the House to wait for the statement from the Home Minister to enable you to carry on the business. .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am sorry, I have to differ from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. We are sitting three days following are holidays This is an adjournment motion on a matter of extreme public importance. Otherwise, it is not an adjournment motion at all. We are not agreeable to the procedure whereunder we can wait till Monday or Tuesday when it ceases to be an adjournment motion altogether.

With regard to the Central responsibility, this has happened in the Railways. The train was stopped. These are undisputed facts. The persons were dragged out and were beaten up. Those persons who were affected happened to be Muslims belonging to one particular minority communithy. Therefore, there it is a central responsibility that the minorities have been attacked. This is the Central responsibility. It happened in the railways. This is the 'Central responsibility. A very urgent incident has taken place. That is an admitted fact and that is of a recent occurrence. Nothing more remains to be done at all. Even if the procedure it to be followed, this side has to be heard and that side has to be heard and a total sense of the House has got to be taken Otherwise, you cannot run this House at all. The total sense of the House has to be taken. All sections of the House--on this as well as on the other sides,—are agitated on this question. In Parliament we must express our feelings. By going

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through the Procedure, precedents, rulings and all that, this House cannot be run that way at all. This House has got a responsibility to the agitated members of the Muslim community. The minorities have got to express their feelings about it. So, an adjournment motion alone will be the answer. The four grounds advanced by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs cannot be acceptable to us. We want a discussion on the basis of an adjournment motion. No other discussion will satisfy our requirements.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, you read out the motion right now. We have given the facts after meeting the students. I went to the hospital and met all of them. Many of them are in a serious condition. The matter cannot be left pending. A fascist attack has been made on the students of Aligarh University. (*Interruptions*).

Muslims are living today under a shadow of death. That is the position and the motion must be taken up right now today. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Sir, I want to draw your attention to the basic fact. This Parliament is meant to reflect the views of the people rather than that of the government on such vital issues. To deny us an opportunity to express ourselves on such a vital and important matter by some rule or other is not proper. It will affect the dignity of our House. It is not just a motion. An adjournment motion is also a censure of the government. That is why we are very keen to see that the adjournment motion should be admitted because things are happening in this country which have been creating feelings of insecurity in the minds of the minority communities. It was only the other day we discussed about Jamsedpur and now if the students had not opened the door and surrendered themselves the idea was to burn the whole bogie. If such a serious matter is not to be a matter to be discussed here where are we to go and discuss. Therefore, the adjournment motion should be discussed here and discussed today itself.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फैक्ट्स आप के पास हैं कि कांग्रेस (आई) के बदमाशों ने उन को मारा है। अगर कोई डिस्कशन वह करना चाहते हैं तो कर लीजिए जिस से पता चल जाय कि कांग्रेस (आई) के कौन-2 लोग क्या क्या कर रहे हैं और संजय गांधी किस तरह से साजिश कर रहे हैं। इस को डिस्कस कर लीजिए जिस में फैसला हो जाय।

PROF. SAMAR GUPTA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think there are no two opinions in the House that the matter deserves attention of the House and that the matter is serious and urgent and members are equally anxious and feel concerned that this matter should be discussed. As you are not posted with all facts you feel that certain information should be furnished to you before you could take a decision. Some members feel that they are already in possession of the information and they have direct information. I think these two viewpoints can be re-conciled. The adjournment motion can be taken up at a later time and in the mean time government can furnish the information and after that you can take the decision as to whether the adjournment motion should be admitted or not. I would appeal to my hon'ble friends let the Speaker take his time. (*Interruptions*) I mean today. It is only a question of an hour or two for the Speaker to get the information. After that he will take the decision. We are not afraid of the adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*) If there is a general discussion we can also freely and frankly participate in it. We can also participate and speak. But if you allow Adjournment Motion only, what will be our stand? Naturally we will try to defend the Government we want to have a free and frank discussion in

the matter. Let there be a full discussion, not an adjournment motion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I imagine, when the entire House wants immediate discussion, I don't think, what is the objection having an Adjournment Motion. (*Interruptions*) You accept what Mr. Madhu Limaye has suggested. You read it. Let them make out a case as Mr. Madhu Limaye has suggested.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Lamaye's suggestion is the most proper suggestion. When I got the Adjournment Motion, there were three version of it. Immediately I got the motion at 8-30 p.m. in the night I sent for details.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I sent it in the afternoon itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear me? Immediately I got the motion, I called for information yesterday night itself. I called for the facts. (*Interruptions*) Why don't you hear me?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Afternoon, night and evening are different. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you allow me also to speak? There were three different versions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Our version is different (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you don't want to hear me I will not say anything... (*Interruptions*) Why don't you hear me?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I requested you, in the morning, don't go by the papers. I have got information in my possession. I had a talk for half-anhour with the Chief Minister of U.P. He informed me about the position at 1 A.M. in the night and I did accordingly. You know everything.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not my adviser nor can I advise you. I have called for a report from the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

श्री चमन भाई एच० शुक्ल : ये क्या बोलते हैं ?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं बोलता हूं कि यह सब आर० एस० एस० का तिकड़म है।

श्री चिमन भाई एच० शुक्ल : यह सब राजनारायण ने साजिश की है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: You please hear us as to what we have got to say. It is a matter of the highest concern to us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not waste time on this. I will take up the matter at 2 O' clock. I will hear all the sides and after that I will give my decision.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No, no Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to be dictated to by anybody. If I gave my consent then it can be taken up at 4-30.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The question of Adjournment Motion is different and it has to come up immediately. There are certain procedure. Either you allow and ask the House to give leave, or you do not allow, or you resort to the next procedure which you mentioned, that is first hear the Members and the Minister and take a decision and we go ahead. There is no procedure by which you can say: "I will post the case at 2.00 O' clock; I will hear the parties and give the decision." This is not a court of law; this is the Parliament of India. There are certain procedures. You cannot post it for hearing at 2.00 O'clock; you take it up now. Under the rules it has to come up now, it cannot come up at 2.00 O'

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

clock. You dispose it either way; you allow it, reject or hear us and then decide. The rules do not permit posting it up at 2.00 O'clock for a preliminary hearing.

MR. SPEAKER: Not a preliminary hearing.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: Under what rule? Rules are supreme in this House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The adjournment motion should get the priority... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will hear Members now itself. The first notice is from Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to make my submissions on a matter that affects the life, honour and rights of the minorities

In order that I may be able to make my submissions to you, it is necessary to understand my notice and I quote:

> "The unabashed, vigorous and planned armed attack on the Aligarh Muslim University students coming on 9th May by train to Delhi for the protest rally in connection with the Amendment Bill, the free use of even fire arms, the consequent injuries to several students with some still missing and the failure of the Government to protect the students as also to safeguard their constitutional right to protest and the panic among the Muslim minority community."

Sir, the important points are very well borne out from the text of the motion that I have read out. When the students started from Aligarh by the morning train at 6.55 a.m., many miscreants had boarded the train at Aligarh itself. A plan existed and many further boarded on the way and finally near Dadri railway station, the whole ugly, inhuman fascist attack took place on the students. Some of the coaches were even detached. The students of the Aligarh Muslim university were pulled out of the train and beaten with lathis. Even the faces of some of them could not be recognised. That is the point.

It is said that a black Ambassador car was following... (*Interruption*) It is wrong to blame the villagers for anything. Take the case of one student, Zainulabuddin. He was picked up after beating by those facist forces, and was taken for being thrown into a well. It was some of the Gujars, it was some of the villagers who came running in order to save Zainulabuddin, in order to save him from being thrown into the well. Why blame the local people? They came even running to protect. If the students got some protection, if the injured got some water, and if the injured got some first-aid, it was because of the local people there.

These students were coming, in order to organize their rally here to protest, in order to have the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. Now from Belchi to Jamshedpur, a sordid record of the massacre of the minorities.....

MR. SPEAKER: We are only on the admissibility.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I will be brief; and to-day, an attempt is being made by fascist forces, by the RSS forces, to strangle even the right of the minorities to raise their voice in protest, when their minority rights like the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University, is being refused. This is the seriousness of the whole thing.

The question now comes up, of Centre's responsibility, and of the admissibility of the motion for ad-

journment. It is rather, I must say, an unabashed statement from the Government, to say that the Centre will not be responsible for the protection of lives and honour of its citizens, especially the minorities. The Government making such a statement must be condemned; it is an unabashed statement, and shows the degree of the unabashed nature of the attitude that exists, where the question relates to minorities.

The House must take due notice of this particular fact. More than 100 students have been treated in the Hospital and sent away. 19 of those students have been admitted. I went and saw them twice yesterday; and to-day morning also, before coming. Some of them are in a very serious condition. I am not naming them here, because it is not necessary. We will take it up during the discussion. (*Interruptions*) The seriousness is more reinforced because an attempt is being made to wash away the entire incident. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. You have asked, Sir, for placing the facts about the incident; and, on the basis of the facts, you have to take a decision on the desirability of admitting the motion. While placing the facts, these political imputations, and political motives.... (*Interruptions*) It is a matter which will come up when a full-fledged discussion is taken up. (*Interruptions*)

It is being already turned into an adjournment motion. It is a question of the desirability of admitting the motion. You should ask only for facts. These are not facts. Thees are political imputations, and political discussions. Instead of helping you... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE—*rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: If I reject it, I will hear you...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will conclude by saying that the matter is of the greatest importance. The adjournment motion has been given. Kindly admit it, and allow a full discussion on the adjournment motion. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, we are still awaiting the report from the State Government. (*Interruptions*). However, according to the information received from the district authorities of Ghaziabad, about 1000 students of Aligarh Muslim University, with banners, were travelling from Aligarh to Delhi by the Aligarh-Delhi Shuttle Passenger Train which leaves Aligarh at 5.50 AM for participating in a rally at Delhi. At Vair Railway station in Bulandshahr District, there was a scuffle between students and some people who sought to broad the train. This scuffle in the train continued until the train reached Dankaur railway station. Again, at Dadri Railway station, there was a scuffle and maar-peet between the students of Aligarh Muslim University on the one hand and passengers and students who joined the train from Dadri to go to Ghaziabad on the other hand. When the train left Dadri Railway Station, some passengers pulled the chain and the train came to a stop near the outer signal. Thereagain, scuffle maar peet and stoning took place. On receipt of information at Police Station Dadri from the Station Master, Dadri Railway Station, police force rushed to the spot and controlled the situation. The students of Aligarh Muslim University complained of having been assaulted and locted by passengers and students who had boarded the train at Vair and Dadri. A case under section 147/323/395/398 IPC was registered at P. S. Dadri. Two AMU students were got medically examined at Dadri and they were found to have received simple injuries. Other students of the AMU who had received injuries continued their journey to Delhi. The police escorted the train up to Ghaziabad.

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

Four students of Bulandshahr district who were found near the railway track were arrested. There is no information about any fire arms having been used. Investigation of the case registered at P. S. Dadri is continuing.

Seventy one students with injuries reported at the Loknayak Jayaprakash Narain Hospital in Delhi, of whom forty five were discharged after first aid. 20 persons were admitted in the hospital and 6 are reported to have received grievous injuries. Medical reports from the hospital are still awaited. The Lt. Governor Delhi, on my behalf as well as on his own behalf, visited the injured students in the hospital and told the hospital authorities that all necessary medical attention should be given to them and that all expenditure on this will be borne by the Delhi Administration. (*Interruptions*)

The origin and causes leading to this unfortunate incident will be known only after detailed report is received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) On a point of order, Sir. Under rule 60 there are two provisos. Please have a close look at the second proviso. Rule 60 reads thus:

> "(1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall the member concerned..."

That stage has not arisen yet. Proviso No. 2 is very relevant and it must be adhered to:

> "Provided further that where the speaker is not in possession of full facts"—apparently you are not—"about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion..."

You have not read the notice of the motion. That is why I am pointing it out. We are having a parliamentary democracy here where Parliment is supreme, not the Government not the executive. We are not an executive democracy. We should not reduce our parliamentary democracy to a pale, anaemic, almost leukaemic shadow of the substance. So, before given your consent, you have to read the notice of the motion, and then the second stage arises "and hear from the Minister". The Minister of State for Home Affairs has made a statement for what it is worth. And then the rule says "and/or". I am sure you will give a liberal interpretation of that as "and" and not as "or"; the rule says "and/or members concerned"; the word used is "members" in plural, not only one member. I presume there are a number of members concerned and it is for the Speaker to decide whom to call. The rule says "and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion". Please read the notice of the motion. You have not read it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, you are under the impression that all the members have joined together and given a notice; it is not correct. There are separate motions, and not one motion. I have taken up the first one, in point of time, and I have heard the member, so far as the motion is concerned.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If a large number of members have given notice together, the rule says the first member will be treated as the member who has given the notice and the other members will be ignored. But here separate notices have been given and these separate notices are before you. In that case, this particular rule applies and the members must be given an opportunity. Therefore, the rule

which applies to a notice which is given by all the members together where only one member will be entitled to speak will not apply to the present case. Since they are different notices all members are entitled to be heard under the rule which Shri Kamath has read out.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion given notice of by Shri G. M. Banatwalla reads:

"The unabashed, vigorous and planned armed attack on the Aligarh Muslim University students coming on 9th May, 1979 by train to Delhi for their protest rally in connection with the Amendment Bill, the free use of even firearms, the consequent injury to several students with some still missing, and the failure of the Government to protect the students as also to safeguard their constitutional right to protest, and the panic among the Muslim minority community."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I rise to seak for leave to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussion a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:

"The unabashed, vigorous and planned armed attack on the Aligarh Muslim University students coming on 9th May, 1979 by train to Delhi for their protest rally in connection with the Amendment Bill, the free use of even firearms, the consequent injury to several students with some still missing, and the failure of the Government to protect the students as also to safeguard their constitutional right to protest, and the panic among the Muslim minority community."

MR. SPEAKER: Those hon. Members who are in favour of it may rise in their places.

Some hon. Members stood up

MR. SPEAKER: The requisite number is there. Is there any objection to this motion?—I find there is no objection. Leave is granted. We will take up the adjournment motion at 4 O' Clock.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I want a clarification. Will the Private Members' Business be taken up and, if so. at what time?

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, when the Adjournment Motion is there, it has precedence over all other business.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If I heard you right, you directed that the adjournment motion will be taken up at 1600 hours, i.e., at 4 O' Clock. Is that so?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : You directed that it will be taken up today at 4 O' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, 4 O' Clock.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Now, Sir, it is for the first time that there would be an inroad into the Private Members' business.

Mr. Speaker: I am told it is not the first time. There were a large number of occasions earlier also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Never it happened. Why don't you take up the adjournment motion immediately now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Let me read out to you from the *Manual of Business and Procedure in Lok Sabha,* page 48A:

"At 16.00 hrs. on 5th December, 1967, far discussion on adj. motion re. alleged police raj in Delhi

[Mr. Speaker]

and manhandling of two U.P. Ministers etc. After adj. motion was negatived at 1835 hrs., half-an hour discussion was taken up. On objection raised by Shri. S.N. Dwivedy, Speaker observe that under rule 61, adjournment motion had to be taken up at 1600 hrs. irrespective of the fact whether official or non- official business was before the House."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is not correct. Please see rule 61. It is very clear. It says: "16.00 hours or at an earlier hour". It can be earlier because of Private Members' business.

MR. SPEAKER: That is, of course, a choice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You cannot snatch our right.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You can have the adjournment motion at 2 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Now we come to Papers Laid on the Table.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, what about Private Members' business

MR. SPEAKER: The Private Members' business gets pushed back. There is nothing more about it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, at 2 O' Clock we can take it up.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राज नारायण : आपने कहा कि यह एजेंडा है, तो इसको ले लीजिए । 3 दिन की छुट्टी हो रही है बहुत से एम० पीज घर जा रहे हैं।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, Friday is a holiday. So, on Thursday the Private Members' business will be taken up. The whole purpose, therefore, of that rule is that under no circumstances Private Members' time of 2½ hours every week shall be sacrificed.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such thing. This is a decision in contra.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If there is the adjournment motion today at 4 O'Clock, then my submission is that you must find out 2½ hours today before 4 O'clock for Private Members business and the Government business may be postponed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You Can take up Private Members' business at 1.30.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Every week there should be 2½ hours for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such mandatory rule. If there is any mandatory rule, you bring it to may notice. (*Interruptions*). On the other hand, the ruling is otherwise.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Friday's Private Members' business is now shifted to Thursday because Friday is a holiday. What does it means? It only means that every week 2½ hours shall compulsorily be given to the Private Members business. If that is done, then my submission is that Government business today between now and 4 O'Clock may be taken in such a way that the Private Members' time of 2½ hours is given and at 4 O'Clock we start the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I see no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I can understand your impatelence. But you have not seen or observed closely the wording of Rule 61.

Rule 61 says:

"The motion 'that the House do now adjourn' shall be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour—

you have got ample power—

"...if the Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House, so directs."

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take it up earlier because I must give Government also sometime to get fuller information. They have not yet got it. Private Members' right is not one of the fundamental rights.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दोसा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि कल शुक्रवार की छुट्टी है, इस लिए प्रावेट मेम्बर्ज बिजिनेस को आज शुक्रवार को रखा गया है। आज आपने एजार्नमेंट मोशन की इजाजत दी है। आपके सामने दो विकल्प है. या तो आप एजार्नमेंट मोशन को 2 बजे ले ले और उसके बाद प्राईवेट मेम्बर्ज बिजिनेस को ले ले, या प्राइवेट मेम्बर्ज बिजिनेस के बाद एजार्नमेंट मोशन को 6 या 6½ बजे लें। सरकारी कार्य को आगे बढ़ा दिया जाये। हर सप्ताह प्राईवेट मेम्बर्ज बिजिनेस के लिए ढाई घटे दिए जाते हैं। आज मेरा स्वयं का एक रेजोल्यूशन कार्य सूची में है अगर आपने आज मुझे समय न दिया, तो चूंकि 18 तारीख को सेशन खत्म हो जावेगा इस लिए मुझे अपना रेजोल्यूशन मूव करने का मौका नही मिलेगा। इसलिए आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि आप एजार्नमेंट मोशन को 2 बजे ले ले या बाद में लें, लेकिन प्राईवेट मेम्बर्ज के रेजोल्यूशन को मूव करने की इजाजत अवश्य दें।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Let me make a submission on this very important matter. Why I say it is important is this. The very purpose of the existence of Parliament is to allow Members who represent the people to put their grievances before Government. However, we find that more time is taken by Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That again is not correct.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Out of 40 hours on the average per week, only 2½ hours are given to Private Members. If you are creating this precedent, that also will be taken away.

What is the purpose of this Parliament? Are we here merely as a rubber stamp for Government action and for executive Bills. You may kindly take up Private Members Business instead of Government business at 2 o' Clock. I appreciate that Government have to have some time to get the information, but kindly see that Private Members' Business is taken up at 2 O'clock and given 2½ hours, not because the business of today is important or otherwise, but because you will be creating a precedent which will go a long way in destroying the little that remains.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not creating a precedent, I am only following a precedent.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Rule 26, third proviso says:

"Provided that if there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Speaker may direct that two and a half hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for private members' business."

Because the House is not sitting tomorrow, you have directed that it must be taken up today. The second proviso says:

"Provided further that the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of private members' business:"

Therefore, please assure us that if you cannot give 2½ hours today, you will give it on any other day. Better, kindly have it from 1.30 P.M. today.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The precedent that you have quoted does not hold in the present case, because the precedent says that all the

[Prof. Samar Guha]
official or non-official business stands cancelled if an adjournment motion is accepted.

There are three categories of business in the House: one is official, another non-official, and the third category mentioned definitely is Private Members' Business. It is undoubtedly non-official business.

Everyday there are some parts of official business and we have non-official business also like half-an-hour discussion, discussion under Rule 184, 193 and many other cases are also there. But Private Members' Business is completely of a different nature and it has been so definitively and purposely. So, that precedent does not apply in this case. You have to provide some time either today or if there is no time today, next week. You cannot simply say that you will cancel it on the basis of the precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it.

Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On behalf of Shri Rabi Ray,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 55(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1979, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4446/79].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING FEDERATION OF INDIA LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Annual Report of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts.

(2) Annual Report of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4447/79].

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: On a point of order.

आज के लिस्ट आफ बिजनिस में मेरा हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन है।

What will be the fate of this half-an-hour discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall see when it comes.

12.41 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINUTES

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Sixteenth to Ninteenth Reports.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd May, 1979:—

1 The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1979.

2. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1979.

12.42 hrs.

CALLING ATTETION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEMONSTRATION BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES TO PRESS THEIR DEMANDS FOR BONUS.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई-उत्तर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाती हूं और प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"अखिल भारतीय रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा बोनस की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में किए गए प्रदर्शन के समाचार।"

12.43 hrs

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु दंडवते) : कुछ समय पहले से रेल कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा विविध मंचों से बोनस की मांग उठायी गयी है। नयी दिल्ली में आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फैडरेशन द्वारा रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिये जाने की अपनी मांग मनवाने के लिए 7 मई को और भारतीय रेल मजदूर संघ द्वारा मान्यता के साथ-साथ बोनस दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर 8 मई को प्रदर्शन किये गये।

इंडियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से संबंद्ध नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवे मैन ने 25 मार्च, 1979 को हुई अपनी कार्यकारिणी की बैठक में हड़ताल का बैलट लेने के बाद एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया और अपनी सभी संबंद्ध यूनियनों को निर्देश दिया कि वे पहली मई, 1979 को बोनस और अन्य मांगों के प्रश्न पर अपने-अपने क्षेत्रीय रेल प्रशासनों को 31 मई, 1979 की मध्य रात्रि से पूर्ण हड़ताल पर जाने का नोटिस दे दें। लेकिन, 29 अप्रैल, 1979 को पारित एक अन्य प्रस्ताव के द्वारा नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमैन ने हड़ताल की अपनी योजना को जुलाई, 1979 के अन्त तक के लिए स्थगित कर दिया है।

आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फैडरेशन ने अपनी जनरल काउंसिल मिटिंग में 9 मई, 1979 को निर्णय किया है कि अगस्त, 1979 के अन्त तक हड़ताल के मतदान का काम पूरा कर लिया जाये और यदि इस बीच सरकार बोनस के प्रश्न पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लेती तो उसके बाद आगे की कार्यवाही के बारे में निर्णय लेने के लिए उनकी कार्यकारी की समिति की बैठक की जायेगी।

आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्पलाइज कानफैडरेशन ने, जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है, बोनस की मांग सहित एक मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। इस संगठन ने अब तक 8 मई, 1979 के 00 00 बजे से "नियमानुसार कार्य" करने का आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया है।

रेल कर्मचारियों की दो मान्यता प्राप्त फैडरेशन—आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फैडरेशन और नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमैन तथा भारतीय रेलवे मजदूर संघ इस आन्दोलन में भाग नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं सदन को यह सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि कोई गंभीर घटनाएं नहीं हुई हैं जिनकी वजह से रेलों के परिचालन पर तुरंत प्रभाव पड़ा हो और भी क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर स्थिति लगभग सामान्य है। सरकार ने यात्री तथा माल दोनों प्रकार की गाड़ियों के सामान्य संचालन को बनाये रखने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय कर लिये हैं।

जहां तक बोनस का प्रश्न है, माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि वेतन, आय और मूल्य से संबंधित अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित सिफारशों तथा रेलवे जैसे सरकारी उद्यमों के कर्मचारी को बोनस दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक मंत्री-मंडलीय उपसमिति का कहा गया था। इस संबंध में वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा आगे विचार किया जा रहा है।

मैं रेल कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों पर यह जोर देता आ रहा हूं कि रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए इसके व्यापक विधितार्थ को देखते हुए, सरकार को पर्याप्त समय दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। विभिन्न मांगों का बातचीत द्वारा निपटारा करने का दरवाजा हमेशा खुला है। विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ वार्ता के माध्यम से रेल कर्मचारियों के अनेक वर्गों को फायदा पहुंचाने वाले बहुत से निर्णय किये गये हैं। जिन पर 125 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की लागत आयेगी। बोनस का प्रश्न भी इसी तरह कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही किये बिना, जिससे राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था का तथा फलस्वरूप रेल कर्मचारियों के हितों का भी नुकसान हो, वार्ता द्वारा सुलझाया जा सकता है।

श्री मृणाल गोरे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के दो साल बाद भी रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस के बारे में कड़े कदम उठाने पड रहे हैं। यहां 7 मई को जो हुआ, उसको मैं प्रदर्शन तो नहीं कहूंगी बल्कि लोक सभा को पेटीशन देने के लिए रेल कर्मचारी यहां पर आए थे। उन रेल कर्मचारियों की आज मनः स्थिति क्या है उसको रेल मंत्री जी जरा समझ लें, यह मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगी। 1974 में इसी बोनस की मांग को लेकर पूरे देश में रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हुई थी और उस वक्त विरोधी दल में रहने वाले जिन नेताओं ने रेल कर्मचारियों का अपनी हार्दिक सपोर्ट दी थी उनमें से कई नेता आज कैबिनेट में बैठे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में रेल कर्मचारी दो साल तक इंतजार करते रहे। जिन नेताओं ने उस समय रेल कर्मचारियों को पूरा सहकार दिया था उनमें केवल रेल मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्री, श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीस ही नहीं थे बल्कि आज कैबिनेट में दूसरे मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं वे भी थे—वे चाहे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हों, होम मिनिस्टर श्री एच० एम० पटेल हों– इन सभी लोगों ने उस समय रेल कर्मचारियों की बोनस की मांग की पूरी तरह से ताइद की थी।

मेरे पास लोक सभा की 9 मई, 1974 की प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं जिसमें इन सभी नेताओं ने पूरी तरह से बोनस की मांग की ताइद की थी। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के बाद दो साल तक रेल कर्मचारी पेंशनर्स के साथ बैठे रहे। रेल कर्मचारियों को, सरकार के अधीन जो दूसरे औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं, उनके कर्मचारियों के बराबर माना जाना चाहिए – यह उनकी मांग है। इसीलिए वे बोनस की मांग कर रहे हैं। आज हम देखते हैं विभिन्न राज्यों में यातायात सम्बन्धी जितनी भी संस्थायें हैं, जो राज्य परिवहन मण्डल हैं, उन सभी के कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कोई नहीं कह सकता कि रेल कर्मचारियों की बोनस की मांग वाजिब नहीं है। इस मांग को लेकर 1974 में रेल कर्मचारियों ने बहुत बड़ी सैक्रीफाइस की थी। उस समय सारे देश में एकाधिकारशाही फोर्सेज के विरुद्ध लोकमत संगठित करने का काम रेल कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल के माध्यम से किया था। आज हमें उनका धन्यवाद मानना चाहिए कि एकाधिकारशाही फोर्सेज का जो दमन चक्र रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के समय चल रहा था उसने पूरे देश की जनता का ध्यान खींच लिया था उसके साथ साथ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों ने एकाधिकारशाही का विरोध करने का काम किया।

यहां रेल मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 125 करोड़ रुपये की सुविधाएं, सहायता उन्होंने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को दी है, इस का मैं मानती हूं। इतना सब कुछ आपने किया है, मैं जानती हूं और आप ने 50 हजार कर्मचारियों को सलेक्शन ग्रेड भी दिया है जो कई सालों से उन को नहीं मिल रहा था और आप ने दूसरी कई अच्छी बातें उन के लिये की हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो उन की बोनस की मांग है, जो उचित और सही मांग है, वह नहीं मानेंगे और उन को जब तक आप बोनस नहीं देंगे तब तक जो रेल कर्मचारी हैं, उन में शांति और पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने की भावना नहीं रहेगी। आप ने बार बार इस सदन में कहा है कि रेल कर्मचारी पूरी तरह से आप के साथ सहयोग कर रहे हैं। किस तरह से रेल के एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे थे और कुछ जानबूझ कर इस बात की कोशिश हो रही थी, उसके बाद रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स आप ने जगह पर रखी है और उनकी मदद से आप इस को काबू में कर सके हैं। आखिर रेल गाड़ियों को अच्छी तरह से चलाने के लिए यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि कर्मचारियों का पूरा सहयोग आप को मिले। यह आप भी जानते हैं और मैं भी यह जानती हूं कि फेडरेशन जो मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है उस ने कुछ आन्दोलन जारी किया है लेकिन जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन्स हैं उन्होंने बहुत ही जिम्मेदारी से बहुत दिन राह देखकर अब 9 तारीख यानी कल यह फैसला किया है कि वह स्ट्राइक बैलेट ले लें और अगस्त तक वह बैलेट पूरा होने वाला है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि इस सवाल में पूरी तरह से जाने के लिए सब-कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी और उस कैबिनेट कमेटी ने, मैं निश्चित रूप से नहीं जानती कितने महीने विचार करने के लिए ले लिये। पूरा विचार करके क्या उस ने इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय ले लिया है? जहां तक मुझे मालूम है कि उसने यह निर्णय लिया है कि बोनस देना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का सुझाव कैबिनेट कमेटी ने किया है, यह सुनने में आता है। अब अगर यह बात सही है, तो फिर क्यों यह बोनस देने में इतनी देर लग रही है और इस प्रश्न को ले कर आज स्थिति गंभीर बनती जा रही है। तो मैं यह कहूंगी कि रेल कर्मचारियों ने दो साल तक आप के साथ पूर्ण सहयोग किया है, उन की सहन शक्ति को अन्त तक मत ले जाइए और स्ट्राइक बैलेट होने से पहले ही इन का बोनस दीजिए और औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के साथ उन को बराबर की परिस्थिति में लाने के लिये जो उन की मांग है, उस को पूरा करिये। केवल 'विचार कर रहे हैं, इस से अब किसी का संतोष होने वाला नहीं है'। बहुत विचार आप कर चुके हैं। आखिर कब तक विचार करते रहेंगे। ऐसा न हो कि उन की विचार शक्ति और सहन शक्ति खत्म हो जाए। कृपया ऐसा मत करिए, और तुरन्त बोनस की मांग को मंजूर कीजिए।

एक सवाल यह उठ सकता है कि अगर रेल कर्मचारियों को दोगे तो दूसरे सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देना पड़ेगा। मैं कहती हूं कि उस के ऊपर विचार करना है, तो वह तो आप ने जब सब कमेटी ने सुझाव दे दिया तब किया होगा। अब इस के बारे में फिर से विचार कर रहे हो? यह भी मैं कहूंगी कि बोनस देने के बाद उन से यह अपेक्षा रखेंगे कि जो पैसा उन को मिलेगा, उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा नेशनल डेवलपमेंट के लिए जाए। मैं ने इस बारे में यूनियन्स से बात नहीं की है लेकिन एक लेबर की तरह, एक सामान्य व्यक्ति के नाते, मुझे लगता है कि रेल कर्मचारी इस बात का भी आदर करेंगे लेकिन बोनस उन का अधिकार है, जिस को आप को मंजूर करना पड़ेगा। तुरन्त आप को बोनस देने की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं एक सवाल तो यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस का

जवाब देंगे कि उन की सहन शक्ति खत्म होने से पहले, आप का इस पर निर्णय होगा । यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं ।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे से एक गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे यह समझ लें कि मजदूरों की 'विचार शक्ति' खत्म नहीं होगी, 'विचार शक्ति', 'कर्मशक्ति' में परिणत हो जाएगी । यह वह मान लें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषा की तरमीम कर रहे हैं ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : श्रीमन्, मृणाल ताई ने जो यहां भावना व्यक्त की है, उस के साथ सिर्फ मैं ही सहमत नहीं हूं बल्कि मैं समझता हूं कि सारे रेल कर्मचारी और हमारे देश के अन्य कर्मचारी भी सहमत हैं । (*व्यवधान*) इसलिए पहले मैं दो-तीन बातें स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार की मार्च 1977 में जानकार यह नीति रही है कि बोनस का जो सवाल है उसका क्रमशः मटिया करने की कोशिश की जाए । इमरजेंसी के दौरान जो बोनस बोनस खत्म किया गया था उसका पुनर्स्थापित करना हमारा प्रथम चरण रहा है ।

Restoration of the old Bonus Act was the first step.

यह हम लोगों ने किया । यह मैं इस सदन में ही नहीं कहता हूं बल्कि हजारों की तादाद में जहां रेल मजदूर इकट्ठे होते हैं उन के सामने भी यह कहता हूं कि क्रमशः हम को इस सवाल को हल करना है और एक मर्तबा बोनस का पुराना कानून रेस्टोर करने के बाद जिनका कवरेज उस कानून में नहीं होता है उन के बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा । मैं जानना चाहता था कि रेल कर्मचारियों, पी एण्ड टी कर्मचारियों और डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के कर्मचारियों, इन सभी का सवाल उठेगा । इस सवाल को हल करने में थोड़ी देर लगेगी । इस के लिये मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

1974 में जब इस सवाल पर स्ट्राइक किया गया था और जिसका नेतृत्व श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने किया था तो उस समय श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र को तिहाड़ जेल से खत लिखा था और विरोधी दल के लोगों में से मैं भी श्रीमती गांधी से उस वक्त मिला था । उस वक्त हम लोगों ने साफ तरीके पर यह कहा था कि बुनियादी सिद्धांतों को मानने के बाद, अगर अर्थ-व्यवस्था की कोई दिक्कत हो तो फेज्ड तरीके से एक-एक मांग मान ली जाए जिस में हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है । यह श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने संघर्ष समिति के तौर पर और विरोधी दल की ओर से मैंने खुद जाकर भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को उस समय कहा था ।

To quote my own words, I told the former Prime Minister that:

"Leaders of this Struggle realise that if there are financial and economic difficulties, you tell us, in a phased manner, these demands could be accepted and how the problems could be sorted out."

मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मणाल जी को रेल मंत्री की हैसियत से रेल कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं की तरफ देखने का मेरा रवैया सहानुभूति-पूर्ण रहा है । इस में गवर्नमेंट के कई डिपार्टमेंट्स का सवाल आता है । इस बोनस के सवाल को हल करने में कुछ समय लगेगा । मैंने जान-बूझ कर बोनस के सवाल को अन्य सवालों से अलग कर दिया है । इस के अलावा और जितने सवाल हो सकते थे, पिछले दो सालों में हम ने उन को हल किया है । मुझे गर्व है कि जनता सरकार के आने के बाद से, पिछले दो सालों में 126 करोड़ की मांगों को मंजूर किया गया है । इस को इन्टैक एफिलियेटिड आर्गेनाइजेशंस ने और विरोधी दल में काम करने वाले लोग जो यूनियनें चलाते हैं उन्होंने भी कई मर्तबा हमारे सामने कहा है कि हम यह जरूर मानते हैं कि पिछले दो साल में जितनी मांगें मंजूर हुई हैं उतनी मांगें पिछले 125 सालों के किसी भी साल को ले लीजिए जब कि दो सालों में इतनी मांगें मंजूर नहीं हुई हैं । इतनी मांगें मंजूर करने का काम पिछली किसी भी सरकार ने 125 सालों में किसी साल में नहीं किया । हम क्रमशः इस सवाल को भी हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

अब मैं बोनस के सवाल की ओर आता हूं । जिन संस्थाओं ने बैलट का फैसला किया था—दोनों ही फेडरेशन के लोग फैसला करने के बाद मुझे से मिले थे । पहले इन्टैक एफिलियेटिड नेशनल फैडरेशन ने फैसला किया था कि पहली मई को नोटिस देंगे और 31 मई को स्ट्राइक शुरू होगी । लेकिन उस के बाद उन्होंने अपनी बैठक की और यह फैसला किया कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में मैंने जिस ढंग से इस सवाल को रखा था, उस पर विश्वास रख कर के हम आपको और ज्यादा समय देना चाहते हैं । यह उन्होंने मुझे लिखित पत्र में भी लिखा है ।

13.00 hrs

हमें आशा है कि आप कुछ कर पायेंगे, सरकार कुछ कर पाएगी और रेल मंत्रालय पर भरोसा रख

[प्रो० मधु दंडवते]

कर हम मुल्तवी रखते हैं । यह हमारा निर्णय है । उन्होंने स्ट्राइक का डिमिशन पोस्टपोन कर दिया है...

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : करवा नहीं सकते थे इसलिए पोस्टपोन किया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am coming to it. I don't want to cast any aspersion on any organisation. Here I am functioning as a Railway Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is good of him.

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : जहां तक आल इंडिया रेलवे मेन फेडरेशन का सवाल है उन्होंने जनरल काउंसिल में फैसला किया है कि सरकार को काफी मौका देना चाहिये । उन्होंने जो फैसला किया है वह भी हडताल करने का नहीं है । उन्होंने निर्णय यह लिया है कि 31 अगस्त तक हम बलट देंगे । आगे चल कर उन का निर्णय यह है कि 31 अगस्त तक बैलट का काम पूरा करने के बाद अपनी वर्किंग कमेटी की बैठक उसके बाद बुलाएंगे और आगे चल कर क्या करना है उस के बारे में हम कार्रवाई तय करेंगे । बीच में हम लोग रेल मंत्रालय के साथ बात चीत करेंगे । इस फैसले के चंद घंटों के बाद वे रेल भवन में मेरे पास आए और उन के साथ मेरी एक घंटे तक रूम बैठक हुई । उन्होंने मुझे यकीन दिलाया है कि हम लोगों ने यह निर्णय लिया है लेकिन हम लोगों पर फिर भी आप भरोसा रखें और हमारा भी आप पर विश्वास है और हमारा विश्वास है कि स्ट्राइक की नौबत नहीं आएगी और जिन्होंने हमारी स्ट्राइक का नेतृत्व पुराने जमाने में किया है और जो आज सरकार चला रहे हैं हमारा विश्वास है कि इसको देखते हुए आप कैबिनेट के सामने, सरकार के सामने इस सवाल को रखेंगे और शायद हड़ताल करने की नौबत नहीं आएगी । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम नैगोशिएटिड सैटलमेंट के हक में हैं । इस में गिव एंड टेक भी हो सकता है । इस प्रकार की नेगोशियेसन्ज स्ट्राइक बैलट से पहले हो सकती है ।

जहां तक वर्क टू रूल का सवाल है उन्होंने स्ट्राइक शुरू नहीं की है । यह गलत इनफर्मेशन लोगों की है । एक आर्गेनाइजेशन है आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लायीज कनफेडरेशन उन्होंने वर्क टू रूल, नियम के अनुसार काम करने का आन्दोलन शुरू किया है । स्ट्राइक शुरू नहीं की है । मैं किसी की नियत पर हमला नहीं करना चाहता हूं । लेकिन एक दो दिन गाड़ियां आने में जो दिक्कत हुई है उस का एक कारण यह भी है कि गाजियाबाद के नजदीक एक रेल एक्सीडेंट हुआ है और उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर की दिक्कत होने की वजह से ओवर हेड वायर्ज काम नहीं कर पाई है, इस लिए कुछ गडबड हो गई है । अलीगढ में कुछ गडबड़ हो गई है । उसकी वजह से गाड़ियों के आने में कुछ देरी हुई है

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र हाल्दर (दुर्गापुर) : हावड़ा में क्यों देरी से आ रही है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : बहुत अच्छी इनफर्मेशन आपने दी है । वर्क टू रूल शुरू होने से पहले भी हावड़ा और कलकत्ता में गाड़ियां देर से आ रही थी तो इस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि वर्क टू रूल का असर नहीं है बल्कि दूसरे इसके कारण रहे हैं । वर्क टू रूल आन्दोलन आठ तारीख से शुरू हुआ है और इसको आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फेडरेशन, एन० एफ० आई० आर० ने सपोर्ट नहीं दी है और ना भारतीय मजदूर संघ ने सपोर्ट दी है । उसका कोई ज्यादा असर भी नहीं हुआ है । हम लोगों की कोशिश होगी कि वैगन मूवमेंट और पसेंजर मूवमेंट में किसी प्रकार की बाधा न पहुंचे ।

मैं पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी के सामने यह सवाल है, अर्थ मंत्रालय के साथ भी सम्पर्क हम रखे हैं और हमारी लगातार कोशिश होगी कि हम लोगों ने जो वादे किए हैं उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए और रेलों की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए और साथ ही साथ मजदूर संस्थाओं का सहयोग ले कर और कम्प्रोमाइज कर के उन की मांगों को जहां तक हो सके पूरा किया जाए । मैं माननीय सदस्यों और सदन को भी विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल को नैगोशिएटिड सैटलमेंट के जरिये जल्द से जल्द हल करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं कि दो बरस में जो उन्होंने किया है वह बहुत सराहनीय है और शायद पिछले तीस बरस में इतना काम कभी नहीं हुआ है ।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे ने कहा कि 1974 में जो रेलवे स्ट्राइक हुई उस में माननीय मंत्री जी, जार्ज फर्नान्डीज, माननीय वाजपेयी जी, माननीय समर मुखर्जी, और बहुत सारे लोग शामिल थे जिन्होंने बोनस की मांग को रखा था पर पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी में जैसे कौइन की दो साइड होती हैं उसी तरह से बिजनेस की तीन साइड्स होती है एक साइड तो जब अपोजीशन में बैठता है, दूसरे जब सरकारी पक्ष में जाता है तो चोला बदल जाता है, और जब मंत्री

होता है तो थोड़ा और बदलता है । और जनता पार्टी में चौथा भी हिस्सा है कि प्रधान मंत्री या उप प्रधान मंत्री होता है तो वह चौथी साइड होती है । क्योंकि यह मंत्री और बाकी लोगों में सभी साइड अलग अलग हैं । सिद्धान्त रूप में यह सरकार स्वीकार करे कि हम बोनस की मांग को स्वीकार करते हैं । लेकिन मजदूरों को साफ तौर से बता देना चाहिये कि हमारे देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है वह ऐसी नहीं है कि जिस में हम इतना खर्चा अभी कर सकें । या उस के बाद पी० ऐंड टी० के लोग, डिफेंस के लोग और कर्मचारियों के लिये इतना रुपया सरकार दे सके ऐसी हमारी अवस्था नहीं है । और यह भी मंत्री महोदय से मांग करूंगा कि जो अनुशासनहीनता है यह भी खत्म होनी चाहिये, और जो लोग ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम से कंफ्यूज कर रहे हैं इस को भी सख्ती से निपटाया जाय । पिछले एक साल से देख रहे हैं कि कोयला नहीं आता, रेल वैगन नहीं है । अभी तक यह नहीं बता पाये कि कहानी क्या है . . .

SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNEKAR: Employees are not responsible; trade unions are not responsible.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want that there should be strict discipline among the railway employees and they should be frankly told that they have to work hard and harder. . . . (*Interruptions*). I want the Minister to enforce discipline and the workers should be told frankly that no indiscipline would be allowed in the name of trade union or anything. There should be no harassment to the passengers; there should be no corruption. They should work hard and earn; railways should not run into losses. Then, we can consider their demand for payment of bonus. Unless they earn, they will not be allowed this. . . . (*Interruptions*). But at the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to tell them that as a matter of principle, we are for bonus, but we are not in a position to give it because that will create many complications. We have to think about P&T, Defence. . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members should have some restraint on themselves.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to ask certain questions. Let the Minister write them down. He says, "We have taken steps to meet the situation". Suppose there is no agreement. What specific steps have Government taken, or they propose to take in future, to meet the situation. Again, is it a fact that the Finance Ministry has not accepted the demand for bonus? It has appeared in the Press that the Finance Ministry has rejected, and turned it down. Is it a fact that the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet has also not approved it? Thirdly, you want to have negotiations—but with whom? Will you call the representatives of all the trade unions—or of only some unions? I want that the representatives of all unions should be called. Fourthly, will this issue of bonus be applicable only to the workers working in the workshops, or even to the workers in the Railway Board? Next, what will be the financial implications, so far as Railways are concerned? If you give it, naturally you will have to give to P&T and Defence. What will be the total financial implications? I again want to repeat: the Minister should also be emphatic when he says, "Bonus, in principle, I agree. We will try to accommodate". He should be firm at the same time, because nobody should be allowed to create chaos in the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I come to the 3 or 4 questions which he has raised, let me make one thing explicitly clear. As far as indiscipline is concerned, even the organized trade unions believe that whenever they undertake any agitation, they should give proper notice. (*Interruptions*) This is not an organised trade union movement. You have to make a distinction between sporadic action undertaken by unorganized sections of labour and the legitimate, organized trade union activity undertaken by trade union organizations, whether they are recognized or unrecognized. There must be a distinction between the two.

[Prof. Madhu Dandawate]

Sometime back I received complaints from the Chief Ministers of Tripura and West Bengal the certain wagon movements had been affected by certain sporadic actions. We went into the problem and found that some of the sporadic actions—pinpricks as we call them—were not by any organized trade unions, but by unorganized sections. As far as such pinpricks are concerned we dealt with them very sternly, and we shall continue to deal with them very sternly. I am doing this after consultations with trade unionists, because it is not a legitimate trade union activity. Therefore, we must try to distinguish between the legitimate, organised trade union activity sponsored by the trade unions and some pinpricks and catcall actions indulged in by some irresponsible elements which belong to unorganized sections. During March last when such pinpricks were given and as a result, Tripura and West Bengal suffered the most, we took very stern and firm action; and we have made it very clear to the trade unions concerned that such pin prices would not be tolerated.

Coming to the question of bonus, the hon. Member has raised 3 or 4 questions. His first question was "In the event of any chaos created, what action will be taken". He has misunderstood our entire approach. I made it clear that I have full confidence in the trade union organisations, and I know that they have taken a decision to take a strike ballot. It will be possible for us to settle this problem across the table. Therefore, I shall not make any imaginary proposition that they are going to create chaos and we are going to deal with it. As far as sporadic actions and indiscipline are concerned, even to trade unions I have said that we shall never tolerate any indiscipline that will result in loss of productivity. As regards sensitive zones, if the coal does not reach in time, the production will suffer. In North-eastern States like Tripura and Mizoram, if the rice does not reach them in time before the monsoon, they are likely to suffer during the entire year. Therefore, any sporadic activity which will create dislocation in the economy we shall deal with it very firmly. But I shall not imagine—if a legitimate trade union strike is going to take place with due notice right from now,—what action I am going to take.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will you approve strike by Government servants at all?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are raising a very vital issue.

AN HON MEMBER: They have got a constitutional right *(Interruptions)*.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the present position is concerned and the constitutional provisions are concerned and all the laws that exist are concerned, there is a certain procedure prescribed by laws even for action by railway employees or any one else. They have to take a ballot, and follow it up by giving a due notice. After that ,there is a room for negotiations. And as far as railway employees are concerned, there are certain forums like PNM and JCM that are available; and many problems we are able to settle there. I have confidence that they will fully utilise these forums which are available; and with the machinery that is available, it will be possible to sort out a number of issues without plunging the workers into a strike action. Therefore, to your hypothetical question I do not want to give any reply.

As far as the decision taken in the matter by the Finance Ministry, the decision taken by the Cabinet Sub-Committee is concerned, the hon. Member is a knowledgeable person. He is fully equipped with the knowledge and functioning of the parliamentary democracy; and he knows it

very well, that those of us who have taken an oath of secrecy cannot leak out some of the intermediary decisions that have been taken in the Cabinet. I cannot reveal what the Sub-Committee has decided When the questions are being sorted out in the Finance Ministry, I can, however, say one thing very clearly that so far the Finance Ministry has not taken a final decision. In fact before I gave my reply in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, to the railway budget demands, I went to the Finance Minister and tried to find out from him what exactly must be the answer, and with full consultation with him, I had said that the Sub-Committee was processing the issue The Finance Ministry had to examine it; and it is at that stage the problem is there I canont reveal to this House what has happened in the Sub-Committee You understand that, but he does not realise that though he believes in that I do not want to cast aspersion on that He believes in that

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why I asked this question is because this news appeared today in a paper that the Finance Ministry is opposing it on a peculiar pretext, because it will help the urban people. That I do not want. I had no intention to ask. I had avoided it. Since you accuse me being a Member of the Ruling Party, I want to know how your Ministers are behaving; how you are behaving? How the Ministers are talking before the public I want to know, because you accuse the Members; you do not accuse the Ministers.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not accusing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want that there should be no strike, but there should be some sort of a forum where all the grievances of the workers should be settled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am very sorry if my hon. friend and colleague Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta felt that I cast any aspersion. In fact, I said that I have full faith in his knowledgeability and that he himself believes in the functioning of the parliamentary democracy. Some decisions of the Cabinet Sub-Committee, interim decisions of the Cabinet Sub-Committee, I cannot reveal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He just took a chance in the dark.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If, inadvertenty any remarks of mine have hurt him, I would withdraw even those inadvertent remarks. So, this is the position. As far as negotiations are condemned with whom the negotiations are carried on? There are various statutory forums like JCM and PNM. There are certain recognised organisations. There was some demonstration by the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh claiming that they should also get the recognition. They went back happily yesterday when I assured them that even pending Industrial Relation Bill, because it will take a long time,—we have to take the consent of all, if all the existing unions whether recognised or un-recognised, accept the proposition, then as an experimental measure let us go ahead with the problem of settling the recognition issue on the basis of referendum, that is ballotted by the workers, I shall be prepared for it. I am happy to know that a number of organisations—All India Railwaymen's Federation, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, they have given in writing that they are prepared for such a referendum. I hope if I am able to sort out that issue, then whether to include or whether to exclude, that issue can be eliminated. This is in connection with this.

As far as the principle is concerned he said, "Are you prepared to announce this here that we accept this in principle for Railwaymen." It means in the existing jurisdiction of

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

the Bonus Act if we already include Railways, then the question does not remain controversial at all. But I am not authorised to make that announcement unless the Cabinet has taken a final decision. Unfortunately, I am not accustomed to go on making pronouncement unless a final decision is taken. I shall have to await the decision. But I shall contribute my mite in settling the issue finally and firmly.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सारी सिचुएशन बिलकुल नार्मल है । . ....(व्यवधान) ... वर्क टु रूल के बावजूद हालात नार्मल है और कोई इस में किसी तरह की गड़बड़ नहीं हो रही है । लेकिन आज के पेपर्स के अंदर जो खबरें है और खास तौर से "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के फ्रंट पेज पर जो खबर है, उस को आप देखें :

"

"'Sabotage' at station

Attempted sabotage by agitating railwaymen delayed all important incoming and outgoing trains here today.

Near Ghaziabad, a Bareilly-Delhi Passenger tram was twice derailed The trains coming behind were delayed. Thousands of passengers were stranded.

Railwaymen were obstructing automatic signals creating confusion. The signals at some places did not operate with the result the trains did not move

Commuters crowded inquiry counters. Late this evening, lights went out for two-three minutes plunging the entire Delhi Main station in darkness creating confusion and chaos.

The platforms were strewn with luggage and commuters. The notice board said several trains were running late by three to eight hours."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन हालात में मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि सिचुएशन में कोई फर्क नहीं है और सब काम बिल्कुल ठीक , नार्मल चल रहा है कहां तक सही है ? मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे एनर्जी मिनिस्टर ने कई बार इस बात को रिपीट किया है कि क्योंकि जो वर्क है स्लो चल रहा है नार्थ ईस्टर्न एरिया में, उस की वजह से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कोयला नहीं पहुंच रहा है और कोयला नहीं पहुचने की वजह हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी दिन कैआटिक कंडीशन आ जाय । यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं कि जब बोनस हमें देना है और जब यह तय किया है कि बोनस की मांग को हम मानते हैं तो बोनस दिया क्यों नहीं जाता है ? उस को इतना हिले करना और इतना घुमाना फिराना जिस में यह स्थिति हो जाय कि सौ प्याज भी खाना और सौ जूते भी खाना, उन का एजीटेशन भी हो जाय और उन के झगड़े भी हो जाय और उस के बाद बोनस दें, यह कौन सी समझदारी की बात है ? समझदारी का तरीका यह है कि अगर आप को बोनस देना है तो उस में इस से पहले कि वे लोग एजीटेशन का रवैया अख्तियार करें, लाखों आदमी दिल्ली में आएं और उनके डिमास्ट्रेशन हों और फिर यह हो कि हम उन को बोनस देते है, बजाय इस के जब आप बोनस देने जा ही रहे है, जैसे आप डबल रोटी के कारखाने में जो डबल रोटी बनाने वाले हैं उन को तो आप बोनस देते है गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग में और जो रेल गाड़ी का ड्राइवर है, जो इंजन चलाता है, जिस को इतनी मुश्किल झेलनी पड़ती है, उस को आप बोनस नहीं दे रहे है, तो यह कोई पैरिटी की बात भी नहीं है और दूसरी कोई चीज भी इस में नहीं है, यह सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार करने की बात नहीं है, आप को बोनस देना है और उस का मेथड क्या होगा, वह आप डिसाइड करें और उस में उन का कोई इस तरह का मौका नहीं देना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस बात को भी वह ध्यान में रखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई पार्टी किस तरह से कैआटिक हालात पैदा कर रही है, आपने देखा कि पुलिस की हड़ताल हो रही है, आप ने यह भी देखा कि जगह जगह पर स्ट्राइकस कराने के लिए जो साजिश हो रही है । जब आप बोनस देने जा रहे है तो यह मौका क्यों देते हैं कांग्रेस (आई) के उन लोगों को, संजय गांधी और उन के दूसरे लोगों को जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एनार्की फैलाना चाहते है और उसका बहाना ढूंढ रहे हैं अभी जो हालत हुए और जिस तरीके से झगड़े हुआ अलीगढ़ के स्टूडेंट्स के साथ जो हुआ, जिस के बारे में बात आएगी, यह सब उसी साजिश का नतीजा है और मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखें । वह कहते है कि कैबिनेट फैसला करेगी, बाद में करेगी और उस की मेथडालाजी ढूंढी जा रही है और उधर से नोटिस आ गया रेफ्रेंडम होने का तो यह क्या कोई ऐसी बात है कि हमें रेफ्रेंडम के डर से या किसी और बात से देना है या गवर्नमेंट की अपनी मर्जी से देना है जब कि प्रिंसिपल के तौर पर हमने खुद इस बात को माना है । इन दोनों में बहुत फर्क है । मंत्री महोदय इस फर्क को समझें । लोगों की एजीटेशन करवा कर और करोड़ों पैसेंजर्स को नुकसान पहुंचा कर बाद में बोनस का एनाउंसमेंट करेंगे.

इस का क्या फायदा है ? फौरी तौर पर एक दो दिन मे इसको कैबिनेट मे ले जायें और बोनस के बारे में डिक्लेयर करें। मेथड का फैसला बाद मे होता रहेगा। यही मै मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हू ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : पहले तो मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि माननीय सदस्य ने बोनस के बजाए शुरू में कोयले के वितरण का सवाल उठाया । मै इतना ही कहूगा कि जब मैंने यह कहा कि परिस्थिति नीयर एबाउट नार्मल है, परिस्थिति सामान्य है, तो वैगन मूवमेण्ट के बारे मे अन्य दिक्कतें है जिनकी वजह से कई जगह पर कोयला कम है और जहा कोयला है वहा वैगन कम हैं—इन कारणो की वजह से जो दिक्कते है उनका मैंने जिक्र नही किया, मैंने कहा कि 8 तारीख को जो "वर्क टू रूल" मूवमेण्ट शुरू हुआ उसकी वजह से कोई ज्यादा डिसलोकेशन नही हुआ है। दिल्ली स्टेशन पर आज जो भीड हुई है जिसका चित्र 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" और दूसरे पत्रो मे आया है उसका कारण वर्क टू रूल नही है । यू० पी० मे पावर की कटौती से कुछ तब्दीलीफ पैदा हुई है या एक दो जगह पर माइनर डिरेलमेन्टस हुए (**व्यवधान**) मैंने वैगन्स के बारे में यह बताया कि एक दो दिन मे जो हुआ उसकी वजह अलग है । 8 तारीख को जो वर्क टू रूल मूवमेण्ट शुरू हुआ है उसका इस पर ज्यादा असर नहीं हुआ है।

बाद मे उन्होने कहा कि बोनस अगर देना है तो ग्रेस के साथ देना चाहिये । लम्बे अरसे तक झगडा करने के बाद जुलूस आने के बाद परिस्थिति खराब करने के बाद बोनस देना अच्छा नही है । मै उनकी भावनाओ के साथ सौ फीसदी सहमत हू । उसमे कोई दिक्कत नही है । मै बताना चाहता हू कि जल्दी से जल्दी हम फैसला कर लेंगे और जब फैसला होगा तो ग्रेस के साथ उसको लोगो के सामने रखेंगे तथा उस पर अमल करेंगे उसमे कोई दिक्कत नही होगी । जब फैसला हो जायेगा तो उस पर अमल करने मे ज्यादा देर नही लगेगी । लेकिन जैसा कि और कई लोगो ने कहा, दूसरे डिपार्टमेन्ट्स का भी जिक्र करना है इन सब चीजो को देखते हुए और जो हमारे आर्थिक संसाधन है, रिसोर्सेज है उनको देखते हुए फेज मे इसको हल करना है या एक ही क्रम मे हल करना है—इस पर सोचना होगा । (**व्यवधान**) जहा तक रेल कर्मचारियो का सवाल है बोनस पर 75 से 80 करोड का इसीडेम होगा— पर ईयर।

AN HON. MEMBER: Per Year?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes. You cannot give bonus once in 50 years. It has to be given every year.

एक साल के लिए 75 से 80 करोड का खर्चा इस पर होगा ।

दूसरा सवाल जिसका जवाब मैंने नही दिया था रिट्रास्पेक्टिव जवाब देना चाहता हूं उन्होने कहा कि फैसला भी हो जाय तो वह क्या हो सकता है, क्या सिर्फ वर्कशाप में काम करने वाले ही इसमें होगे तो उसका फैसला हमको करना पडेगा । लेकिन जब फैसला होता है तो उसमे एक ही इण्डस्ट्री में दो प्रकार के कर्मचारी कभी नही माने जाते हैं । बैंको मे और एल आई सी मे मैनअल वर्कर और दिमाग से काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो मे कोई भेद नही किया जाता है । किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर मे ऐसा भेद नही किया जाता है । इसलिए जो सुझाव है वह मजूर हो या न हो लेकिन इस तरह का डिविजन कहीं पर नही है यह बात मैं साफ करना चाहता हू ।

श्री अमरसिंह बो० राटवा: (छोटा उदयपुर) आग लग जाने के बाद कुआ खोद कर पानी निकाला जाए—ऐसा हर बात मे हो रहा है । आज देश मे सत्याग्रह, हडताल, डकैती, आग लगाना,—यह बाते बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। यह बाते हो जाने के बाद समितिया बनती है और उसके बाद काम शुरू करने का वचन दिया जाता है । 8 मई को वोट क्लब में रेलवे कर्मचारियो के सामने और सत्याग्राहियो के सामने उद्योगपतियो के चाहते उद्योग मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 2 मास में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए और मजदूर संघ के लिए कुछ नही हुआ । यह उन के मंत्री का कहा हुआ है मै नही कह रहा हू । यह रेलवे कर्मचारियो की और उन के संघ की मांग है और आप ने भी वचन दिया हुआ है कि बोनस देंगे । उन्होने ये वचन दिये हुए है

(1) बोनस देने का वचन,

(2) अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थानो के समतुल्य बेनस देने का वचन ,

(3) पद मल्याकन का वचन ,

(4) महगाई भत्ते देने का वचन ,

(5) श्रमिको को और मजदूरो का अस्थायी रखने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने का वचन ।

ये जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस साहब ने भी मांग की हुई है और सरकार बनने के वक्त ये वचन दिये हुए थे लेकिन ये अभी तक पूर नही हुए हैं । कब इनका पूर कर रहे है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते मै ज्यादा समय नही लगा । एक फैरिस्त इनके सामने रखना चाहता हू कि जनता सरकार के आने के बाद रेलवे मंत्री की हैसियत से कितनी मांगे मजूर की है और कितना पैसा उन को दिया है । यह फैरिस्त मै रखना चाहता हू । जहा तक श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस की बात है, उन के भाषण की रपट को मैंने पढ़ा है और जिस विशाल जुलूस में जो लोग थे, उन लोगो ने भी मुझे बताया है कि जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस साहब ने यह भी उन मजदूरों को बताया कि बोनस का सवाल हल होने वाला है लेकिन यह भी ध्यान रखें कि जनता सरकार ने उन को 126 करोड़ रुपये दिलवाए हैं । यह उन्होने उस विशाल रेली मे कहा है । यह नही कहा कि आप के सवाल हल

[प्रो० मधु दण्डवते]

नही हुए और जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस साहब ने जो टोटल फीगर्स दिये हैं, उन का बैक अप मे रेलवे मत्री की हैसियत स यहा पर देना चाहता हू ।

Selection Grade for Class IV employees, 50,000 posts, for the first time in 125 years Rs. 1.50 crores; restructuring of Class III posts, 41,000 posts Rs. 10.5 crores; revision of incentive bonus rates for workshop staff Rs. 10 crores; revision of running allowance for loco staff from 25 per cent to 40 per cent Rs. 14 crores; sancation of 2,700 posts for implementation of 10-hour rule for loco staff, which was violated by the previous Government, Rs. 2 3 crores; sanction of 10,000 additional posts for implementation of Miabhoy Award Rs. 8 crores carriage and wagon staff, upgradation of posts in ratio of 50:10:40. Rs. 6 crores, Railway workers' Classification Tribunals' Interim Report, Benefit to Artisan Staff, Rs. 10 crores Absorption of commissioned bearers as regular employees (1,012 posts) Rs. 0.3 crores; adjustment of 1974 strike absence against leave due Rs. 6 crores; 40 per cent promotion quota for Class II officers instead of 33 1/3 per cent; all temporary officers confirmed; Cadre review for Class I undertaken; dearness allowance three additional instalments; recently another instalment has been sanctioned the cost is Rs. 66 crores; Special Grant for Staff amenities Rs. 15 crores; revision of night duty allowance rates Rs. 6.8 crores; increase in rates of payment for work on National Holidays Rs. 1.23 crores; Upgradation of 7,000 Class III posts Rs. 1.75 crores.

एक खुशी की खबर मैं और देना चाहता हूं। 90 साल पहले शिकागो मे मजदूरों का एक जुलूम निकला था कि 8 घंटे से ज्यादा काम नही लेना चाहिए, तो उस वक्त उन पर गोली चली थी और उन के खून से एक नया इतिहास बना और सारी दुनिया के मजदूर वक्ताओं ने कहा था 1 मई को कि 8 घंटे का दिन शुरू करें, 8 घंटे की ड्यूटी करो और इसी 1 मई को अहमदाबाद में सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस का उदघाटन करते हुए, मैंने घोषणा की थी कि सब से निम्न श्रेणी का जो गैंगमन है, जिन की तादाद 2 लाख 12 हजार है, उन के लिए 1 मई से 8 घंटे का दिन रहेगा ।

13.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

STATEMENT *RE.* REDUCTION IN PRICES OF COTTON CLOTH AND COTTON YARN

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, Government has been viewing with concern the trend of rising prices of cotton cloth and yarn in recent months, particularly in the context of the falling prices of cotton This was first brought to the notice of the industry which in its defence pointed out that while cotton prices have, no doubt, fallen, costs of other inputs like wages, dyes and chemicals, fuel and other overheads have been increasing at the same time, which has made up for the fall in prices of cotton. The industry also drew Government's attention to the power cuts which have been imposed in various parts of the country and wage increases which have been negotiated in some major textile concentrations.

Claims of the industry were cross-checked with the experience in the National Textile Corporation and it was found that the escalation in prices was not justified by any means. I, therefore, held discussions with representatives of the textile industry in a meeting convened by me in Bombay on 10th March 1979. I urged upon the industry that they should take immediate steps for bringing down the prices of cotton cloth and cotton yarn.

Consequent upon this meeting, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation res-

ponded on April 2, 1979 with the following three alternatives:—

(i) To roll back to the level of cloth prices prevailing in December, 1978, or

(ii) To freeze price of cotton cloth at the levels prevailing prior to 16th March, 1979, or

(iii) To reduce ex-mill prices of cotton cloth to the extent of 2 per cent of the invoice rates obtaining prior to 16th March, 1979.

The above proposals of the ICMF were found to be unacceptable in the context of the sharp decline in cotton prices. Accordingly, the matter was discussed further with the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation who have now come up with proposals for more substantial reductions in the prices of cotton cloth and coton yarn We have decided to accept the propoals.

All composite mills will roll back domestic ex-mill prices of cotton fabrics (except industrial fabrics) to the levels that obtained as per invoices made in October, 1978. Simultaneously, all mills selling cotton market yarn will roll back prices of cotton market yarn including hanks, cones, pirns, beams and hosiery yarn to the invoice prices that prevailed in October, 1978 in respect of counts upto and including 59s. The price reduction in respect of counts 60 to 89s will be 5 per cent on April, 1979 invoice prices. No reduction will be made in respect of counts 90s and above. Different formulae are being applied to different count ranges because of the sharp differences in the price movements of the corresponding varieties of cotton. The differential treatment accorded to different counts of yarn may have been justified in the case of cloth also, but since it will be difficult for consumesrs to distinguish between different counts of yarn used in cloth, the roll back in respect of cloth has been made uniform in respect of all cloth.

The decision with regard to roll back or reduction of prices shall remain in force till 1st September, 1979, the begining of the next cotton season, by which time a review would be made, taking into consideration the expected size of the cotton crop and the expected cotton price situation. If any unforeseen circumstances develop before September 1, 1979, an earlier review could be undertaken.

The roll back in the prices of cloth and the roll back and reduction in the prices of cotton yarn are being done on the basis of discussions between the Indjan Cotton Mills' Federation and the Industry Ministry. It has however been decided that monitoring of these price decisions should be done by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, which they have agreed to do through verification of invoices of mills through their regional associations. Significant changes in sorts of cloth would be monitored through Vigilance Committees to be organised in suitable places with a representatives of the Textile Commissioner, and the roll back/reduction decisions in respect of cotton yarn would be monitored through Vigilance Committees in different regions which will include representatives of the Textile Commissioner and the Development Commissioner (Handlooms).

Any system of reduction of prices at the ex-mill stage in a situation of brisk demand will be of no avail unless steps are taken simultaneously to ensure that the benefits in the reduction in prices are demanded and received by consumers. With this in mind, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation will take a number of steps which should go a long way in ensuring that the reductions being effected at the ex-mill stage are passed on to the ultimate consumers of cloth or to the weavers in the decentralised sector who use market yarn. For cloth, leading mill groups to be identified by the ICMF will give wide publicity about their ex-mill prices and also about the suggested retail prices or actual retail prices for their standard products as obtain in their own retail shops. This will be publicised through

[Shri George Fernandes]

both National and Regional newspapers. The ICMF will also broadcast over the radio cloth prices in the same manner as for foodgrains and other essential commodities. In respect of cotton yarn leading spinning mills will publicise the rolled back ex-mill prices and the roled back offtake prices in stock depots where these are maintained by them.

Apart from publicising the reduced prices of cloth and market yarn, steps are also being taken to improve the public distribution system for cloth and yarn. It has been agreed that the Textile Mills will raise their allocation to the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation from the existing level of 10 per cent to a level of 20 per cent of the cross-section of their production at ex-mill rates. The public distribution system will be strengthened so that the NCCF is enabled to effectively indent for larger percentages progressively so as to reach 20 per cent level as early as possible. In respect of cotton yarn, there is not public distribution at present. After a suitable public distribution system has been evolved for market yarn by the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) in consultation with the State Governments, the ICMF shall offer 10 per cent of their production of market yarn at ex-mill rates for sale through such a public distribution system. Simultaneously, after identification of suitable areas for setting up new stock depots, the ICMF and the NTC (through their member mills) will organise additional stock depots in these areas and will also ensure that counts of yarn required in particular regions are continuously available in stock depots.

I am happy to announce that the National Textile Corporation will also effect reduction in the prices of cloth and yarn along the same lines as offered by the ICMF.

After announcement of the Textile Policy by me in Parliament on August 7, 1978, the Textile sector has been able to revive from its sluggishness of the earlier years, and the overall situation has led to the textile industry turning the corner from one of continuous accumulation of losses to that of generation of cash profits. It was necessary that the prosperity of the Textile Industry should be shared in reasonable measure by the workers in the industry and the consumers of cloth and yarn. Wage revisions have already taken place in West Bengal and Bombay and similar wage claims are pending in other parts of the country. The present package of price dicisions will be in the direction of the prosperity being shared by the consuming public. I am happy that the Textile Industry has also shown some awareness of its social responsibility and I hope they will make a sincere effort in ensuring the implementation of these decisions.

13.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 14th May, 1979, will consist of:—

1 Discussion on the Goa, Daman and Diu Budget for 1979-80.

2 Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Goa, Daman and Diu Budget for 1979-80.

3. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Papers.

4. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1978.

5. Further consideration and passing of the Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1978.

6. Consideration and passing of the Lokpal Bill, 1977, as reported by the Joint Committee.

7. Consideration and passing of the Sree Chitra Triunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Bill, 1979, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

8. Discussion under Rule 193 on attacks on the coloured people particularly Indians in Britain at 6.30 P.M.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): With your permission I want to make a few brief submissions.

First of all, I would like to know from the Minister as to what happened to the very earnest request and suggestion so generously made by Shri H. V. Kamath, and supported by me equally earnestly, about the hours of work for next week, because I believe the Business Advisory Committee met yesterday, and since we have not had any report. I would like to know what the State of Affairs, is in that regard, how we are to work the whole of next week.

About the Anti-Defection Bill, since next week is the last week, I know there is no point in my asking when it is coming. In the past some of my collegues, Dr. Ramji Singh and Shri H. V. Kamath, and myself had asked again and again about it, and they said that consultations were going on. Therefore, I would now like to ask not when the Bill is coming, because it is not coming next week I am sure, but at least at what stage these consultations are, because I find that the Congress candidate who opposed me at the last general election has been admitted to the Janata Party. He has been made a Pradesh Delegate of Janata Party from Gujarat. That is how defections are taking place. I am referring to Mr. Govindbhai Patel who has joined the Janata Party. The former Chief Minister of Gujarat, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel, who was universally and summarily rejected by the people, has also joined the Janata Party. I do not know how long the Janata Party will go on receiving such elemnts. Then it will be difficult for me to support such a party with such wrong and dangerous elements being a part of that party. I want the party to survive as a pure party, without getting all kinds of people. Let him tell us as to at what stage the consultations are taking place regarding anti-defection Bill because *status quo* is scandalous and is proving beneficial to the party.

Two more points and I have done. Yesterday, you were good enough to allow me to speak about that point in detail because I feel agitated on that *viz.*, the question of annualling the immoral Act, giving pension to ex-Members of Parliament, passed by last Parliament. (*Interruptions*) I have a right to say what I want to say, (*Interruptions*). It was immoral because it was passed by a captive Parliament, and when public opinion was not made available. When thousands and millions of people go without pension after putting lots of years of service, how can the Members of Parliament, after a mere five years of service get pension? I am not arguing. (*Interruptions*) The House is a witness to my point of view yesterday. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please Let him have his say.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: All I am saying is that there may be a provision for old age, but not the kind of Act which was passed by a captive Parliament. I want the Government to tell us as to when that Act will be annulled and when they would bring forward a new Act subsequently making provision for old age.

Lastly, the Estimates Committee has recommended a kind of fully representative Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs. There are also certain other reports of other Committees of Parliament, which have suggested the setting up of certain Committees. I would like the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, enthusiastic

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

and devoted as he is to parliamentary matters, to tell us how far the Government are giving serious attention to this. I would ask him to come with a statement about it in his statement about the next week's business because if the effectiveness of the Members of Parliament and that of the Parliament is to be increased, then these Committees, particularly the Committee on Foreign Affairs must be immediately and properly constituted so that the Members of Parliament can use more time and skill in the Committees apart from using them on the floor of the House.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to the power crisis in West Bengal. Next week will be the last week for this session. The situation as it has developed in West Bengal is known to everybody. An unprecedented situation, a disastrous situation and a crisis has overtaken the fate of West Bengal. I do not know what will happen to that. I want to know whether some time will be provided for a discussion, in any form, of that crisis. You know the effects of it, on the economic life, the social life, the administrative life. We must have a discussion on how the problem can be solved. I do not believe in censuring the Government of West Bengal. The Central Government and the State Government should sit together and see how the problem can be solved. That requires certain discussion in the House. The situation is very serious and an unprecedented one. It had never happened in the history of West Bengal. It may lead to a devastating situation. The whole economy of West Bengal is getting collapsed and it will lead to a chaotic situation beyond redumption. I have given a calling attention notice. Other Members also have given calling attention notices. I would beg of the Minister to provide for some discussion in any form, either as a calling attention or as a short duration discussion. After the session, two months will be there and we will have no opportunity. There is a harrowing situation in West Bengal. Everyday two-column or three-column articles appear in the press in West Bengal about the power crisis there. The Central Government and the State Government should sit together and find out some way to resolve the crisis and for that at least some opportunity should be given to discuss the problem in the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief, precise and concise. This is the last occasion of its kind for this session and, I am sure, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is heaving a sigh of relief on the prospect that from next week he will not have to face the music...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will have to face the music for the whole of next week.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Not of this kind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, he likes this kind.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: We should be happy if the hon. member from Ranchi is thinking in that strain. I am glad. You know his mind better than I do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope, I am correct.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You will be pleased to recollect that it was at your instance—I hope, you have not forgotten that—that the House agreed to give another chance, another opportunity, to the Business Advisory Committee to reconsider that matter. We do not know; it is perhaps top secret proceedings of the Committee. Nothing has been divulged to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Secrets are never divulged.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. He may divulge now, may or may not, I am not sure. Nothing has been divulged so far. Therefore, I presume that the Committee has turned it down.

The business is accumulating. Today, we have robbed the private membrs of their business, of their right, 2-1/2 hours right...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Private sector abolition in the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. It is not a private sector; it is a national sector. I am sorry that the Railway Minister who once described himself as a de-casualised labourer or casual labourer has referred to the private members' busines as a private sector. I am not going into that matter. I think, it is too late to repeat my request and you will be tired of the suggestion that the BAC may reconsider the matter. But if it is not too late, then they may reconsider the matter on Saturday, so that the private members' business of which they were deprived today, robbed today, may be restored and, on Saturday, May 19, next week, they could have today's business.

One last word I have done. I am glad that at last the Lokpal Bill gets in, though with a low priority on the list. It finds a place in the list but it is a low priority. Last time, when I raised the matter, the hon. Minister for hard labour and affairs parliamentary—I repeat, his portfolio is not a soft portfolio; labour, as you have seen these days, is a very hard portfolio in a genuine democracy like ours; we restored democracy in 1977 and we are making it a genuine democracy; it is a hard portfolio, it is not a soft portfolio at all—and we are proud to have a Minister like that to handle the hard portfolio of labour and affairs parliamentary; he has a flair for dealing with these matters, as best as he can. But last week he got irritated,—as regards the Lokpal Bill, if I remember aright, if my memory serves me aright—It has today got No. 2 or No. 3 place in the list from the bottom—last time, he got rattled a bit when I said that my prediction would come true, might come true...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not know you are also an astrologer.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Parliamentary prediction political prediction not astrological prediction. I had said that it was about to come true. He was slightly irritated and rattled and said 'We are making an earnest effort to keep it on the list next week, and get it passed in this session'. These were the words if I remember aright. I do not have the transcript with me, but I think this is what he said, and I am sure he will make an earnest effort. But as far as I can see from the Parliamentary landscape, I think there is absolutely no chance for the Bill to be passed in this Session in this House, for I think it is to be allotted perhaps 12 hours or more, for the Lokpal Bill is an important Bill, one of the cardinal legislations for this House, for this Parliament, for this country—we have not so far passed a legislation of this kind. My hon. friend talked of pure Parties in politics—pure Janata Party, I think he said. But there is no purity in politics anywhere, I am sorry to say—no 100 per cent purity. May be we can have 50 per cent or 60 per cent or as big a percentage as possible, say 80 per cent or 90 per cent, but 100 per cent we cannot have. Anyway the Lokpal Bill may go some way—may be not a long way, but some way—towards that happy consummation.

Therefore, I would like the Minister, if it is not too late even now, to give it a high priority. If the Cabinet or BAC has decided it should be given a low priority, I am sorry for the decision; it shows it is not serious about this.

But a redeeming feature would be that, having found a place in the List in this Session, if it is discussed even

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

for one hour or two hours, it will perhaps get red-hot or white-hot priority in the first week of the next Session. If that happens, that is the second best we can hope for I hope it will be passed in the next Session when we meet in July—I suppose we will be meeting in July—so that, if it is passed by both the Houses by the end of July, we can have the first Lokpal in the largest democracy on earth i.e. India, start functioning on the Independence Day of this year 1979. If this is achieved, I will be happy and the House will also be happy, I know.

डा० रामजी सिंह : (भागलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बहुत सा काम माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत और प्रो० मावलंकर , ने हल कर दिया है। मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने लोकपाल बिल को न केवल विचार करने के लिए, बल्कि पास करने के लिए भी, रखा है। उन से मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि वह उसको कार्य-सूची में प्रथम स्थान दें ।

लेकिन मेरी एक शिकायत उन से रह भी गई है और वह है दल-बदल विधेयक के बारे में । मुझे आशा है कि वह उस पर विचार करेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय संसदीय सदस्य कार्य मंत्री को मालूम है कि चौथी लोक सभा में 63 डिफेक्शन्ज हुए थे और स्टेट एसम्बलीज में 1400 डिफेक्शन्ज हुए थे। अगर सिक्स्थ लोक सभा में एन्टी-डिफेक्शन बिल पास हो जाये, तो सभी दलों में जो अनिश्चितता का वातावरण है, वह रुक जायेगा । इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि एन्टी-डिफेक्शन बिल को पास कराया जाये। पहले भी यह बिल लाया गया था और श्री मधु लिमये ने एक टेकनिकल आबजेक्शन रखा था।

दो बातों की तरफ मैं ने पहले ही ध्यान दिलाया था। यह अच्छा हुआ कि उन्होंने टोपी पहन ली है और यह खुशी की बात है कि उन्होंने इस दायित्व को स्वीकार किया है।

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a defection.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने खाली टोपी बदली है—टोपी एक सिर से दूसरे सिर पर पहुंच गई है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is important is what is below the cap.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is only the Topee that has changed head, and not heads that have changed.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं एक शिक्षक हूं । इस बार शिक्षा के अनुदानों की बहस की भी कटौती हो गई है । सरकार ने जो राष्ट्रीय शिक्षानीति घोषित की है, उस पर भी इस बार बहस नहीं हो सकी है । यह बड़ा अन्याय है । अन्याय शब्द के प्रयोग पर मंत्री महोदय शायद मुझे कोई कड़ा शब्द कहें लेकिन मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर शिक्षा नीति और पंचायतों के सम्बन्ध में अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस के लिए, समय न मिलता हो, तो अगला सत्र लगभग एक महीने का है, उस को वह एक सप्ताह के लिए बढ़ायें, ताकि हम इस राष्ट्रीय रचनात्मक विषय पर चर्चा कर सकें। तब ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं इसी प्रार्थना के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कम से कम एंटी डिफेक्शन बिल तो वह जरूर प्रस्तुत कर दें ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first point I would like to raise is about the Industrial Relations Bill We would like to know about the fate of the Industrial Relations Bil, whether it is in a state of coma or suspended animation, whether it is still hanging or the Bill has been dropped, because one factor which has affected the entire thing is the question of recognition of union by ballot It is also tied up with this Today also the Minister of Railways has said that the question of referendum is being considered to give recognition to the railway unions So, we want to know the final position that the Government has taken regarding the Industrial Relations Bill after taking into consideration the sentiments of the entire working class, as expressed, on the Bill. But in no case should it be kept hanging.

The second point I would like to raise is this. Next week some time should be found for discussing the entire situation in the country on the front of industrial relations. As you know, all Central Unions have given notice of strike in two vital sectors of the country, namely, steel and the other, the indefinite strike in the collieries, mines. Some discussion must be there on this situation which is fast deteriorating. On labour we could not

have any debate because the Demands for Grants of the Labour Ministry were also among those that were guillotined. The situation on this front, as we are observing in the country, is fast deteriorating. After the next week, we will not have the Session. So, in the next week some time should be found to discuss this very serious situation.

Lastly I want to know from the hon Miniser of Parliamentary Affairs whether there is any chance or danger of this Session being extended because, if there is any such chance, we should be intimated in time so that we can adjust our programme accordinly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Minister.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : (गोपालगज) इन के कहने से पहले मैं दो मिनट चाहता हू ..

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER· The convention has been that you have to give in writing in advance. But you have not given.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : कभी कभी ना ऐसा कर देते है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करने लग जाएंगे तो और लोग भी मांग करने लगेंगे ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी इस को प्रिसिडेंट न बनाएं . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER· I do not want to create any precedent which will then the claimed by the others also later.

श्री समर गुह :(कन्टाई): इन को थोडा दीजिए, पुराने सीनियर आदमी हैं। बिना इस को प्रिसीडेंट बनाए हुए थोड़ा दे सकते है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं , वह तो कहने की बात है । मगर उस के बाद कई दूसरे खड़े होंगे और उस को कोट करने लगेंगे ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने थोड़ी देर के लिये गांधी टोपी पहन ली और फिर हटा दी , तो उन की बुद्धि गड़बड़ा जावेगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लीजिए, फिर पहन ली । अगर टोपी पहनने से बुद्धि बदल जाती है ...

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा . जहा तक बुद्धिभ्रष्ट नही होती है,वहा तक ठीक है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who is sitting behind the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Lord Buddha. As hon. Members said, I too am aware of the fact that this is the last Friday on which I have to make a statement about Government's business in this session; but since this was the last week I did not expect that I will have to face fast bowling and, therefore, I have not come fully padded nor I have a helmet. Since I do not have one, I have borrowed one and it is rather a flimsy helmet to face fast bowling from such veterans as the Hon. Member from Hoshangabad who cannot only bowl fast but also bowl bouners, and do so ferociously ..(*Interruptions*). Yes, both the velocity and ferocity are granted.

But my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar began by asking about the question of timings of sittings which was raised in the House by the hon. Member from Hoshangabad as well as the hon. Member from Ahmedabad (Gandhinagar). There was no question of secrecy, and there was no question of public interest involved in not reporting to the House the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. I was not quite sure whether the Speaker wanted to announce it, but since the question has been raised, I can say that the committee did consider it most carefully, and the committee came to the conclusion that in view of the state of business and in view of the fact that there is no chance of the number of hours in the day increasing, there was no option but to stick to the old decision.

Then the hon. Member came to the question of the anti-defection Bill. I must say once again with all sincerity that the intention of the government has been, and will continue to be, to bring the Bill as revised

before the House as early as possible...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He said that he will not ask the question . (*Interruptions*) I do not know for whom Mr. Kalrate is speaking, and whether it is declaration of intention—I do not know.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar said in the beginning that he will not ask "when." He is quite right in saying that the Bill must be brought as early as possible. Sir, as soon as the consultations are completed, it will be brought before the House.

Then he referred to other matters like the admission of people into the Janata Party. There is perhaps some difference between somebody joining the Party and somebody elected on a party ticket deserting or defecting and joining another party. Perhaps there is some difference which is not unknown to the hon. Professor.

Then he ended that part of his statement with a threat. He went on to say that it will be difficult for people like him to continue to support the Janata Party if such things happen. I take due note of it, and I can assure him—I will not call it a threat because he is too gentile a man to deal in threats—that even that fear that is fleeting across his mind makes me shudder, and I can assure him that this will be taken due note of in expediting the Bill.

Then he came to the question of pension to Members of Parliament. This is a matter on which he has very strong views, and he grants others the right to have equally strong views - he is not a man to deny it. Therefore, this is a question which has to be considered in another context, and I do not think this arises on the statement of Government's Business for Next Week.

Then he raised the very important point about the recommendation of the Estimates Committee about having a Standing Committee. In fact this question was brought up the other day by the hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and supported ably by the hon Leader of the Opposition. This is a matter on which it was said that day that the Leader of the House and the Speaker give thought and consult people to find out how the functioning of Members can be made more effective.

So, Sir, that has been the position as far as his suggestion is concerned. Then, my hon. friend, Prof. Guha was very much concerned with the power crisis. Any crisis is a matter of importance.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I said it with sincerity.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a very important question and, undoubtedly, he posed it with all sincerity. He is not interested in scoring any political point as he is concerned with improving of the situation. Therefore, it is a very important question. If any time can be found, of course, one should try to find time. Then I come to the hon. gentleman from Hoshangabad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you already came to him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No, Sir. I come to the hon. gentleman from Hoshangabad who refers to me as right honourable gentleman from Ranchi.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Most honourable Member!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am beholden to him that he does not say that I have strayedaway from Ranchi.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Strayed from Kerala—from Thiruvella to Ranchi.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In any case, Friday is a very good day for spiritual determination. Today is Thursday but it is performing the functioning of a Friday. Last Friday,

he almost gave the impression that he had thought of qualifying for residence in my constituency.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I said that such exchange is not possible always. If he wants, let him come to Narmada to wash away his sins.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ranchi is wellknown for some other thing.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is what I say. I said it yesterday. When I used the word 'loony', I had Ranchi in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I said.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As you very rightly pointed out, the hon. Member could qualify for residence in my Constituency. As far his saying that residence on the banks of Narmada is helpful for washing away one's sins, now I understand why he is on the banks of the river Narmada.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He will be doing nothing wrong if he comes there. I fail to understand why he wanted my residence in his constituency, I might presume he means that he entire constituency is like. So now I know why he.....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I can assure him that there will be some parts in my constituency where he will be welcomed.

Now, Sir, he came to the Lokpal Bill and I was rattled by his prediction. Predictions are generally indulged in by prophets. Some are associated with the old Testament and some are accoutred otherwise.

Now, Sir, his main point was that priority should be accorded to this Bill. I said last time that it would be brought up for discussion. But, I did not say that it would be passed in this session. Our intention is to pass it. He referred to the fact that it appears at (3) from the bottom. I wonder why he is giving so much importance to the bottom.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already come to a stage where there will be no bottom.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, might state that Government will make earnest efforts—I was quite aware of the fact. But as far as business in the House is concerned, Government proposes and the House disposes. We give our word. We will make an earest effort, and I hope that my hon. friend from Hoshangabad will help us to get it through. My friend Dr. Ramji Singh referred to the question of defections. I have already referred to this. He said it was injustice. I thought it was a strong wed. Last time he used the words political dishonesty and all that. I turned back to see whether it was the same Dr. Ramji Singh, the well-known exponent of sarvodaya who was using this word. Of course there is such a word in the vocabulary, and therefore I shall not twit him on that score. Then I think hon. Members will agree with me that the more days we sit the more the subjects will suggest themselves to us. There will be more such subjects brought before Parlament for dscussion. As the session goes on there will be more and more of such subjects. Within the time limit we have, it may not be possible for us to cover all such subjects, in regard to which my hon. friends make valuable contributions in the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, May I say ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are late in the day ...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My friend is not always sure which cap to wear and where! (*Interruptions*) Then I come to my friend Mr. A. K. Roy. He referred to the question of the Industrial Relations Bill. He said, it should not be kept hanging. I hope everybody will help to see that it is not hanged. In any case we are not bringing it up here. A motion has already

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

been passed by the House. Therefore there is no question of raising it here in this coming week. Then a question was asked about the possibility of extension. Sir, with the state of things that you referred to yesterday, when we look around and see how full the House is, I do not know whether if there is any extension the House will be fuller or thinner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, there is no such danger!

Now, Shri Satish Agarwal.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU BUDGET, 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,....

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise this point before he introduces this Budget. We do not know under what circumstances he has brought this before the House. This Budget for 1979-80 is now brought before the House. I want to know in what circumstances he has brought it here. What actually is the legal position? Sir, when the Assembly is dissolved, Parliament gets authority to enact laws for the State and to pass the Budget. Here the position is this: More than 80 per cent of demands were passed by the Goa Legislative Assembly. Only a few demands were remaining when the Government there was defeated. I want to know from the Minister whether it is the same budget which was taken up there or it is a new budget. Is it a vote on account? If it is the same budget then what happens to the demands which were already passed by that Asembly. If it is a new budget, may I know whether the Government has taken into consideration the aspirations of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu which were expressed by them when they passed those demands? It is clear from this Budget that the Central Government's intention is not to have election there till February, 1980. Let this point be clarified by the Minister. Is this a budget for the whole financial year? I request the Minister to clear it up.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I have a point of order. Parliament in the usual course would not have passed this budget but for the imposition of the President's rule and it has been imposed by an Presidential Order. The Presidential Order suspends the operaton of the legislative Assembly in the Union Territory of Goa for a period of six months and the power of Parliament for passing the budget is only for a period of six months alone. The Minister is trying to bring here under the Financial Statement for passing the vote on account for the whole year. This can be done only for six months. How is it that he is bringing before this House the budget for the entire area. I could have appreciated if there is no other way and there is no money. But I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Minister to the Article 116 of the Constitution which says that the vote on account can be passed without introducing the budget. Why are you trying to pass the vote on accounts without introducing the budget? If you pass the vote on accounts without introducing the budget, then you are depriving the new Assembly of discussing the budget. As my friend has said, your intention is to have a Presidential rule for the entire year.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members from Goa have raised certain issues. I think that they have gone through the relevant provisions of the Constitution. Article 116 of the Constitution says:

> "16(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the House of the People shall have power—
>
> (a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated

expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procure prescribed in article 113 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 114 in relating to that expenditure;"

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Please 116(c).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: After all when I presented the vote on accounts for Mizoram and Pondicherry, it was only for a specific period of 5 months or 6 months. So, the presentation of the estimated amounts of receipt or expenditure for the full year does not mean that I am seeking vote on account for the full year. I am only seeking for vote on account till the end of October, 1979. That is all. But I have to present a vote on account for this period. It is clear. It is only for the specific period. But the circumstances may be different later and it may be or may not be extended. So far as I am concerned, I am only seeking for vote on account only upto the end of October, 1979.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Article 116(c) of the Constitution says:

"116(c) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year,"

So, without introducing any budget and getting it passed how could you come with vote on account for the Union Territory of Goa? Now, the question is this. Are you getting the budget passed for the entire year?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No, it is only till the end of October, 1979. If you read the provisions of the Article which say:

"(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year..."

Unless I tell the House that this estimated expenditure is for the full year, how can you take it that it is for the full year?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says that it is only for a period of five months. For that he is seeking for a vote on accounts. So, there is no point of order.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, the House is aware that the functions and powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are at present exercised by Parliament. Accordingly, with your permission, Sir, I lay before the House a Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the said Union territory in relation to the financial year 1979-80.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1978-79

Receipts, including grants-in-aid from the Centre, in the Revenue account of the Consolidated Fund of Goa, Daman and Diu during 1978-79 are estimated at Rs. 2.96 crores more than the Budget Estimates of Rs. 35.55 crores for the year. The increase in the receipts is mostly due to an upward revision of electricity tariff and the rates of royalty on iron ore and more income from State excise and sale of forest produce. The increase has been utilised mainly for meeting the additional requirements under Education, Public Health, Sanitation & Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development, Community Development, Power Projects, Ports, Light House & Shipping and interest charges. The Revised Estimates 1978-79 for capital outlay and loans by the Union territory have been placed at Rs. 28.08 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 27.53 crores. The additional requirement has been met partly from loans from the Central Government and partly by larger recoveries of loans advanced by the Union territory.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1979-80

Revenue receipts during 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 41.50 crores, including Rs. 12.90 crores as grants-in-aid from the Central Government. These receipts will fully take care of the expenditure on Revenue account, which is also estimated at Rs. 41.50 crores. On Capital account, the disbursements during 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 31.91 crores, including Rs. 6.64 crores for repayment of loans received from the Central Government and Rs. 1.52 crores for loans to be advanced by the Union territory Government. The requirements will be met to the extent of Rs. 62 lakhs by recoveries of loans to be effected by the Union territory and the balance of Rs. 31.29 crores by obtaining loans from the Central Government.

ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY 1979-80

The Plan Outlay of the Union territory for 1979-80 has been placed at Rs. 30 crores as compared to the outlay of Rs. 27.50 crores for the previous year. The increase in the outlay has been made for accelerating the pace of development mainly in respect of Minor Irrigation, Irrigation and Power Projects, Bambolim Medical College Complex, Sewerage and Water Supply, Tourism and Village and Small Industries.

In addition, there is a separate allocation of Rs. 40 lakhs for the scheme of Integrated Development of Western Ghats which is under implementation in 3 selected Talukas. Under this project, schemes relating to agriculture, minor irrigation, dairy development and forestry have been taken up for the development of hilly and backward areas.

The Budget for 1979-80 also includes provisions for Central and Centrally sponsored schemes to the extent of Rs. 1.07 crores.

VOTE-ON-ACCOUNT

While I have, as required, laid before the House the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the whole year 1979-80, and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with other Budget papers, I propose to move the House, in due course, to authorise, for the present, supplies sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure of the Union territory for a part of the financial year till the end of October, 1979.

14.26 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT *RE.* APPOINTMENT OF EXPENDITURE COMMISSION

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, while presenting the Budget for 1979-80, I had expressed concern regarding the growing volume of Government expenditure and announced that the Government would appoint a Commission with suitable terms of reference to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into its expenditure. The Government has now finalised the terms of reference of the Expenditure Commission. These would be as follows:—

(a) Identify areas in which economy can be effected without impairing efficiency or adversely affecting growth;

(b) Identify activities which are not essential or where there is overlapping of functions between various Departments of the Government of India or between activities of the Central Government and those of the State Governments and suggest measures for phasing out or rationalising such activities;

(c) Review the present arrangements for creation of posts and

staffing and suggest measures for containing expenditure on staff within reasonable limits;

(d) Review the existing arrangements for planning execution, monitoring and evaluation of major projects and programmes and make suitable recommendations so that without detracting from accountability, the decision making process is expedited, cost escalations and delays are avoided and optimum benefit is derived from the expenditure incurred.

(e) Review present arrangements for sanctioning and controlling expenditure and suggest how these arrangements can be improved to make financial control more effective and at the same time implementation of projects speedier; and

(f) Consider any other relevant matter and make suitable recommendations.

The Commission will be headed by Shri S. N. Mishra, Member, Lok Sabha. The names of other members of the Commission will be announced shortly after their consent has been obtained.

The Commission will be requested to make its reports in parts so that action can be taken as and when each part of the report is received, and to submit its final report within a year.

The Government hopes that as a result of comprehensive study by the Expenditure Commission, it would be possible to effect substantial economies in Government expenditure.

14.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Protection of Forests to Central Floods.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर): सभापति महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं :—

अब इस तथ्य को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि बाढ़ों के वेग को तीव्र करने में नदियों के पर्वतीय जलागम क्षेत्रों में वनस्पतिक-कवच का ह्रास सहायक होता है । हमारी अधिकांश नदियों का उद्गम स्थल हिमालय है और राष्ट्रीय वन-नीति के अनुसार वहां कम-से-कम 60 प्रतिशत वन क्षेत्र होना चाहिये । परन्तु पश्चिमी हिमालय में यह 38 और 45 प्रतिशत के बीच है । इस में भी हरियाली का क्षेत्र तो एक अनुमान केवल 14, 14 प्रतिशत ही है । नदियों के उद्गम वाले सीमान्त जिलो लद्दाख, लाहौल स्पिति, उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, पिथौरागढ़ में यह बहुत कम है । बाढ़-नियंत्रण और जल एवं मृदा संरक्षण की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में यद्ध-स्तर पर पेड़ लगाये जायें, परन्तु जब तक यह पेड़ बड़े-बड़े न हो जाय, तब तक रहे-सहे यह पेड़, जो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहे हैं, बचाये जायें ।

पर्वतीय वनों के विनाश का एक मुख्य कारण इनका व्यापारिक दोहन है । इसके खिलाफ और स्थानीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था का स्वावलम्बन बनाने के लिये पिछले वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में एक सशक्त जन-आन्दोलन चल रहा है जिस में महिलाओं की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है । उन्होंने मौजूदा वन-प्रबन्धक के इस क्षेत्र की क्या स्थिति है, जंगल के उपकरण लीसा, लकड़ी और व्यापार के खिलाफ एक नया नारा बलन्द किया है, वह है —

क्या है जंगल के उपकार ? मिट्टी पानी और बयार (आक्सीजन),

क्योंकि ये हैं जिन्दा रहने के आधार ।

इस में उन क्षेत्रों के लिये एक स्थायी और स्वावलम्बी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और सारे देश को बाढ़ों से मुक्ति दिलाने तथा नदियों के जल-प्रवाह को स्थिर रखकर सिंचाई और विद्युत उत्पादन के द्वारा समृद्धि की ओर ले जाने की योजना का बीज है ।

वनों की कमाई से तुरन्त आर्थिक लाभ उठाने वाली शक्तियां जिनमें राज्य सरकारें, ठेकेदार और वन निगम और छोटे-बड़े उद्योग शामिल हैं— संगठित होकर वन नीति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन के प्रश्न को टाल रही है और अल्प-जीवि अर्थ-व्यवस्था का एक लुभावना चित्र प्रकृति विज्ञान (इकालोजी) के आधार पर प्रस्तावित वन-प्रबन्ध की योजना के मुकाबले में खड़ा कर रही है, क्योंकि बाढ़, भूस्खलन और प्रकृति संरक्षण राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है । इसलिए भारत सरकार को इस दिशा में शीघ्र कदम उठाना चाहिये । इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वन-प्रबन्ध, भूमि-संरक्षण, पर्यावरण, भूगर्भ-विज्ञान, वन्य-जन्तु

डा० रामजी सिंह

संरक्षण, वनस्पति विज्ञान आदि विभिन्न संबंधित क्षेत्रों के चोटी के वैज्ञानिकों की राय से यह निश्चित किया जाये कि बाढ़ और भूस्खलन को रोकने तथा जल वे भू-संरक्षण को प्राथमिकता देकर पर्वतीय वनों के प्रबन्ध की नीति क्या हो ?

नई वन नीति बनने व उस पर अमल होने तक, स्थानीय न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के अलावा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में व्यापारिक वन-दोहन स्थगित रखा जाये। मृत, सूखे और गिरे पेड़-पेड़ो से काम चलाया जाये।

(ii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF GUNNY BAGS CAUSING DIFFICULTY TO FARMERS AND TRADERSS

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : मैं 377 नियम के अधीन यह कहना चाहती हूं कि बोरों की कमी के कारण किसान व व्यापारियों को बड़ी भारी दिक्कत है । एक बोरी 9 रुपये की मिलती है, और नही भी मिलती है । हरयाणा सरकार को भी बोरियों की बड़ी भारी कमी है । अतः शीघ्र ही बोरियों की सप्लाई होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो लाखों मन अनाज खराब हो जायेगा । पता पड़ा है कि शार्टेज आर्टिफिशियल है ।

(iii) REPORTED DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO S@IFT THE BOEINGS OVERHAULING SITE FROM DUM DUM TO HYDERABAD.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): With your permission, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

The Project under the auspices of the Indian Airlines to overhaul the Boeings was to be set up at Dum Dum Airport areas. For this purpose, the Indian Airlines took a lease of 16 acres of land from the International Airport Authorities. The estimates cost of the Project is Rs. 20 crores. The Project shall initially provide employment to about 400 persons. The project shall be, it is understood further expanded and may employ more than 4000 persons after four years.

The Managing Director and Chairman of the Indian Airlines communicated to the Secretary of Indian Air Crafts Technicians Association, Mr. Gupta, in December last the decision of the Indian Airlines to set up the Project at Dum Dum Airport rea.

At present, Indian Airlines have a Fokker Friendship Engineering Base at Dum Dum. Fokker Friendship planes are gradually being phased out. The skill and talent of the engineers of this Institution have earned international repute and recognition.

Boeings are now being overhauled at Bombay in our country or in France, West Germany, Newzealand and Canada outside. The Indian Airlines have decided to develop indigenous capacity to undertake the repairings and overhauling works of the Boeing Engines of our country.

From all points of view, Dum Dum was considered to be the best location site for such a new project equipped with most modern and sophisticated equipments.

The Government of West Bengal undertook the responsibility of providing all infra-structural facilities including the supply of power despite the continuing crisis in power production in the State.

But it is reported, that the Government of India have recently decided to shift the location site from Dum Dum to Hyderabad.

Dum Dum being the international Airport, foreign countries might have chosen the Dum Dum workshop to get their Boeings overhauled and repaired.

The reported decision of the Government to change the location site, is really unfortunate and I would request the Government not to revise the earlier decision taken by the Indian Airlines in regard to the location of the proposed 20 crore-project in the interest of Indian Airlines in general and of West Bengal in particular.

(iv) NEED FOR RAISING PROCUREMENT PRICE OF PADDY IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI C .N. VISVANATHAN (Tiruppattur): With your permission, I would like to raise the following matter under rule 377:

The low price offered for paddy has caused acute distress to growers The Tamil Nadu State Government has requested Centre to raise price of paddy to Rs. 130 per quintal, from the present Rs. 85 per quintal. Though cost of production of paddy is more than that of wheat, procurement price is far less. The Food Corporation of India is not at all buying paddy in South Zone especially Tamil Nadu. Paddy growers are suffering. Middlemen exploit and get richer day by day. Moreover shortage of electricity forces paddy growers to use diesel and kerosene which increase cost. The Minister of Agriculture, Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, has given an assurance that paddy prices will be increased soon. So far, there is no action. Members from South have repeatedly urged for increasing procurement price of paddy during their discussions during the Budget Session and in the Consultative Committee's meetings. The Minister of Agriculture who recently visited Tamil Nadu said that Government of India is watching carefully the demands for Tamil Nadu paddy growers. Because of the mounting discontent and distress of paddy growers, it is imperative that the Food Corporation of India should purchase paddy direct from the growers for export to foreign countries; and Government of India should immediately raise the procurement price of paddy to Rs. 135 per quintal. Any delay will hit the growers very hard Moreover, the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Surjit Singh Barnala said in the statement in Parliament recently, "The States are free to buy paddy at any price they liked", but in the *Hindu*, the hon. Minister of Food of Tamil Nadu said, "No communication has been received so far and the latest communication on the subject was received on 29th September, last year prohibiting any payment over and above the procurement price fixed by the Centre."

(v) REPORTED CUT IN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MAHARASHTRA AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL UNITS.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (बम्बई उत्तर) : 8 मई 1979 को महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बिजली की 15 प्रतिशत ज्यादा कटौती की घोषणा की, जब कि 20 प्रतिशत पहले से ही चल रही थी ।

यह बार बार कहा गया है कि महाराष्ट्र के थरमल पावर स्टेशन पर कोयले की स्थिति दिन ब दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है । दिनांक 7-5-79 को ग्राउंड स्टाक की स्थिति निम्न है :—

क्रम सं०	विद्युत् घर	रेलों द्वारा	सड़क द्वारा	रोपवे द्वारा	कुल	ग्राउंड स्टाक	कितने दिनों के के लिए
1.	कोराड़ी	1375	4204	—	5579	—	—
2.	नासिक	2192	—	—	2192	289	—
3.	पारस	—	598	—	598	1683	—
4.	खापरखेड़ा	672	112	—	784	—	—
5.	भुसावल	1485	—	—	1485	1010	1
6.	बलारशाह	—	358	—	358	63	—
7.	परली	—	—	—	—	3375	4

इस स्थिति में कोराडी विद्युत् घर का 120 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट नं0 1 बन्द पड़ा है । वलारशाह के 6 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट बन्द पड़ा है और कोराड़ी का दूसरा 120 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट बन्द पड़ने की आशका है ।

महाराष्ट्र के दो मंत्री पिछले पांच दिन से दिल्ली में इस काम के लिए बैठे हुए है । बताया जाता है कि जहां वैगन उपलब्ध है वहां के कोयला खान मे कोयला नही है और जहा कोयला है वहां कोयला लादने की सुविधा नही है । सिगरौली-मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला है लेकिन सिगरेनी-आध्र प्रदेश जहां से महाराष्ट्र को हर महीना 70 से 80 हजार टन कोयला आता था, वहां कोयला नहीं है ।

26 अप्रैल से 9 मई तक जहां कि कोयले की हर दिन की जरूरत 15 हजार टन है, वहां मात्र 14 दिनों में औसत दैनिक 12,252 टन कोयला ही मिल पाया ।

10 मई, 1979 से जो संशोधित कटौती की गई है वह निम्न है :—

	उपभोक्ताओं की कुल मांग मे कटौती		उपभोक्ताओ की बिजली की दरों में कटौती	
	बम्बई पूना क्षेत्र	महाराष्ट्र मे अन्य क्षेत्र	बम्बई पूना क्षेत्र	महाराष्ट्र में अन्य क्षेत्र
1. सामान्य उद्योग	25	25	20	20
2. निरन्तर प्रक्रिया उद्योग	35	20	35	20
3. कपड़ा	15	15	15	15
4. आवश्यक	10	10	10	10
5. कर्मशियल	—	—	15	15
6. सर्विस इंडस्ट्रीज	—	—	10	10

सब प्रयत्नों के बावजूद परिस्थिति खराब होती जा रही है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार को ज्यादा कटौती करने पर विवश होना पड़ा है । आशंका है कि यह बम्बई तथा शेष महाराष्ट्र की औद्योगिक इकाइयों पर विपरीत प्रभाव डालेगी । उत्पादन में क्षति होगी और औद्योगिक अशांति भी होगी ।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध करती हूं कि इस मामले में स्वयं हस्तक्षेप करें और इस गम्भीर परिस्थिति से महाराष्ट्र को बचायें ।

(vi) CONDITION OF HARIJAN REFUGEES IN MARICHJHAPI IN WEST BENGAL.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is a statement on Marichjhapi.

Many Members of Lok Sabha and myself received the following telegram:

> "West Bengal Government suddenly surrounded Marichjhapi since Sunday night. Two thousand Police landed in island with tear gas forcibly entering huts. Tube-wells destroyed, Police barricade stopped entry of food, drinking water. Island resident who came out for food cannot return. Refugees being forced by Police under bayonet, lathi, molestation of women. Please intervene, save life and property of Scheduled Caste refugees."

This telegram is signed by Shri Kayal, Secretary-General, All India Scheduled Castes/Tribes Co-ordination Council. Calcutta.

The news about the police blockade of the island has been reported widely in the West Bengal press as well.

Atrocities committed on the Harijan refugees in the Marichjhapi area of West Bengal received the attention of the House several times before and the press also gave wide publicity to the harrowing tale of blockade of the Harijan refugees, destruction of their improvised huts, tube-wells and fisheries and killing of many refugees due to police firings and injuries of many more as a result of tear-gassing and lathi charges by the police and incidents of criminal assault on Harijan women etc. in a brutal effort to terrorise them to leave the Marichjhapi area.

These inhuman measures taken by the West Bengal Police evoked such indignation all over the country that

the Prime Minister thought it desirable to send a team of three Lok Sabha members to Marichjhapi to make an on-the-spot inquiry into the report of police atrocities on the Harijan refugees.

The team, after visiting the area, submitted a report to the Prime Minister, in which by and large the report of brutal atrocities on the Harijan refugees has been confirmed. (*Interruptions*). The team made a request to the effect that the refugees should not be forcibly evicted from their improvised settlement in the Marichjhapi island

However, ignoring the report of the team, the West Bengal Police have again resorted to the earlier brutal measures to evict the Harijan refugees from Marichjhapi.

I would urge the Government, in the name of humanity and democratic values, to prevail upon the Government of West Bengal to give up the coercive and brutal move to forcibly evict the Harijan refugees from the Marichjhapi island.

MOTION *RE.* TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan may continue his speech.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, yesterday I was saying that India is a country where so many castes and communities live. But in spite of that, the problem of untouchability and the problem of removing poverty and making arrangements for the well-being and improvement of the down-trodden is very acute. Before independence, Mahatma Gandhi took up the cause and did everything non-officially against the wishes of the British Government. So far as my experience goes, Mahatma Gandhi made such a propaganda in the society that this disease of untouchability had been removed to a great extent and the dose of inspiration that had been given by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi then is till today working. After independence, so many laws had been passed to protect the social, cultural and economic rights of the adivasis and Harijans. I am satisfied that either officially or non-officially, this Indian nation has progressed much in the work of removal of untouchability and doing work towards the benefit and development of the adivasis, Harijans, the poor, the exploited and the down-trodden. Nobody should think that I am thinking less about the Harijans, Adivasis and the down-trodden than they think. My concern may not be much more than their concern for them but it is in no way less than theirs. Still I would hold that I am satisfied that at present, there is no existence of untouchability in this country. I will prove this by giving certain examples. Is there any untouchability in political field? Is there any untouchability in the administrative field? I can prove that there is no existence of the same. I can give you an example. Supposing, a higher officer in any office is a Harijan or a Scheduled Tribe or an Adivasi and in that office, under that very officer there is a Brahmin or Rajput or Kshtriya Class IV employee, say, an orderly or a chaprasi who generally supplies a glass of water to the officers. Now, when he requests for a glass of water this Brahmin employee provides him that. When that officer drinks half of the water, he puts the glass on the table and this Brahmin or Rajput or Kshtriya Class IV employee takes the glass, throws the water at a proper place and washes it and keeps it. Whether somebody accepts it or not, I am not going to argue with such hon. friends, but these are the facts. I will say that as an Indian I feel proud that in this Indian society although caste

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

system was so rigid so many years back, it is now non-existent in Orissa, Bengal, Assam, in some parts of Bihar.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: I will show you in Orissa.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: There may be stray cases and those cases which are published in the papers and brought to the Legislatures are agrarian cases where Adivasis or Harijans or Brahmins are involved. They are not untouchability problems.

I feel myself very proud that in this country where untouchability was so acute and a complicated problem, by now it has been removed to a great extent that one can say that it is in non-existence.

I will give examples. We say that in European countries untouchability is not there. I will say, in the European countries, whatever their religion may be, untouchability is so acute that although there are laws to remove this disease, still it is there in existence. Government officers are disobeying those laws openly. Some 15 to 17 years back in America an incident happened. It happened in the Little Hill Town In Little Rock Town there are some schools and colleges. The Negro boys and girls desired to read in those schools and colleges, where the whites were studying. The white students and their teachers did not permit these black boys and girls, the Negro boys and girls to be admitted there. As they were not admitted, they forced their way in and occupied the seats in the schools. Then the white boys and their parents drove them away. There was trouble and a regular strike. The Negroes went to the High Court, and the High Court gave a verdict that as per the law of the country they are entitled to be admitted in the schools and colleges which are managed with Government money. But the Governor of that State did not allow these boys on the ground that he has the right to allow or not to allow them. This is an example from America.

Coming to the European countries whenever the Europeans are staying elsewhere, be it Africa or Australia, what are they doing? They have a system that the Europeans will have their own shops and business in one main street and the local adivasis or harijans, if they can be called harijans, will not be allowed in the same road, in the same area, where the white people have their business and their shops. In those countries even now the Negroes are not allowed to enter the hotels etc.

So, why should we be so much depressed that in India our society has not done anything to remove this untouchability? Why should we be so much angry that the Government have not done anything? In my opinion, whenever any party is in power, it has been very sincere and serious about the implementation of the laws for the removal of untouchability. It is for this reason that I say that I am satisfied that our nation as a whole, our society and our administration have left no stone unturned to remove untouchability.

But this untouchability is such an old disease that it cannot be removed all at once. In the society as it is constituted there are so many castes even within Brahmins and Kshatriyas. A Rajput marries another Rajput's daughter, but he does not take meals in that house, because that Rajput is inferior to him. Similarly, there we so many types of Brahmins so much so that one Brahmin does not take his food in another Brahmins house.

15.00 hrs.

This is the position even now. I am not justifying untouchability. I am saying that, by and large, it is non-existent at present. May be, in certain places in the mofussil it may be there. But by making so much *halla* and cry we are complicating the matter. After it has been provided in the Constitution that within 15 years this untouchability should be removed, now although it is 32 years after Indepen-

dence, it has not been removed really in some areas, but we have been successful to the greatest extent. If somebody says that it is in existence, let him say, in some form or the other it is there.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: The Prime Minister says that it is in existence and it should be removed. But you say it does not exist.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: He says that it is in existence. From my experience I say that it is not in existence. But such a disease cannot be removed all at once You cannot remove it here and there. It should be suo motu banished

Mr. Chairman, regarding the reservation in the Services, I say that the administration was not very active about that. I was in charge of administration in Orissa The Government was not keen about the execution of the reservation principles. Of late, I mean, for the last 7 to 10 years, they are very active and action is being taken in such a way that the non-Harijans and non-Adivasis are becoming envious. Let them be envious, but Adivasis and Harijans must and should get their quota as per the principles laid down by the Government.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, I resume my seat.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हू कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है । आज हम तीन रिपोर्टों पर बहस कर रहे हैं । सब से पहली रिपोर्ट 1974-75 की है, लेकिन यह लिखी गई थी सितम्बर 1976 में । यानी डेढ़ साल के बाद रिपोर्ट लिखी गई और लिखने के डेढ़ साल बाद पार्लियामेंट में पेश हुई और पेश होने के सवा साल बाद आज इस पर बहस हो रही है । यह हालत है कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट्स की । इस के बाद भी दो रिपोर्टस हैं, उनका भी यही हाल है । मैं महसूस करता हूं कि 1974-75 की रिपोर्ट जून 1975 में कम्पलीट हो कर पेश हो जानी चाहिए थी और उसी साल इस पर बहस हो जानी चाहिए थी । लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ । मैं समझता हूं कि इस किस्म की डिलाई दूर होनी चाहिए । आइन्दा से पोजीशन कुछ बदल गई है । अब कमिश्नर के बजाय कमीशन होगा । कमीशन बनने के लिए बिल पिछले साल इंट्रोड्यूस हो चुका है। वह कब पास होगा, कब अमल होगा इसकी मुझे जानकारी नही है । इस बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाहूंगा । लेकिन इतनी बात जरूर है कि अब कमीशन भी है और कमिश्नर भी है । क्या उनमें समन्वय, कोआर्डिनेशन है, मुझे मालूम नही है । कमीशन को वैधानिक तौर पर पूरा रिकग्नीशन दे कर के यहां पर बिल पास कर के ऐक्शन में आना चाहिए । उसके ऐक्शन की इसलिए भी जरूरत है कि स्टेट्स में उसके दफ्तर पिछली सरकार ने वाइन्ड अप कर दिये थे । मुझे खुशी है कि इस सरकार ने वायदा किया है कि कमीशन खुलते ही उसके दफ्तर खुल जायेंगे स्टेट्स में ताकि वह कमीशन ठीक ढग से अपना काम शुरू कर सके । मैं उसके बाद असली बात पर आना चाहता हूं । हरिजन, आदिवासियों की आज हिन्दुस्तान में हालत क्या है ? मुझे हैरानी थी, जब मैं श्री पवित्र मोहन प्रधान की बात सुन रहा था । हरिजन आदिवासियों की हालत यह है । एक शायर ने कहा है—

कागज के बंजा टुकडे से इन्सान का लहू
सस्ता है, यहां,

ऋषि मुनियों का देश है यह, कुत्तों से बुरा
इन्सान है यहा ।

यह हालत है हरिजन आदिवासियों की । उसके बाद भी यहा कुछ सज्जन है जो कहते है कि अन-टचेब्लिटी खत्म हो गई है । अन-टचेब्लिटी कहा खत्म हो गई है ? अभी 4 दिन पहले मैंने अखबार में पढा था । बिहार के एक हाई-कास्ट साहिब ने अपने नौकर को कहा कि पैट्रोल का लैम्प जलाओ । उस लैम्प के जमाने में उस गरीब को देर हो गई तो उस साहब ने अपने भाई को हुक्म दिया कि इसको गोली मार दो । उसको गोली मार दी गई और वह खत्म हो गया । यह कोई एट्रोसिटी नही है, अन-टचेब्लिटी नही है कुछ साहबो के हिसाब से ।

यू० पी०, हरियाणा, दिल्ली में जगह-जगह पर ये वाक्यात हो रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उड़ीसा में ।

श्री सूरज भान : मैं उड़ीसा की बात कह कर ही आगे चलना चाहता हू । श्री पवित्र मोहन प्रधान उस समय हुकूमत में थे । 1969 में एक कमेटी के सिलसिले में मैं वहा गया था । कमेटी का दौरा खत्म हुआ, कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे श्री डी० बासु मतारी । उन्होंने श्री पवित्र मोहन प्रधान से कहा कि कमेटी का क्या इम्प्रैशन है, आप सूरज भान से पूछ लीजिए । उड़ीसा के टूर के बारे में मेरी श्री पवित्र मोहन प्रधान से बातचीत हुई । इन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि क्या इम्प्रैशन है ?

[श्री सरज भान]

मैंने कहा कि "Completely disappointed with Orissa".

उन्होंने कहा कि क्या बात हो गई, बड़े हैरान होकर पूछा ? मैं ने कहा कि इस टेलिविजन एज में आप यहां आदिवासियों को कपड़ा पहनना नहीं सिखा सके । आज भी वहां बाडा और प्रजा कबीलों के लोग नंगे रहते हैं कम्प्लीटली नेकेड । मैं ने उनको जिस वक्त यह बात कही कि आप यह भी नहीं सिखा सके तो प्रधान साहब का जवाब था । This is their culture'

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN I myself was a Minister of the Department I offered them cloth but they said they would not wear it

श्री सूरज भान जवाब पूरा सुन लीजिए । तब पवित्र मोहन जी ने कहा 'This is their culture'. तो मैंने पूछा कि मि० प्रधान "Do you want to preserve this culture?'

उसके बाद उनकी जबान बन्द हो गई । केवल उड़ीसा की ही बात नहीं है, पिछली जनवरी में मैं अडमान होकर आया हूं । वहां पर आदिवासी महिला और पुरुष कपलीटली नेकेड हैं । इस टेलीविजन एज में कम्पलीटली नेकेड हैं और फिर भी कहते हैं कि एजुकेशन नहीं है खत्म हो गई है, कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है । इसके बाद भी ऐसा कहते हैं तो आप की अक्ल आप को मुबारक आपका मुझमझ आप को मुबारक इससे ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता ।

मैं एट्रासिटीज की बात पर आना चाहता हूं । अभी जनवरी के महीने में यू० पी० में रामपुर नाम के एक गांव में जो हाथरस तहसील में है, वहां कालू नाम का एक हरिजन था । उस पर झूठा इलजाम लगाया गया, थानेदार ने कहा कि तुमने कहीं चोरी की है, रात को बुला कर थाने ले गये । थाने में उसका इतना पीटा, इतना टार्चर किया कि उसकी हालत खराब हो गई । हालत खराब होने पर जेल में ले गये, जेल के सुपरिन्टेंडेंट ने कहा कि हालत खराब है इसको हम जेल में एडमिट नहीं करते । चुनांचे उसको हस्पताल में एडमिट कराना पड़ा और अगले दिन वहां उसकी डैथ हो गई । यह कहानी यहीं खतम नहीं होती । उसके बाद जब यह बात फैली कि ऐसे पुलिस के टार्चर के कारण कालू नामक हरिजन की डैथ हो गई तो उसके फौरन बाद वहां के हरिजनों ने प्रदर्शन किया और मैंडू नाम के एक गांव में हाथरस तहसील में वहां के एक वेधडक नाम के हरिजन कार्यकर्ता, पौलिटिकल वर्कर ने इनके खिलाफ कैम्पेन शुरू किया। कैम्पेन शुरू करने में उस थानेदार के खिलाफ शिकायत की कि उसने उसका जानबझ कर मारा है । उसने 16 फरवरी को उस कैम्पेन के बाद चीफ कमिश्नर, सपरिन्टैंडेंट आफ पुलिस और सब अथोरिटीज को अडर रजिस्टर्ड कवर चिट्ठी लिखी मेरे पास उस एप्लीकेशन की कापी है, डाकखाने की रसीद की फोटोस्टेट कापी है, उसमें लिखा कि मेरी इस कैम्पेन के कारण जो मैंने हरिजन के मौत के बारे में की है अब मेरी जान भी खतरे में है । यह लिखने के बाद मार्च के महीने में उस वेधडक हरिजन जो पालिटीकल वर्कर था, उसको भी कत्ल कर दिया गया और वह उसी थानेदार ने कराया । यह उस गरीब की फोटो है । यह कत्ल मजाक या ठट्ठी नहीं कि तलवार मार कर कर दिया हो उसकी आंख फोड़ी गई, नाक-कान काटे गये । यह फोटो है उसकी हालत की । पुलिस वहां बाद में पहुंची । उसकी लाश का पोस्टमार्टम के लिये ले गये जब रात के टाइम पहुंची । उनको कहा गया कि सुबह आठ बजे पोस्ट मार्टम होगा । वह गरीब इस इलाम पर कि जिले के अफसर कह रहे हैं कि पोस्ट मार्टम सुबह होगा घर चले गये, लेकिन रात-रात में ही लाश का डिस्पोज आफ कर दिया गया । पुलिस ने उसकी झूठी पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट भी ले ली होगी । उन कालियों में से गुन्डों में से एक आदमी भी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया, लेकिन 110 हरिजन गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये । इसके बावजूद कहा जाता है कि अब एट्रासिटीज नहीं है, सब कुछ ठीक है । बाहिस्सा में ऐसे लोग ही ऐसा कहते हैं ।

इन एट्रासिटीज का यह बात से भी पता चलता है कि अदालतों में जाकर भी हमें इन्साफ नहीं मिलता है । यह घटना बहुत पुरानी है लेकिन चूंकि यह जिक्र में बहुत पुरानी है, इसलिए मुझे कहना पड़ा । यह 1974-75 की रिपोर्ट है । आप को याद होगा कि 1968 में तामिलनाडु के किवलमनी नाम के गांव में 42 हरिजन, जिन में 20 बच्चे भी थे, जिंदा जलाये गये थे । उस वक्त बहुत कुछ हुआ । इसके बाद हाई कोर्ट का फैसला क्या होता है ? 23 मुलजिम थे । हाई कोर्ट अपने फैसले में कहता है –

"Further there is something astonishing about the fact that all the 23 accused implicated in this case should be Mirasdars Most of them are rich men owning vast extents of land The evidence is that the first accused owns a car. However, much the Mirasdaras might have been anxious to wreck vengeance

upon the Left Communist kisans, it is difficult..".

ये सिग्नीफिकेंट अलफाज है ।

"..to believe that they themselves walked bodily to the scene and set fire to houses unaided by any of their servants."

यह जजमेंट बहुत लम्बा है । लेकिन नतीजा यह है कि 23 के 23 मुलजिम बरी हो गये । अदालत कहती है कि जिस आदमी के पास जमीन है, कार भी है, वह कैसे कत्ल कर सकता है । अगर इस किस्म का इन्साफ मिलेगा, तो हरिजनों की सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकती है । इसी केस के बारे में कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में रीकमेंड किया था –

"It is for consideration whether it is not almost imperative that processual reforms are undertaken to treat cases of social injustice as separate from ordinary violation of law, that the law relating to burden of proof, the Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code are suitably amended as in anti-corruption cases and that special courts with mobile units are needed to be set up for cases pertaining to socio-economic justice."

अगर सरकार हरिजनों पर होने वाली एट्रासिटीज को बन्द करना चाहती है, तो मैं मांग करना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार इमजंसी की एट्रासिटीज के बारे में स्पेशल कोर्टस बना सकती है, तो उस हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर होने वाली एट्रासिटीज के बारे में भी स्पेशल कोर्ट्स का प्राविजन करना पड़ेगा । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक बात नहीं बनेगी । जब कोई एट्रासिटीज हो जाती है, तो जो उस एट्रासिटी का शिकार हुआ है, उसको यह न कहा जाय कि वह प्रूव करे कि उस पर एट्रासिटी हुई है, बल्कि जालिम से कहा जाय कि वह प्रूव करे कि वह बेगुनाह है । ऐसा करने पर ही एट्रासिटीज बन्द होंगी ।

मैं एक कदम और आगे जाना चाहता हूं । जो अमीर और सरमायदार है, वह इस भरोसे पर किसी हरिजन या आदिवासी का कत्ल कर देता है, कि अगर मैं जेल में चला गया—अव्वल तो वह जेल में जायेगा नहीं, क्योंकि बड़े-बड़े वकीलों को भारी फीस दे कर वह बरी हो जाता है—, तो मेरे पास जायदाद है, मेरे बच्चे आराम से रहेंगे । लेकिन जिस गरीब हरिजन या आदिवासी का कत्ल हो जाता है, उसके बच्चे भूखे मर जाते हैं । इस लिए कानून में ऐसा प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि जिस व्यक्ति ने कत्ल किया हो, उसको सिर्फ सजा ही न हो, बल्कि उसकी जायदाद भी जब्त कर ली जाये, ताकि उसे महसूस हो कि मेरे बाद मेरे बच्चे भी भूखे मरेंगे ।

एट्रासिटीज को कम करने के लिए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने कदम उठाया है, हरिजनों को अपने डिफेंस के लिये हथियार दिये जायें, उन्हें ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाये और उन्हें हथियारों के लाइसेंस लिबरली दिये जाये ।

1917 में भारतवर्ष का विभाजन हुआ था । कुछ लाख रेफ्यूजीज हिन्दुस्तान में आए, उन को बसाने के लिए, रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री यहां बन गई । कुछ साल के कुछ लाख रेफ्यूजीज के लिए एक मिनिस्ट्री बन सकती है और हजारों साल के करोड़ों रेफ्यूजीज के लिए क्या कोई सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बन सकती ? बननी चाहिए । जब तक नहीं बनेगी तब तक इन कम्युनिटीज का उद्धार नहीं होगा । आज हम किसी मिनिस्ट्री पर रेस्पांसिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं कर सकते । रेलवे को कहेंगे तो वह कहेंगे कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में जाओ । होम मिनिस्ट्री को कहेंगे तो वह कहेंगे कि पी ऐंड टी में जाओ । हम एक जगह पिन प्वाइंट कर सकें कि यह मिनिस्ट्री रेस्पांसिबल है, इस के लिए उन की एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए ताकि कहीं एकोनामिक अपलिफ्ट में ज्यादती हो या और कहीं कुछ हो तो वहां हम उस सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री को पकड़ सकें ।

मैं अगली मांग रखना चाहता हूं कि रिजर्वेशन का पीरियड कम से कम तीस साल के लिए आगे और बढ़ना चाहिए । या तो आप यह कह दीजिए कि इन हरिजन आदिवासियों की हालत सुधर गई है । प्रधान साहब तो कह सकते हैं कि सुधर गई है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का कोई आदमी इस बात को नहीं मानेगा ... (*व्यवधान*) ...

बहुत अच्छी बात है अगर आप इस में मेरा समर्थन करते हैं । मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह बिल रिजर्वेशन को एक्सटेंड करने के लिए आ जाना चाहिए था । अभी नहीं आया तो अगले मानसून सेशन में आ जाना चाहिए ।

प्रधान साहब की एक बात का मैं और जवाब देना चाहता हूं । वह कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल फील्ड में कहां अनटचैबिलिटी बरती गई है, कहां ज्यादती बरती गई है ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या जम्मू और कश्मीर में हरिजन नहीं रहते ? जम्मू काश्मीर का कौन सा मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हरिजन आदिवासी जाति का यहां बैठा है ? क्या जम्मू और काश्मीर के हरिजन और आदिवासियों का प्रतिनिधित्व यहां नहीं होना चाहिए ?

श्री मूरज भान

लाजमी तौर पर होना चाहिए। यह बिल्कुल ना-इसाफी की बात है। अडमान की आबादी 1 लाख कुछ हजार है, जिस में 90 हजार के करीब हरिजन आदिवासी हैं। यह कहा गया कि वहा अनटचेबिलिटी नही है और केवल थोड़े से एबोरिजिनल्स को छोड़ कर बाकी को कहा कि ये ट्राइबल भी नही है। आप पोलिटिकल ग्राउन्ड पर उनको नही मानेंगे क्यो कि अगर उनकी तादाद वहा मान ली जाय शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की तो वहा की एक ही सालिटरी पार्लियामेंट्री सीट है, वह रिजर्व हो जाती है और उन के हाथ से यह सीट निकल जाती है। यह भी पोलिटिकल ज्यादती है। आसाम के लाखो आदिवासियों के बारे मे वहां की गवर्नमेंट की एक अपनी रिपोर्ट है...(व्यवधान)...

मै अक्सर वक्त से पहले अपनी बात खत्म कर के बैठ जाया करता हूं। तो तीन मिनट मै और चाहता हू।

आसाम गवर्नमेंट ने इन-राइटिंग यह कहा है कि इन शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को हम जान बूझ कर के पोलिटिकल रीजन्स के कारण शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज नही मानते हैं। क्या यह पोलिटिकल ज्यादती नही है?

दिल्ली में पिछली गवनमेंट ने यह कानून पास किया है कि 1960 के बाद अगर कोई शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का आदमी दिल्ली मे आ कर बसता है तो उस को वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब नही मानेंगे। अगर महाराष्ट्र का एक हरिजन 1965 मे दिल्ली मे आ कर बसता है तो उस को दिल्ली वाले इसलिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब नही मानेंगे कि वह 1960 के बाद आए हैं और महाराष्ट्र वाले इसलिए नही मानेंगे कि वह 1965 के बाद यहा आ गए। क्या यह पोलिटिकल ज्यादती नही है? लाजिमी तौर पर है।

मै एक छोटी सी माग और करना चाहता हूं यह बहुत जरूरी है, पार्लियामेंट के सेंट्रल हाल मे बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर की फोटो लगनी चाहिए। बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर की बहुत बड़ी देन है इस देश को। उन की फोटो वहां जरूर लगनी चाहिए और उन के जन्म दिन पर 14 अप्रैल को छुट्टी होनी चाहिए?

लैंड रिफार्म्स के बारे में जितने भी एनैक्टमेंट होते हैं वह नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में शामिल हो जायं तो इस से हरिजन और आदवासियो का बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा।

उन की एकोनामिक अपलिफ्टमेंट के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि सब-ट्राइबल प्लान्स सरकार ने बनाए हैं। लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए भी सब-प्लान बनाना चाहिए उन को अपलिफ्ट करने के लिए। जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिव एजेंसीज हे उन में भी उनका हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

सर्विसेज मे भी उन का बहुत बुरा हाल है। सर्विसेज मे जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिप्रेन्टेशन है उस के थोडे से आकड़े मैं देना चाहता हू। ये 1-1-78 तक के आकड़े है। क्लास वन कैटेगरीज मे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की रेप्रेजेन्टेशन 4.5 परसेंट है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब की 0.8 परसेंट है। यह लेटैस्ट है। क्लास टू में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की 6 44 परसेंट है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की 0.88 परसेंट है। क्लास थ्री मे शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस 12 2 परसेंट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज 2.8 परसेंट। बैंको का इससे भी बुरा हाल है। 14 नेशनालाइज्ड बैंक्स का हाल और भी बुरा है। मेरा सुझाव है, मैं ने एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल भी रखा है, सर्विसेज मे इनकी हालत तब तक नही सुधरेगी जब तक कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एक ऐक्ट नही होगा और उसमें पीनल क्लाज भी होना चाहिए कि अगर रिजर्व्ड पोस्ट के खिलाफ इनको नही लिया जाता है तो उस अफसर को 15 दिन की कैद होगी और हजार रुपया जुर्माना होगा।

एजूकेशन के बारे मे एक बात कहकर मैं बैठ जाऊगा। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट स्टूडेंट्स का, कई बार उनकी टर्म भी खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन स्कालरशिप नही मिलती है। कर्नाटक गवर्नमेंट ने एक स्कीम बनाई है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट स्टूडेन्ट्स को एक ऐन्टाइटिलमेंट कार्ड मिल जाता है जिसको दिखा कर हर महीने उन्हे स्कालरशिप मिल जाती है। क्या देश भर मे इस स्कीम को लागू नही किया जा सकता? लागू किया जा सकता है और लागू करना चाहिए।

जहा तक एडमीशंस की बात है, हर इस्टीट्यूशन मे इन का हिस्सा है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान मे एक ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी भी है जोकि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को कोई हिस्सा देना नही चाहती है। आप हैरान होंगे कि वह कौन सी यूनिवर्सिटी है। वह है अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी। वहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए कोई एडमीशन नही है—मेडिकल कालेज या किसी भी फैकल्टी में। मैं कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट से रेलिवेन्ट पोर्शन पढ़कर सुना रहा हूं:

"However, there are st.ll a few Universities like the Aligarh Muslim University which have not so far started acting upon the instructions issued by the Government of India Some private Medical Colleges in the State of Andhra..."

वहां पर प्राइवेट कालेज और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एडमीशन नहीं देते हैं। मैं निवेदन

करना चाहता हूं कि जहां अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में और सुधार हुए हैं वहां यह सुधार भी होना चाहिए कि हरिजन आदिवासियों को मेडिकल कालेज और दूसरी फैकल्टीज में उनका हिस्सा दिया जाए ।

इसी तरह से हाई कोर्टस में अभी तक सीनियर क्लास बन में रिजर्वेशन नहीं है । कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि हाईकोर्ट में क्लास बन में रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगा । इसलिए वहां पर भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए ।

अनटचेबिलिटी ऐक्ट जो बना था उसमें कुछ अमेन्डमेन्ट्स की जरुरत है । उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से 5 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने एक नया पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया । यहां पर केन्द्र में पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बनी हुई है, स्टेट्स में भी ऐसी कमेटियां होनी चाहिए । तमिलनाडू में ऐसी कोई कमेटी नहीं है । सेन्टर की पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी को न तो वे बिल्लूपुरम में जाने देते हैं और न ही अपनी कोई कमेटी बनाते हैं । इसके लिए सेन्टर को स्टेट्स पर जोर देना चाहिए । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इन सारी चीजों पर एक्शन लिया जायेगा ।

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I will only confine myself to the educational facilities that are given for Scheduled Castes by the Government of India. But before coming to that subject, I want to read out from the Preamble of our Constitution:

> "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:
>
> Justice, social, economic and political;"

and so on, and also of equality, of status and of opportunity. This is what is enunciated in the Preamble of the Constitution.

Again in Art. 46 it is said:

> "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Here the term 'weaker sections' means women also—not only Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes but also women. Their interests must be kept in mind and educational facilities must be given to them. The Commission has made an observation with regard to the educational facilities that are given. The Government of India and also the State Governments are giving a wide publicity that the Harijans and the Adivasis are given educational facilities from I Std. to higher studies also. That may be true, but in implementation it is not so, because, in 1976 the Government of India issued a circular stating that not more than two persons in a family would be given scholarships. I am reading the Commissioner's observation: on page 93, it is said:

> "In response to a number of queries received from various State Governments and educational institutions about the number of children in a family who will be entitled to post-matriculate scholarships, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs have clarified that not more than two children in the same family will be eligible to receive these scholarships. It has been further clarified that this restriction is not for two children at any particular time but two children of the same family for all time to come."

From this you will see that not more than two children are entitled, in a Harijan family, to get post-matriculate scholarships. But what I submit to you is that those who were already born should not be denied the opportunity of getting the educational facilities. It should have prospective effect, it should not be retrospective. About this, I wrote to the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, on 4-11-1978 thinking that he would definitely take up the cause of the Harijons and would do something in the matter. I quoted the circular number under which this restriction was placed, and then I requested him:

> "I, therefore, request you, Sir, to take sympathetic attitude and relax the above condition under paragraph XII, at least in the case of

[Shri T. Balakrishniah]

women belonging to S.Cs. and S.Ts. as special incentive and as New Year Ugadi gift by the Janata Government under your benign leadership."

I wrote to him on 4-11-1978 requesting that it should be a New Year 'Ugadi' gift by the Janata Government for the Scheduled Castes students. I wanted that this rule should be relaxed totally or, if that was not possible, at least in respect of women students. First I got a reply from the Prime Minister as follows: it was dated November 9, 1978:

> "I have received your letter in which you have urged that the existing restriction on the number of children of Scheduled Castes/Tribes families eligible for post-matric scholarships be relaxed, at least in the case of women students. I shall have the suggestion looked into."

I hoped that he would definitely take a sympathetic attitude towards the women children. But he did not do that. Later on, in his letter dated December 12, 1978, he gave a negative reply saying that it could not be done, and the reason that he has given is that, in case this rule is relaxed, the budget amount will have to be enhanced. Therefore, he did not agree to the proposal to relax this rule.

In this connection I would like to bring to your kind notice that there are no separate universities for Harijans. There are no separate colleges or High Schools for Harijans as in the case of other communities and minorities. If you see, in spite of that, they are claiming that they should be given more facilities, more amenities and more encouragement and the government is coming forward to give them all facilities to such of those minorities which are in this country. But, in the case of Harijans, the government is not willing to budge an inch or give any concessions to Harijans for which I am extremely sorry.

You know what the Prime Minister said about women's education. This is a news item from the *Times of India* under the dateline December 26, New Delhi.

> "The Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai to-day gave away awards to principals of five Muslim girls high schools of Uttar Pradesh for outstanding results in the examinations conducted by the U.P. Board of Secondary Education.
>
> The Prime Minister said it was necessary to encourage women's education particularly among the Muslims, because many parents did not send their daughters to school.
>
> Mr. Desai hoped that the system of awards would be extended to more areas in the country so that more and more Muslim girls were encouraged to attend schools."

This is the sympathetic attitude of our Prime Minister towards Muslim girls for whom there are already separate Muslim High Schools, Muslim Universities and Muslim colleges. I am not envying the Muslim community or the Christian community or any other minority. They must be given all sorts of encouragement. But why does the Prime Minister say one thing at one place and give me a different reply? I specifically wrote to him asking him to relax the rule that not more than 2 children in a Harijan family will be given post-Matric scholarship. They say this was done in 1976. But are you not repealing many of the Acts that were enacted by the previous government? Have you not repealed the amendments in the Constitution? Are you not bringing in Special Courts quite contrary to what the previous government has done? Because the previous government has committed some mistakes keeping in mind that the Harijans should not produce more than two children, they did it. This is what it means—that the Harijans population should decrease, that the Harijans should decline and the Harijans should be annihilated in the country. This is the object of this circular. That

is why they said that not more than two children will be entitled to post-Matric scholarship. But is it fair on the part of this government not to reconsider this issue when you have reconsidered so many things of the previous government? So you are reluctant to reconsider this issue. You have heard what the Prime Minister has said about Muslim girls' education. He wanted to give them all incentives but he is not sympathetic to relax this rule of restricting the scholarship for not more than two children in a Harijan family. This is the way how the Prime Minister is going to help the Harijan community. He is a Gandhian and I thought he would practise what he preached. There I differ from him. He is a strong man. He takes any step which he believes is correct but in this particular issue he is not.

My friend, Mr. Suraj Bhan and others pointed out that there are so many Universities, so many colleges for other communities but for the Scheduled Castes there are no colleges. I am extremely sorry in this matter. I once wrote to the Education Minister regarding the University Grants Commission. This University Grants Commission expressed its inability to help; it does not have powers or jurisdiction over the universities. Who else has got the powers or jurisdiction over the universities? Who is controlling the universities? Is it the Central Government or U.G.C.? Under the U.G.C. Act, there is some provision to supervise, it is not merely a distributing agency of funds. It has got powers also to supervise. There are universities in which harijans are not at all given admission without capitation fees. There are medical colleges where there has been no admission of harijans. Are you not taking this into consideration? They say that that is a private college. I can cite an instance of Vellore Medical College where there is no reservation for the scheduled castes. There is a Medical College in Manipal where also there is no reservation. There are so many such medical colleges where there is no reservation for the scheduled castes although the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Government have often written to them that they should also follow the reservation rules. They also gave their instructions. What action is the Government proposing to take against such college authorities? They say they are helpless. Government says they are helpless because they are autonomous bodies. What sort of autonomous body it is? Let this college or university be run from out of its own funds and not out of Government funds or public funds. All these universities are getting grants and funds. They say that it is a private college and that is their own college; it is an autonomous body. What do you mean by that? Why are you not able to take action against these people who are against the harijans' being admitted into the colleges and universities?

Therefore, I submit to you that when the Janata Government has taken so much of interest in repealing all the old acts and old regulations, why are they not relaxing the new regulations or why are they not willing to relax this rule of restricting the post-matriculation scholarship of not more than two children in a harijan family? This is a very regrettable thing. I now request the hon. Minister—the Janata Government—and the Janata Members to consider these issues sympathetically and see that this rule is relaxed so that more number of harijan children are really benefited educationally as well as economically and socially.

Thank you for the opportunity that you have given me.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्यम) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयी है हम देखते हैं कि इस पर भाषण करने वाले मैजारिटी में हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के ही लोग हैं, और हाउस में इतने कम लोग हैं। ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन लायेंगे, और भी कुछ करेंगे, लेकिन जब असली सवाल आता है तब लोगों को बोलने का समय नहीं मिलता, और अधिक सदस्य भी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का सबजेक्ट भी, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हो गया है उस पर किसी को इंटरेस्ट नहीं है।

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि यह साल ऐंटी-अपारथीडईयर है। हमने देखा है कि हमारे नेता बाहर जा कर के ऐंटी अपारथीड के बारे में बात करते हैं, हर जगह जा कर कहते हैं कि नीग्रो और साउथ अफ्रीकन्स के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचार बन्द होने चाहिये। लेकिन खुद के देश में जो अत्याचार होता है उसको सुनने के लिये कान नहीं है, देखने के लिये आंखें नही हैं और बोलने के लिये मुह में जबान नही है। यह हमारे देश में चल रहा है। इसके बारे में हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। माननीय प्रधान जी जब बोल रहे थे तो कह रहे थे कि अनटचेबिलिटी हमारे देश में नहीं है। तो क्या है? उन्होंने कहा कि कहां है अनटचेबिलिटी? आप भी देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हर जगह बर्ताव में, जॉब देने में कानून में अन-टचेबिलिटी है। हर जगह, हर क्षेत्र में, हर स्तर पर अन-टचेबिलिटी है। हम कितने भी कानून बनायें वह इम्पलीमेंट नहीं होते हैं और गारन्टी नही है हमारे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को कि उनकी रक्षा हो जाये।

हम तो यह देखते हैं कि जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, वह जातीय वर्ण के आधार पर हो रहे हैं। उनमे भी बहुत से अत्याचार आर्थिक ढांचे की वजह से हैं, जो इन्टरेस्टेड लोग हैं, वह अपने हाथ में यह व्यवस्था रखना चाहते हैं, इस लिये भी दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। यहां के दलित खेत मजदूर और गरीब मजदूर हैं। पहले खेत मजदूरों को काम दिया जाता था कि चलो हमारा आंगन साफ करो, हमारा गंदा काम करो। इस देश में बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जैसे लीडर हो गये, उन्होंने कह दिया कि तुमको यह काम नहीं करना चाहिये। जब से उन्होंने यह काम करने से इन्कार कर दिया तब से उन पर अत्याचार बढ़ गये हैं, क्योंकि वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट चाहते हैं कि उन्हें यह काम करना चाहिये।

आज देहात में जो हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, ज्यादा अत्याचार उनको जो जमीनों का कब्जा मिलता है, उस जमीन से उठाने के लिये होते हैं। कंझावाला में क्या हुआ? दलितों को जमीन दे दी गई और जो वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट के लोग हैं, समाजवाद की बात करने वाले, किसान सम्मेलन के नाम से जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि कंझावाला की जमीन दलितों को नही देनी चाहिये। इसी लिये प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर मोर्चा भी निकाल दिया गया। इसलिये कि वह आर्थिक ढांचे को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते, उसे कायम रखने के लिये यह दलितों को दलित रखना चाहते हैं।

आदिवासी औरतों पर अत्याचार होता है। बहुत जगह अत्याचार एक्सप्लायटेड लेबर पर होता है। मजदूरी का काम करने वाली औरतों पर हमला हुआ वहां बलात्कार भी हुआ। लोगों ने सोचा कि आदिवासी हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करेंगे, बलात्कार करेंगे तो कौन पूछने वाला है। यह एक्सप्लाइटेड लेबर के साथ होता है और उनकी एक्सप्लायटेशन चालू रखने के लिये यह सब होता है, यह हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

रिजर्वेशन आज होना चाहिये, लेकिन इससे यह सवाल हल होने वाला नही है। आर्थिक ढाचा बदलकर, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के हाथ मे जिन्दा रहने का साधन आप नही देते और कुछ नही देते। उनको इक्वल अपौर्चुनिटी नहीं मिलती है। इस तरह से खाली रिजर्वेशन से उनका सवाल हल होने वाला नही है। रिजर्वेशन भी क्या है। जो हमारे यहां बेकारी बढ़ती है, हमारे बेकार नौजवान हैं, उनके सामने क्या रखते है कि यह हरिजन रिजर्वेशन की माग करते हैं इसलिये तुमको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। गलतफहमी पैदा कर के जानबूझकर हरिजनों और बेकार लोगों में झगड़ा पैदा करते हैं। आप देखें कि रिजर्वेशन से भी उनको कितनी जोब मिलती है। 75 साल मे बकाया बढती है 3.24 लाख और 1975 में 4 लाख लोगों को नौकरी मिली। 93 लाख बेकार थे लेकिन 4 लाख 400 लोगों को आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर में नौकरी मिली। उनमें केवल 19 हजार शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस के लोग थे। इसलिए रिजर्वेशन में भी उनका कुछ मिलता नही है। आप कहते है कि रिजर्वेशन फैल गई है इस लिए जाब नहीं मिलता है। बढती हुई बेकारी को छिपाने के लिए शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और दूसरों म झगड़ा पैदा कराया जाता है। इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसलिये उन्होंने कहा है कि रिजर्वेशन बहुत दिनो तक चलना चाहिए। उन को कुछ थोड़ी सहुलियात देने की बात है। अगर आप फिगर्स देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि शिक्षा के वक्त उन को सहूलियत मिलती है। मेरा कहना है जन्म से ही उनको सहूलियत देना चाहिए। शिक्षा के वक्त सहूलियत देने से कोई फायदा नही है। 6 से 11 साल का बच्चा 11 साल के बाद कमाने के लिए जाता है क्योंकि घर में उसको खाना नही मिलता है।

स्कूलों में एडमिशन पाने वाले छात्रों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं: 1968–69 स्टेंन्डर्ड 1 से पांच 6 से 11 वर्ष की उम्र, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अलावा दूसरे बच्चे: 453.24 लाख और 82.80 परसेंट, 1973–74 में 534.53 लाख और 90.70 परसेंट। इसके मुकाबले में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स बच्चों की संख्या 1968–69 में 65.20 लाख और 64.10 परसेंट, और 1973–74 में 68.95 लाख और 68.90 परसेंट थी।

स्टेन्डर्ड 6 से 8, 11 से 14 वर्ष की उम्र, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अलावा दूसरे बच्चे: 1968–69 में 110.51 लाख और 1973–74 में 130.64 लाख। इसकी तुलना में इन सालों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चों की संख्या 11.19 लाख और 12.16 लाख थी।

स्टैंडर्ड 9 और उससे ऊपर, 14 से 17 वर्ष की उम्र, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अलावा दूसरे बच्चे 1968–69 में 55 56 लाख और 1973–74 में 67.11 लाख, जबकि इन सालों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चों की संख्या 4.58 लाख और 5,75 लाख थी ।

इन फिगर्स से पता चलता है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चे 11 साल के बाद अपनी पढ़ाई को जारी नहीं रख सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें काम करने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। इस लिए जब तक इन लोगों के आर्थिक सवाल को हल नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक चाहे उन्हें कितनी सुविधाऐं, किताबें और पैसा दिया जाये, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है । उनकी फैमिलीज जिन्दा रह सकें, इस के लिए सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए ।

जहां तक सर्विसिज का सम्बन्ध है, 1975 में प्रथम श्रेणी में शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की संख्या 0.78 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 0 54 परसेंट, तृतीय श्रेणी में 1 33 परसेंट और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 4 30 परसेंट था ।

मैंने खुद महाराष्ट्र में देखा है कि एक जगह तीन लड़के नौकरी के लिए आये । उनमें से एक ब्राह्मण, दूसरा मराठा और तीसरा शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का था । ब्राह्मण को टेलीफोन आपरेटर की नौकरी दी गई, मराठा को लिफ्ट चलाने नौकरी मिली और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को लड़के को जो एम० ए० पास था झाड़ू देने की नौकरी मिली । आज भी यह हो रहा है । हमने महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि इस की जांच करें । नौकरियों में अब भी यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है । एम० ए० पास लड़के को झाड़ू देने की जाब देते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमने उनके लिए जाब रिजर्व की हुई है ।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की संख्या 1975 में प्रथम श्रेणी में 1 44 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 3 02 परसेंट, तृतीय श्रेणी में 13 73 परसेंट, और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में झाड़ू वालों के अलावा 26.29 परसेंट थी । इसका अर्थ यह है कि आज भी हम कहते हैं कि ये लोग इसी जाब के लायक हैं और उन्हें यही काम करना चाहिए । सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में वही स्थिति है । बैंकों में क्लर्कों की श्रेणी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व सिर्फ 0 81 परसेंट है और रिजर्व बैंक में 2 39 परसेंट है । रिजर्व बैंक तो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट के अधीन है । वहां इन लोगों की संख्या क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई जाती है ? सरकार को यह काम अपने घर से शुरू करना चाहिए, वर्ना यह काम नहीं होने वाला है ।

श्री सूरज भान ने एक बहुत अच्छा पायंट बताया है । मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं, आखिर में उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही होती है । कमीशन नियुक्त किए जाते हैं और वे पांच छः साल के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं । महाराष्ट्र में गवई बन्धुओं की दोनों आखें निकाल दी गई । उन के बारे में क्या हुआ, यह पता नहीं है । अपराधियों को कितनी सजा हुई ? जिन लोगों ने उनकी आखें निकाल दी और उनकी बहन पर अत्याचार किया, उन्हें दो दो महीने की सजा दी गई ।

इस तरीके से अगर सजा मिलेगी, इस तरह से बर्ताव होगा तो अत्याचार बढ़ने वाले हैं । इस देश में न्याय मिलता ही नहीं है । 1975 में कत्ल हुए 346, सीरियसली हर्ट हुए 1268, बलात्कार—320, जला दिया–774 और दूसरे तरह के—4785, कुल 7493 इतने अत्याचार हो हो गए मर्डर को मिला कर। अभी तक इन्क्वारी चालू है । अभी तक केस नहीं बने हैं । 1222 ऐसे मामले हैं जिनके ऊपर अभी तक केस फाइल नहीं हुए हैं, एन्क्वारी चल रही है, 75--79 तक चार साल हो गए । अभी तक हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग को कौन गुनहगार है यह देखने का टाइम नहीं मिला है । इतना ही नहीं अभी चार्जशीट दी है, कितने केसेज में–4661 । तो क्यों नहीं अत्याचार पनपेंगे ? क्योंकि अत्याचार करने वालों को लगता है कि हम करेंगे, कौन हमें पूछने वाला है, कौन हमें सजा मिलने वाली है ? हमें प्रोटेक्शन पुलिस से मिलता है, हमें प्राटक्शन गवर्नमैंट से मिलता है । अभी परसों हमने देखा, एक आदमी को मार खानी पड़ी । उसका गुनाह क्या था ? वह बोले कि घोड़े का सवार हो कर बारात में आया इस लिए उसको मार खानी पड़ी । घोड़े पर सवार होना भी इस देश में अगर गुनाह होता है और उस के लिये किसी को मार खानी पड़ती है तो इस देश में कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

ऐंटी एपार्थीड ईयर यह चल रहा है । अगर इस देश में ऐंन्टी एपार्थीड ईयर सच्चाई से मनाना चाहते हैं तो इन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया है इस को अमल में लाना चाहिए । हरिजनों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उनके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट आप को बनानी चाहिए और ऐंटी एपार्थीड ईयर में यह करना चाहिए । आप इंटरनेशनल वीमेन ईयर में उनके लिए करते हैं, इंटरनेशनल चिल्डरेन्स ईयर में उनके लिए करने हैं तो ऐंटी एपार्थीड ईयर यह है इस में आप स्पेशल कोर्ट बनायें और जहां सजा देने की बात है, अगर प्राइमाफेसी केस हो तो उनको पकड़ना चाहिए, नहीं तो हरिजनों में कोई विश्वास ही नहीं पैदा होगा ।

आखिर में मैं एक प्वाइंट महाराष्ट्र का खास तौर से आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूं । बहुत सारे हरिजनों ने और बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने भी कहा कि मैं

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

हिन्दू धर्म छोड देता हू क्योंकि इसमे अन्याय होता है, बुद्ध धर्म स्वीकार करता हू । बुद्ध धर्म स्वीकार करते हुए भी उन्होने कहा कि मैं बुद्ध धर्म क्यो स्वीकार कर रहा हू ? क्योंकि हिन्दु धर्म मे सब को देवता समझते हैं, पैगम्बर को एक को खुदा का लडका और एक को खुदा अवतार कहते है । लेकिन बुद्ध धर्म ही ऐसा है जिस मे वह खुद को मानव समझते है क्योकि बुद्ध खुद को मानव कहते है । लेकिन मै यह कहना चाहती हू कि आज नियो बुद्धिस्टस को कोई सहूलियत नही मिल रही है । जो नियो-बुद्धिस्ट बन गये है उनकी सहूलियतो को ले लेना ठीक नही है । उनको ये सब सहूलियते मिलनी चाहिये और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन्हे यह देना चाहिए । इतना ही नही गुजरात के अन्दर जो चमार का हमने कास्टीच्यूशन अमेंड करके शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट से निकाल दिया है, यह मेरी समझ मे नही आता । कहते है कि वह बहुत पैसे कमाने लगे, बहुत वह पैसे वाले हो गय इस कारण उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट लिस्ट मे निकाल दिया । मेरा यह कहना है कि उनका फिर इस लिस्ट में लेना चाहिए ।

दूसरा मेरा यह कहना है कि कोई सस्था अगर ऐसी है जो इस मामले म अच्छा काम कर रही है तो उनको सहायता देनी चाहिए । मेरे पास यह सूचना आई है कि बधुवा मजदूरो के बारे से और औरता के बारे में नेहरू यवक केन्द्र काम कर रहा है । ऐसी सस्थाओ के काम की रिपोर्ट आप को मगवानी चाहिए और उनको कुछ मदद वगैरह देनी चाहिए ।

जहा जहा जमीन, का सवाल हो, उसको आप देखे । पहले हम ने कहा कि 4 करोड एकड जमीन हमारे पास ज्यादा है । बाद में कहा कि चार करोड नही है, 2 करोड ही है । फिर बाद मे कहा कि 26 लाख है और अब हमारी गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि 11 लाख एकड जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने जाय तो उनको उसमे प्रेफरेंस मिलना चाहिए । जब उनके पास जमीन होगी तो कुछ रहने का अधिकार मिलेगा । ये सवाल इस तरीके से हल करेगे, ऐसी मै आशा करती हू ।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील (मोहनलाल गज) सभापति महोदय, आज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है और यह 74 से 77 तक तक तीन साल की रिपोर्ट है । एकदम से एक गट्ठर को डिस्कस करने के लिए हम उपस्थित है । पाच वर्ष के बाद बहस हो रही है । इसी से सरकार क इरादे का पता चलता है और वह भी बहुत कुछ लडने झगडने के बाद यह बहस हो रही

15.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जहां तक नौकरियो का सवाल है, इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्ज के लोगो की मर्जी के मुआफिक निकाल दिया जाता था परन्तु अभी भी उनपर से यह इमर्जेन्सी समाप्त नही हुई है । अभी भी मर्जी मुआफिक लोगो को निकाल दिया जाता है । मैं एक केस आपको बताना चाहता हू, बी बी डी कुरील, डिप्टी मैनेजर एफ सी आई को अभी 2-1-79 के बिना चार्जशीट के जवाब प्राप्त हुए ही निकाल दिया गया जोकि असांविधानिक है । तो इस तरह की चीजे अभी भी हो रही है ।

अहिल्या के बारे म विनोबा जी जैसे लोग फास्ट करते है । चिडिया को मारना भी एक इन्टर्नेशनल इश्यू बना दिया जाता है परन्तु जब इन्सानो को मारा जाता है, उनका कुत्तो और बिल्लियो मे भी बदतर समझा जाता है उनकी बहू-बेटियो की इज्जत लटी जाती है तब कोई भी महात्मा पुजारी या धर्मात्मा एक शब्द भी नही कहता उसके लिए कोई भी फास्ट करने के लिए नही आता ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज के लोगो पर सविसज म या अन्य क्षेत्रो मे अत्याचार होते है, बेलची और दूसरे इसीडेन्ट्स हुए तो पार्लमेंट में उन पर डिस्कशन हुआ लेकिन डिस्कशन के बाद उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नही लिया जाता ।

हम आह भी करते है
तो हो जाते है बदनाम
वह कत्ल भी करते है
तो चर्चा नही होता ।

अगर हम गाते है तो लोग समझते है कि हम गा रहे है । जब हम भूखे होते हैं समझते है कि उपवास कर रहे है अपने शरीर का ठीक करने के लिए । जब हम नगे होते है तो कहते है धूप स्नान कर रहें है । हमारी तकलीफ दूसरो को कुछ नयी बात ही नजर आती है ।

हमारे प्रधान जी ने कहा कि अत्याचार कुछ नही हो रहें हैं । छुत छात कुछ भी नही है । जो यहा पर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर बन कर आए है यदि उनकी ही मनोभावना ऐसी हो तो समझ मे नही आता इस देश का क्या होगा ? किस प्रकार से उन लोगो पर अत्याचार रुकेंगे ? प्रधान जी तो मत्री भी रह चुके है ।

MR SPEAKER: Mr Kureel, you can continue on Monday

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

REPORTED ATTACK ON THE STUDENTS OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the adjournment motion. I think there will be a large number of speakers. So, under rule 63, I am prescribing the time limit for each speech as 10 minutes. There are a large number of speakers. Now Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Let me, at the outset, thank this august House for granting me leave to move my adjournment motion. I move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

I want the House to discuss the following definite matter of urgent public importance, viz. the unabashed, vigorous and planned armed attack on the Aligarh Muslim University students coming on 9th May, 1979 by train to Delhi for their protest rally in connection with Amendment Bill, the free use of even fire arms, consequent injury to several students with some still missing, and the failure of the Government to protect the students, as also to safeguard their constitutional right to protest, and the panic among the Muslim minority community.

Sir, the inhuman and fascist attack that has been made on the Aligarh Muslim University students, needs strong and unequivocal condemnation from all quarters. It should be clearly borne in mind that the students wanted to organise a rally in Delhi to protest against the stubborn refusal to restore the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. My amendment was rejected in this House because of the stubborn attitude taken by the Treasury Benches.

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir there is widespread resentment, anguish and indignation throughout the country. The Aligarh Muslim University students were rightly agitating. An attempt had been made in this House to give an impression as if the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University and various others were in favour of the official Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill. You will remember that the hon. Minister of Education even quoted and I should say misquoted the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Kushro as having welcomed the Bill. Naturally, therefore, it had become very necessary even for the students to leave their desks at this critical time in their studies and through their protest make it abundantly clear that nothing short of restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University in a manner that it gets the benefit and protection under Art. 30(1) will satisfy them. Accordingly they wanted to organise a rally. Their intention was to have a very peaceful rally. This was very abundantly and manifestly clear from the fact that they wanted to hold a rally when the news reached them about the rejection of their demand. The news reached them on Friday, and they wanted to hold their rally on Monday itself. There was already a demonstration of the railway men asking for bonus. They did not want that there may be even a remotest possible chance of any clash with them or any untoward incident. They never wanted it, because there are always some miscreants, especially facist forces to see that their rally was also disturbed. Therefore, in spite of their announcement, they postponed the rally from Monday to Wednesday. And only yesterday, they came here. They started coming in several buses; and many of them started coming by passenger train early in the morning. It must be noted here that the train could not start in time from the Aligarh station. Many miscreants had

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

boarded the train at Aligarh itself. The last two bogies were totally occupied by these miscreants with their lathies, with hockey sticks, with stones and with what not. The doors of these last two bogies were even bolted, not allowing anybody to board this particular train. There was chain pulling at Aligarh station itself and the train could not leave in time It started quite late from the Aligarh station itself At various stations, being a passenger train, there was an addition to the number of these miscreants and the final fascist attack took place near Dadri Railway Station. The chain was pulled. Train was halted. Even certain bogies were detached. Aligarh students were beaten inside. They were dragged out and beaten mercilessly in the fields in the full view of the train They were beaten with lathies, with sticks and with rods. At times, an attempt is made to explain away the incident by saying that there was a scuffle between the passengers. Just look at the ridiculous nature of this explanation! If there would have been a scuffle between the passengers and hundreds of these Aligarh students travelling, the injured would have been those few passengers. But here more than hundred Aligarh Muslim University students were injured. Some of them were very seriously injured and are lying in the hospital right now. A hundred of them have been treated and sent away by the hospital authorities and twenty to twentyone are right now there Injuries are of the nature of fractures and blunt injuries It is said there was a clash between these milkmen Gujars and the Muslim University students. The Gujars are not armed with hockey sticks. These milkmen are not armed with hockey sticks. They are not dressed generally in shirts, bush shirts and pants. There was a pre-planned attack. The Aligarh Muslim students Union in their statement have said that it was a pre-planned attack with sticks, rods and even guns. There were certain shots, fired from even guns. It is here explained away that these Aligarh students mis-behaved with some of the passengrs. This is adding insult to injury. Mr. Speaker, come with me to the Irwin Hospital where the students are lying. Students of Ph. D., LL.M., Medicine, Engineering such students have been subjected to this merciless attack upon them. The attack indeed is calculated to strangle, I would say, even the Constitutional right to protest The minority character of Aligarh Muslim University is not being restored and when it is sought to organise peaceful protests and railies, a planned attempt is made by fascist forces to strangle even the constitutional right. In Aligarh, preparations for this peaceful agitation have been going on for the past two or three days. Yet, I believe intelligence was snoring and the police totally failed to provide security to the students to go to Delhi and organise the rally in the peaceful manner in which they wanted to do it. The police arrived at the scene an hour later. I must specially thank the local villagers. It is the local villagers who came running in order to save the students from the hands of these miscreants. I was referring in the afternoon for example to the case of one student Zainul Abedin who was mercilessly beaten by so many and in a state of semi-unconsciousness he was lifeted to be thrown away into the well. The local villagers, thanks to them, intervened and rescued him. They tried to give protection to the students in a local school. They tried to see that they come to Delhi to get further medical treatment.

This inhuman and fascist attack, as I said, needs condemnation from all quarters. Students were severely beaten. Watches, rings, cash--all were taken away. An orgy has been enacted to which we have no parallel whatsoever in the sense that now attempts are being made in order to intimidate the Muslim minority from even raising their voice of protest. From Belchi to Jamshedpur, we have

a sordid record of the massacre of the minority. Now even the right to protest in a peaceful manner is sought to be scuttled. However, there is one thing I would like to clarify before I conclude It must be understood by one and all that planning is going on to see that the problems *with regard to the Aligarh Muslim* University take a communal nature. I must say that the demand for the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is not a communal demand. It is not a Hindu-Muslim problem. It is a fact of history that needs to be given due *legal recognition.*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have taken five minutes extra

SHRI G M BANATWALLA: There are so many things I wanted to say

MR. SPEAKER: There are a large number of speakers.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I must not only condemn this incident, but express my great resentment at the callous statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs this afternoon, trying to explain away the serious nature of the incident. The extent to which the fascists forces are emboldened have to be taken note of very seriously. Let there be a thorough probe. Let there be a complete impartial probe and strictest possible steps should be taken. Action should be taken against the miscreants It must be made abundantly clear that there is safety of life and honour for the citizens of the country. Serious contemplation and drastic steps are necessary in order to restore the *confidence* which has been, I should say, badly shaken in this Government for the protection of life and honour of citizens.

श्री चिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल (राजकोट): आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, श्री बनातवाला जी को मैंने सुना, सन् 1946 में तो मैं छोटा था, लीग मैंने देखी नहीं थी, इसका दर्शन हुआ नहीं था, लेकिन आज उनको सुनकर लगा कि 1946 से पहले इससे अच्छा भाषण नहीं होता होगा। मौहम्मद अली जिन्ना भी ऐसी भाषा बोलते नहीं होंगे।

एक छोटा सा इंसीडेंट जो रेल का हुआ, अगर यह प्रीप्लैन्ड होता तो दादरी के पास गाड़ी क्यों खड़ी होती, पुलिस को पता क्यों नहीं चलता ? गवर्नमेंट को पता चलता, सी० आई० डी० को पता चलता, लेकिन *इस देश में आजकल वोटों के सौदागर पैदा हो गए हैं,* जिन्होंने एमरजेंसी में मक्खियों की तरह मुसलमानों को मारा था। वह आज रातो-रात हमदर्द हो गए हैं और जैसे गिद्ध आकाश में घूमता है कि कहीं मरा पशु मिल जाये तो खायें, ऐसे ही वोटों के सौदागर, कहीं से भी वोट मिल जाये तो इस तरह से इस देश में माइनोरिटी में भय की ग्रंथि का उन्होंने निर्माण किया है। एक तरफ दोबारा सत्ता में आने का ख्वाब लोग देख *रहे हैं। इन लोगों की हालत यह है कि आज देश में* कहीं भी कुछ भी हुआ तो माइनौरिटी के नाम से दंगा-फिसाद कराने लगे और लोगों को बहकाना शुरू कर दिया है। यह बात नयी नहीं है। इस देश में ऐसी घणित राजनीति बहुत पहले से चली आ रही है।

मैंने आज के अखबार में यहां की मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल की वाइसचेयर मैन बेगम खुर्शीदा किदवई का पत्र पढ़ा जो उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा है। उन्होंने बताया कि दिल्ली के जामा मस्जिद एरिया में किस तरह से मुसलमानों को भड़काया जा रहा है।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी . किसने ?

श्री चिमन भाई एच० शुक्ल अखबार पढ़ लीजिए जी।

श्री मौहम्मद शफी कुरेशी . नाम दीजिये।

श्री चिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल : नाम दूंगा, सबका दूंगा, आपका नाम भी नहीं छोड़ूंगा। मौका आयेगा सबका नाम दूंगा। चिन्ता मत करो, घबड़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैं कभी घबड़ाता नहीं।

श्री चिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल : आप काश्मीर से आ रहे हैं, आप कैसे घबड़ायेंगे जी ? आपका भी इतिहास बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है, वह भी आयेगा, चिन्ता मत करिये। (व्यवधान) श्री राजनारायण का नाम भी आ जायेगा। इतना बड़ा नाम कैसे छूटेगा ? उनका नाम छूटेगा नहीं। घबड़ाइये मत।

श्री राजनारायण : उन्होंने हमारा नाम लिया है। आज अखबार वालों को हमने बयान दे दिया है कि यह बात केवल हमारे बारे में एक डायन ही कह सकती है।

श्री चिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल . यह बात भी हुई है, ट्रेन में कुछ झगड़ा हुआ है, बनातवाला साहब ने फरमाया कि ट्रेन में कुछ लोग अलीगढ़ से बैठे, जी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर विद्यार्थियों को शक था

[श्री चिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल]

तो दादरी स्टेशन के पहले किसी पुलिस वाले को क्यों नहीं बताया कि ऐसे ऐसे लोग अलीगढ़ से चले हैं और हमको डर है कि कुछ दंगा फिसाद होगा। इतना ही नहीं यह जो उसके लीडर्स हैं उनमें से किसी ने भी नहीं बताया। बी० एस० सी० के विद्यार्थी मुहम्मद तारीफ हैं, वनस्पति शास्त्र के शोध के छात्र हैं, छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष मुश्ताक अहमद हैं और उसके सचिव श्री आरिफ हैं इन सब को और बड़े-बड़े लोगों को, जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, जहां तक मुझे बताया गया है वहां जाकर कहा कि आप बयान दो, और ऐसा बयान दो कि जिससे सनसनी फैल जाये और पार्लियामेंट में कुछ करके दिखायें। लेकिन छात्रों ने इंकार कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि आप अपनी राजनिती को खुद चलाइये, आप हमको टूल बनाने की कोशिश मत करें। मेरा कहना है कि देश के सब लोग यह जान गये हैं इससे जो लोग उभाड़ते हैं, उनको भी लोग पहचानते है, उनकी विश्वसनीयता, क्रेडिबूलिटी खत्म होती जा रही है। अखबारों में उनका उल्लेख जोकर के नाम से आता है। जब वह बाहर जाते हैं तो लोग देखने आते हैं कि वह जोकर कैसे हैं? कोई लोग उनको सुनने को आते हों, ऐसा नहीं है। तो यह राजनीति आगे चलकर देश का भला करने वाली नहीं है। मैं आपके जरिये इस सदन का, और इस सदन के जरिये देश का, ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दी-भाषी प्रदेशों में संघ के नाम पर मुसलमानों को बहकाने की जो प्रवृत्ति चली है, उसका अंत कहां पर होगा, यह कहना मुश्किल है। इसलिए सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में सोचें। कौन मंत्री की गद्दी पर बैठता है और कौन वहां से हटता है, यह बात छोटी है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री-पद के लिए इतना छोटा पन दिखाने वाला और देश तथा पार्टी के साथ गद्दारी करने वाला अभी तक कोई नहीं पैदा हुआ है। क्या मंत्री-पद कोई इतनी बड़ी बात है कि उसके लिए देश में बवंडर खड़ा कर दिया जाये, माइनारिटीज को उकसाया जाये और अपनी पार्टी को तोड़ने के प्रयास किये जाये? यह देश इस तरह की हरकत करने वाले लोगों को कहां तक सहन करेगा? (व्यवधान)

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्य इस विषय पर अपने-अपने विचार रखने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। लेकिन कोई सदस्य किसी व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाये और उसको जोकर कहे, क्या यह अच्छी बात है? (व्यवधान)

श्री चिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल इस घटना के बारे में अखबारों में तीन चार वर्शन्ज आये हैं। उनमें से कौन सा वर्शन सच है और कौन सा झूठा है, इस बारे में मैं अपना कोई निर्णय नहीं देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों से राजनैतिक लाभ, पौलीटिकल गेन्ज, प्राप्त करने के लिए इतने निचले स्तर पर जो प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, उन्हें रोका जाना चाहिए। इस से न तो माइनारिटीज का और न देश का कोई फायदा होने वाला है। जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी जांच हो और श्री बनतवाला ने जो कहा है, उसकी भी जांच हो, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं, ताकि स्थिति का नाजायज फायदा उठाने के लिए जो प्रचार किया जा रहा है, उसका स्पष्ट चित्र देश की जनता के सामने आये, दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाये और सभी सही तथ्यों की जानकारी हो जाये।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Speaker, I was very carefully listening to the previous speakers. It appears that even if there is any organised assault, or riots have been committed, when it comes in the forum of the Lok Sabha, the discussion is on party lines. Shri Shukla, who preceded me, was blaming those who were in power during the Emergency He said that Muslims were killed like flies at that time and yet nobody talked anything. In that way, he wants to justify this kind of riots as well as organised assault on the minorities by his party, especially because he comes from a special cadre.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA: I never said so.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: If so, I have nothing to say. But, at the same time, he belongs to a cultural organisation, or non-cultural; I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER: Cultural.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: What I want to submit in this august body is that the incident that has taken place at Dadri on the Aligarh Muslim University students deserves condemnation by all sections of this House without any reservation. I hope Shri Shukla has not condemned it.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA: Everybody condemns it.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The students had started for Delhi, to join the protest rally, a legitimate right that has been enshrined in the Constitution of India, in order to restore the minority character of the Aligarh

Muslim University. If you look at this incident, as has been clearly mentioned by Shri Banatwalla, the miscreants had taken lethal weapons with them and they had bolted the door from inside so that nobody could get in. And at the same time, Sir, what makes it funny is the statement that has been made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the afternoon here in the House. What he said is, the reports are not ready. It is only 35 kilometres away from Delhi and more than 24 hours have passed, and yet he has not received. ....

MR. SPEAKER: May I correct you? He said: "We have not received a report from the U.P. Government, but we have received the report from the Collector."

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Whatever it may be, the District Collector is directly reporting to the Minister. Can he do it? Is he under the direct supervision of the Home Ministry I would like to understand. It is not the Union Territory.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not Lakshadweep or Andamans.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: And therefore, if the Collector can contact the Home Minister, why is it that he could not contact the U.P. Government? And he knows very well that within hours he could have got all factual information from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and therefore, that speaks of the callous manner in which the Government of the day is treating the minorities especially with regard to the Aligarh Muslim University and also the students in this particular instance.

Sir, it is no less then a person like Shri Raj Narain who has been repeatedly saying—even Mr. Madhu Limaye said—that all the riots in Aligarh or in other parts are being hatched by RSS many a time. It is not as Members of the Opposition they are telling, they are Mr. Shukla's own partymen. The riots are being organised and executed by RSS men. A portion of Mr. Shukla's speech was to attack Mr. Raj Narain. Whatever it may be, that could have been done outside the Parliament. I want to submit to this hon. House that this kind of incident which has been created on by a section of people—you call them miscreants or whatever it may be—will definitely erode the secular character of our country. This incident is not a stray incident, it has been repeated one by one in the country. Now, in private talks many Ministers agree saying 'yes, it is very bad, this kind of thing cannot go on. The secular image of the country is being eroded day by day and we have to do something'. What is that something that is done here? I don't understand. Any time such things are taking place, some commission is appointed and they submit the report after a year or two and there ends the matter. Therefore, nobody reads the report. I want to emphasise in this august body, let us be honest. It is definitely dishonouring the country's image. Therefore, let us be honest in this matter. Let us take this problem above party level. I want to appeal to the Government to see that in this incident the culprits are immediately found out. Whether you appoint a CBI inquiry or any other inquiry, but a thorough probe has to be made as early as possible so that justice must be done and it should be seemingly done.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :(दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के जो विद्यार्थी दिल्ली आ रहे थे उन के साथ जो घटना घटी है वह बहुत ही दुखदायी है और बहुत ही अनफारचुनेट है। हमारे जो दोस्त, यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी जख्मी हुए, मैं उन के प्रति हमदर्दी का इजहार करना चाहता हूं और जिन लोगों ने ऐसा कांड किया है उन की भर्त्सना, उन की निन्दा करता हूं। इस देश के अन्दर हर एक को अधिकार है कि वह अपनी मांगों को ले कर डिमांस्ट्रेशन करे और वे विद्यार्थी यहां डिमांस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए आ रहे थे। उनका पक्ष ठीक था या गलत था यह दूसरा सवाल है। परन्तु वे डिमांस्ट्रेशन के लिए आ रहे थे, उनका अधिकार था कि दिल्ली में आ कर डिमांस्ट्रेशन कर सकें और

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

उनको इसके लिए पूरी सुविधा होनी चाहिए थी। परन्तु रास्ते में एक काण्ड हुआ, जिसके विषय में सुबह गृह मंत्री जी ने बहुत सी बातें बताई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह काण्ड काफी दुखदाई है और आगे इस तरह के काण्ड न हों उसके लिए जिस तरह की भी कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत हो चाहे पार्लमेण्ट के मेम्बर्स की या जो भी, उनको बनाये या जुडिशियल इक्वायरी कराये, इम्पार्शल इक्वायरी कराये ताकि सही बातों का ठीक तरह से पता चल सके और जो भी दोषी हो उनको सजा दी जाए।

इस मौके पर मैं उन साथियों से भी कहना चाहता हूं जो कि ऐसे छोटे, बड़े किसी भी मामले का, अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ में अंधे हो कर, अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए, हिन्दू मुसलमान या मेजारिटी माइनारिटी का सवाल बनाना चाहते हैं और इस प्रकार से जाने अनजाने ऐंटीसोशल एक्टिविटीज में शामिल हो जाते हैं। पिछले कई सालों में देश में इस तरह के जो दंगों की घटनायें हुई हैं उनको, कुछ लोगों ने अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए, गलत दिशा देने की कोशिश की है। आखिर क्या बात है कि इतने सालों के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी माइनारिटी मेजारिटी का सवाल बना हुआ है, हिन्दू और मुसलमान अलग अलग रहे हैं। इसकी एक ही वजह है कि कुछ लोग अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को नजदीक नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि उनमें लड़ाई होती रहे, दोनों में जहर पैदा होता रहे और अगर जहर पैदा होगा तो कुछ लाख वोट उनके पास चले जायेंगे।

जहां तक इस इमीडेएट का सवाल है, पैसेंजर्स के दो गुट थे जिन में झगड़ा हुआ। जितने भी फैक्ट्स हैं, यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट से या रेलवे से उसमें एक ही बात कही गई है कि दो ग्रुपस का आपस में झगड़ा हुआ। इस तरह का झगड़ा बहुत निन्दनीय है परन्तु एक मिनट में यह कह देना कि यह प्री-प्लांण्ड था, बड़ी भारी तैयारी थी, फायर आर्म्स थे, मैसकर हो रहा था—इसके द्वारा किसके इण्टेरेस्ट्स सर्व करना चाहते हैं? कहीं पर जरा सी भी बात हो जाए तो मोहल्लों में जाकर भड़काने वाली बातें कही जाती हैं। मैं तो देख कर हैरान हूं कि इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको लगता है कि अगर दंगे होंगे तो उनके राजनीतिक स्वार्थ बढ़ जायेंगे। दंगा के लिए उनके मन में तड़प होती है। वे चाहते हैं कि दंगा हो जाये तो जाकर बता सकें कि हम तुम्हारे बहुत बड़े समर्थक हैं और दूसरे लोग तुम्हारे दुश्मन हैं। मैं समझता हूं वही लोग सबसे बड़े दुश्मन हैं जो कि मेजारिटी और माइनारिटी का सवाल उठाते हैं और इलाकों में जा कर इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

अभी यहां पर यह कहा गया पहले कि माइनारिटीज की रक्षा करना सिर्फ माइनारिटीज की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं यह मेजारिटी की जिम्मेदारी है कि माइनारिटी की सुरक्षा के लिए हर प्रकार के साधन मोहैया करे। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में जिस तरह का प्रचार किया जाता है वह ठीक नहीं है। मैं फिर रिपीट करना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० में सम्भल और बनारस, अलीगढ़ और जमशेदपुर को मिला कर देखें, वहां पर माइनारिटीज के लोग ज्यादा मरे हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है। चारों दंगों में मेजारिटी के लोग ही ज्यादा मरे होंगे। फिर यह कहना कि माइनारिटीज का मैसकर हो रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और पुलिस भी ऐसा कर रही है—यह कह कर माइनारिटीज में जहर फैलाना यह किसके इण्टेरेस्ट्स का सर्व करना है? हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी ऐसी पिक्चर प्रोजेक्ट की जाती है कि जैसा हिटलर ने भी नहीं किया वैसा हिन्दुस्तान में माइनारिटीज के साथ हो रहा है। ऐसी धारणा जान-बूझ कर फैलाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आर एस एस की बार बार बात उठाई जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले कुछ दिनों लगातार इस बात की कोशिश हुई कि आर एस एस मुसलमानों के नजदीक जाए और गलतफहमी दूर हो। परन्तु बहुत से दोस्तों को और मुसलमानों के बीच में जो गलत फहमी है, वह दूर हो जाएगी और वे एक दूसरे के नजदीक आ जाएंगे, तो इन का जो महल बना हुआ है, जो पिछले ४० सालों में बना है, वह ताश के पत्तों की तरह बिखर जाएगा। वे जानबूझ कर हर मामले में उनका डाल कर गलत तरीके से प्रचार करना शुरू कर देते हैं। क्या हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हिन्दू-मुसलमान, क्रिश्चियन और दूसरे सब लोग हैं, ये हमेशा हमेशा के लिए अलग रहेंगे, हमेशा हमेशा के लिए अलग अलग रहते चले जाएंगे और उन की एक मैनस्ट्रीम नहीं बनेगी। मैं अपने कांग्रेस के दोस्तों से कांगी के दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज वे यह सोच सकते हैं कि वे पावर से उतर एक ऐसा एटमोसफेयर फैलाओ जिस में कहीं पर पुलिस के अन्दर बगावत हो, कहीं पर हिन्दू-मुसलमान लड़े और हिन्दुस्तान में एनार्की फैल जाए, तो उस एनार्की में से वे वापस नहीं आ सकते हैं, परन्तु ऐसी एनार्की वे फैला देंगे जिस की वे साजिश कर रहे हैं और जिसका नमूना पिछले दिनों यहां दिखाया था, तो उस एनार्की में ये लोग बच नहीं सकेंगे और न देश ही बच सकेगा। इस बात को उन्हें समझना चाहिये परन्तु देश के हितों का तो सवाल ही नहीं है और मुझे इस बात की हैरानी होती है कि आज वहां से कुछ और लोग इस पार्टी में से भी इस में शामिल हो गये और ऐसी ऐसी बातें करते हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता परन्तु बड़ी बड़ी चीजें वे कहते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बिल्ला और रंगा असली मर्डरर नहीं हैं और बाद में यह कह दिया कि टेलीफोन आया था और उस से यह पता चला। इस तरह की बातें कह कर लोग आरोप लगाते हैं और इस तरह से आरोप लगा कर वे चलेंगे तो यहां पर उन की क्रेडीबिलिटी नहीं रहेगी। इस को भी हमें अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिये।

जितने भी दंगे हुए हैं, शाहदरा में एक बार दंगा हुआ था तो कहा गया कि सी० आई० ए० वालों का यह काम था और उस में फलां फलां लोग शामिल

थे लेकिन उस के बाद जब जूडीशियल इंक्वायरी हुई, तो उससे पता चला कि वहां पर कांगी के पालीटीकल लोग थे, उस समय की कांग्रेस के लोग थे, जिन्होंने यह साजिश करवाई थी। उस के बाद सदर बाजार में दंगा हुआ यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर और उस की जूडीशियल इंक्वायरी की गई तो उस ने फिर से यह साबित किया कि उस में किसी पार्टी का हाथ नहीं था। इस तरह की जब चीजें हो जाती हैं और एक बार उन का प्रचार हो जाता है, तो विदेशों तक में यह प्रचार फैल जाता है लेकिन आखीर में यह साबित होता है कि इस में कोई प्लाण चीज नहीं थी, तो फिर लोग उस सारी बात को तो भूल जाते हैं परन्तु जो नुकसान गलत प्रचार से कर जाते हैं वह नुकसान पर्मानेन्ट इसलिए मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मेजारिटी और माइनोरिटी के सब लोग प्यार मुहब्बत से इस तरह का एफर्ट होना चाहिऐ और यह जो आपस में झगड़ा कराने का जहर है, इस को बढ़ावा न दें क्योंकि इस से उन का भी नुक्सान है और हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले सब लोगों का नुक्सान है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This incident which has taken place yesterday is an addition to what had very recently happened in Jamshedpur and earlier in Aligarh and other places. We cannot take this as a casual incident. My friend, Mr. Malhotra was just now saying that in Jamshedpur, there was equal damage to both the communities.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: More damage to the majority community according to him.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is what he said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is amazing. A question was asked here repeatedly, of the 60,000 people who were uprooted from their homes and are in camps in Jamshedpur—I had asked repeatedly—how many were of the majority community? There was no reply because the fact was that none of them belonged to the majority community and yet do we say that it was the majority community which was the sufferer?

Therefore, if you really want to be serious about this whole problem, it is high time that it is nipped in the bud by action of the Government at the Centre because the protection of minorities is directly the Centre's responsibility. Here this morning it was tried to be said that AMU is not Centre's responsibility. AMU is directly under the Centre. Railways is under the Centre. People are coming by trains. It is nobody's case, even in the statement it has not been said, that these students were coming with any violent intentions or that they were armed, even with hockey sticks, leave alone other things, and yet to say that these students were trying to be mischievous and provoke some people is a travesty of fact.

What happens? A black Ambassador car is seen and, following that, two-motor-cyclists. Is it a coincidence or an accident that just outside the outer signal at Dadri you suddenly find more than 500 armed people? How did they know before? How where they there before? This is a question to be asked. They were armed with lathis: they were armed with iron rods; they were armed with other lethal weapons....

AN HON. MEMBER: Fire arms.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Fire arms. I do not know.

You go and see the injuries sustained by the students. The train is full. By chain-pulling, the vacuum those is disconnected; the bogies are disconnected and only those bogies which are occupied by the students are attacked. The students are pulled out. You see the injuries. Have there been injuries to persons on the other side? Again, you will say that the majority community has been equally injured. But that is not even the case of the Home Minister. Here, hundred and more students have received injuries. I had been to the hospital yesterday night and I saw the students. The injuries are

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

mostly on the head. Practically, if you see the wrist of every student, you find there is a scratch. Their wrist watches have been snatched away. Their pockets have been torn. If you see every student, you find back pockets or side pockets are tourn. Their purses have been taken away.

Who are they? Who are these people? Were they there by accident? There are iron rod injuries on their bodies; there are fractures sustained by the students. How? Therefore, I am submitting that there is no doubt, from the nature of the incident, that it was a planned one. Do you know, while they were beaten, more than one student, including the Vice-President told me, what were the words uttered by the persons who were assailants:

माइनोरिटी करेक्टर चाहिए, इस पर लड़के कहते हां चाहिए। यह लो, यह लो' और यह कहते हुए उन्हें मारा जा रहा था ।

Who is doing this? Who wants to teach a lesson to the minority community? You find out for yourself.

Mr. Jain, the District Magistrate of Ghaziabad who was there till late in the night himself has admitted that immediately an FIR was lodged by the students. It was not an afterthought. In the FIR they have mentioned the name of Mr. K. K. Navman, the famous man of Aligarh, and one Mr. Gupta. They have been named in the FIR. These people have stated that this was a planned attack. Yet you say that you do not have the report.

Now, you are trying to throw the blame on the poor Gujjars. This is the height of callousness. You want to throw the blame on those Gujjars who came to the rescue of the students. Your gangsters were there. We have repeatedly said that this is a dangerous attitude. It is not a question of individuals. It is a question of attitude. And that attitude is represented by the sinister fascist organisation giving para-military training in this country. I want to know from the Prime Minister, how does he tolerate an organisation in this country giving para-military training? There are home guards; there are territorial forces. If one wants to have a training, one can go there. Why do you allow an organisation in this country giving para-military training, having those jackboots, parading in the streets, in the cities of this country. Who are the fascists if they are not the fascists? This is what I would like to know. Train them in Lathi drills, train them with knives, train them in sword drills and Bhalas! Where will they use this training? Against the Chinese or Pakistanis? No. they are using this training against these poor students. This is how the students get demoralised.

I have here a whole list.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : अभी संजय गांधी द्वारा घोषणा की गई है, जो समाचार-पत्रों में भी आयी है, कि यूथ कांग्रेस (आई) वालों ने लाठी, भाला ले कर शाखायें शुरू कर दी हैं । तो उनका इस में हाथ है । माननीय माठे उन के बारे में तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please! You cannot disturb like this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Here is a bundle of First Information Reports lodged in Jamshedpur containing names of the complainants and the names of assailants. Yet, till today, these people have not been arrested. Do you think such behaviour will create confidence in minorities or in anyone, for that matter? If you like, I can give you the whole list. No action has been taken yet: how will you give protection, I would like to know.

Similarly, here also, you want to divert the whole issue on something

so superficial, knowing the character of the thing. The students are scared they cannot go back to Aligarh because they do not know what is waiting in store for them. Who is going to give protection to them?

Therefore, this a very serious matter. If you want to restore confidence in the minorities, my friend Shri Bhagat Ram was right when he said that it is the responsibility of the majority. You have a major organisation: let that organisation take the responsibility in this country and show that no such incidents will be repeated in this country. Come on, you take the responsibility. But you will not do it because your vested interests is in undoing the minorities whom you treat as second-class citizens. You dream a chauvinist dream of a Hindu Rashtra which does not include the 10 crore muslims as part and parcel of Hindustan or Bharat. That is your attitude. As long as you have this attitude, you will never be able to create confidence in minorities This is the symbol. So I would demand (a) that the sacrifice of these young men—somebody told me that they will suffer this and they will forget this, and all that they want is that at least even now, the minority character may be given .. (*Interruptions*).

Hear this 'Ah'! This is the 'Ah' which did the beating. This is the 'Ah' of the fascist elements.

So, I would submit that you should do justice to these young men.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a Teacher of the University, I have full sympathy for the students of the Aligarh University who suffered injury and also assaults at the hands of the hooligans. I am shocked to the core by the speech I heard from my friend Shri Banatwalla. I am reminded of one remark by Suhrawardi after partition. I was working with him in Bangladesh—at that time it was East Pakistan. One day angrily Mr. Suhrawardy told me "Mr. Jinnah has neither head nor heart. If anybody has done the greatest disservice to Indian Muslims, it is Mr. Jinnah who has done it. We never visualised partition."

In those days, I heard so many speeches from so many Muslim leaders. I warn Mr. Banatwalla who is carrying the same name, the same flag, the same heritage, the same legacy: if you make this type of speeches for your political benefit, for a narrow purpose, for a parochial purpose, it may serve your cause, but you will be doing the greatest disservice to our Muslim brothers and sisters in India. How can these two be inter-related? The Aligarh Muslim University students have certainly the right—nobody can deny that right —to come and agitate that the minority character of the University must be maintained. Nobody challenged that right. There was nothing like that. They were coming to make a demonstration. Is this incident to be connected with the objective of theirs? Is this incident to be connected with that by making so many exaggerated versions saying that they were to be prevented, it was preplanned fire-arms were used, there were all kinds of massacre of the Muslims—all kinds of words were used by him.

I was just going through earlier reports of similar incidents in trains. Hundreds of such incidents in trains happen; loot, robbery, mass-looting, mass-robbery in trains happen. In many other cases also students were involved. You know the nature of the students. When they go from University in a compact group in a compartment they do not allow any one to enter their compartment. In our younger days, we also used to do. That is the nature of the youth. When students go in a compact group in a compartment, they do not allow anybody else to enter the compartment. That is the temperament of the youth.

[Prof. Samar Guha]

Very recently there was a 'Religious Special' carrying about a hundred Bengali women. They were returning from Badrinath and Kedarnath, and when they were passing through Bihar, most of their properties were looted. Now, would you say that the Biharis looted and made an assault on the Bengali women? Would you give that a communal colour? If the students clashed with certain passengers, it is an ugly clash, it is an unfortunate clash it is a regrettable clash no doubt—and we want the Government to deal firmly with those miscreants, with those who created those violent activities.

But, I know, there are political vultures, and they are roaming all over: whenever there is any incident relating to Harijans or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or Muslim brothers and sisters, immediately they pounce upon them. For what purpose? Not for giving safety and security to the minorities. They do it only with a political motivation, for a political purpose, they want to cash in on that for their political objectives. That is the attitude. (*Interruptions*).

I can understand if ideologically you confront the RSS ideology--if you do not like it. Is there any pack of fools to believe this when Mr. Raj Narain has a conclave with Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, not once but six or seven times, and he yet tries to create an impression that he has the honest ideological objective of fighting RSS? Are there fools outside the Parliament who will believe in this sort of insanity? Whenever anything happens, immediately RSS is dragged in. Everybody understands this. Hitting RSS means hitting the Janata Party, and hitting the Janata Party means hitting the Prime Minister, to create chaos, and out of chaos, they feel, something will come. I warn all my friends this side, that side and every side please do not create such a situation on issues relating to Harijans or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or Muslim brothers and sisters: do not try to take political advantage of that; by that, you will only be playing with fire. The exaggerated statements that are made here have repercussions in Bangladesh. Recently I got so many letters from Bangladesh. These are the banner headlines in newspapers: (The hon. Member read out some words in Bengali). It means: "Jamshedpur is red with Muslim blood; Muslim World, stand up to resist what is Zia doing?" There are so many other things. They are sending me letters after letters. Just two days ago I have received letters saying 'Please save us'. If something happens at any moment, a situation may develop in Bangladesh where the Hindus will have no place to go. Don't misunderstand me. I am proud that my Muslim brothers have used fire-arms, bombs to protect themselves. They used lathis to protect them. I am proud of them. They have the courage to do that. That is the security, that is the confidence that all the minorities should have here. If there is anybody who attacks them, they should have a right to defend themselves by violence, by lathi and by any means. Whoever attacks them is a goonda, whoever attacks them is a hooligan, whoever attacks them is a criminal. If they use bombs or firearms or lathis in protecting themselves, I will not criticise them. If we cannot prevent, if the government fail to prevent that, every minority has a right to self-defence by any means and by whatever means.

But look, if in Bangladesh a Muslim is just scratched by a minority, —what will happen?

I just appeal to all my friends to discuss the problems calmly, discuss the problem with a patriotic outlook and to discuss the problem in the national perspective. We have an assessment of whole thing very realisti-

cally. We, in India, today are living and trying to preserve an island of secular democracy, surrounded by theocratic politics everywhere. In the north we have a Hindu state of Nepal, in the West, an Islamic State of Pakistan, when everyday people are belching out Islamic slogans communal slogans and others, in the south there is the Buddhist State—though a socialist State, Buddhism is enshrined in their constitution—and in Bangladesh day and night they are propagating religious politics, communal politics and Islamic politics.

Therefore, I say things are very very dangerous. We are surrounded by forces that are bound to affect our mind and that are bound to vitiate our mind. Therefore, God forbid, what I have been told by the friends in Bangladesh that if something happens in Bangladesh, what will happen in consequence? Lakhs of Hindus will come to India. And what would then be the repercussion in India?

Therefore, in conclusion, my appeal to my friends on both sides is: don't try to exaggerate the incidents, communal incidents or incidents relating to caste violence, to take political advantage and to pour out the communal venom. That will not help the situation. It will only add further fuel to the fire. I will make an honest appeal. Don't make exaggerated statements as were made here. By this it will neither help our people nor the future of secular democracy in India—secular democracy in India surrounded by forces of communal venoms, communal angers and communal passions. We have to preserve our secular democracy very carefully and very consistently by judicious approach to our politics. Our main appeal to all of you is to take a nationalistic, a patriotic and a secular view believing in neither Hindu nor in Muslim entity but that we are all Indians and we shall give our blood to save all Indians, whoever he be.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, there is no doubt that the incident which took place in Dadri Station where the students of Aligarh Muslim University were attacked is one of the most unfortunate and shameful one that has ever taken place.

When we discuss this problem, I would like to approach it as something which happens with a background. My esteemed colleague, Prof. Guha quoted from a book file and he said that there are many such incidents happening in the railways, like students attacking people and people attacking students and all that. I do not propose to attack this incident as one in which some students were incidentally dragged by some people in the early morning in Dadri Station. We, in this House, had been discussing last time the question of minority character to be restored to the Aligarh Muslim University. But, Government unfortunately had chosen a very adamant position and had rejected the proposition put forward that the Aligarh Muslim University should be restored the minority character.

It was presumed at that time that the entire Muslim community in this country would get agitated over that decision of the Government. Sir, it is, in that background, that the students of Aligarh Muslim University decided to come to Delhi and voice their protest against this decision taken by Government. Sir, in a democracy, this is something legitimate. They have a right to come to Parliament to voice their demand and to voice their protest. What happened is this. I do not propose to narrate the incident which took place and which had been narrated by several of my hon. friends. There are certain sections in this country who are against giving the legitimate rights to the minority, particularly, to the religious minority. They have their own theory. And they may like to call themselves as

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

cultural organisations or nationalists and all that. But, the fact of the matter is that a section which is R.S.S., tries to propagate in this country, with the support of para-military forces which they are training everywhere and, with the advantage that they have in the Government this theory of Hindu-Rashtra, they are trying to atack the minority community whenever they get an opportunity to do so.

That is why, Sir, in the recent past, even in Aligarh such a big holocaust took place. I tried to go and see things in Aligarh. I must say that those who visited Aligarh will agree with no exception; that it is like an oasis in a desert. And Aligarh Muslim University incident came in the midst of communal troubles. No one can allege or no one can accept this as a fanaticism to communal feelings on the students of Aligarh Muslim University. It was communal—there everyone including the authority is included. Those students, who played a very patriotic role, a matured role, in the midst of trouble in Aligarh in those days of communal tension. I came here; I was told by the students that their friends were followed by a black car in which they could identify the notorious character, Navman who was involved in the communal trouble in Aligarh. Now, everyone knows who this Navman is. He is an RSS gentleman who was singled out even by my friends in the Janata Party for his dirty role in the communal rights in Aligarh. What was his role? Why he has sent a car or came in a car with a set of people? Was it just an incident of quarrel between students and some passengers and whether a clash developed like that? These are some of the aspects which have to be enquired into seriously. And we have our own doubts. I do not propose that you should or any one should take our word as the last word on the subject. There should be a thorough enquiry by a Parliamentary Committee or there should be a judicial enquiry into the whole matter. I say this because I don't think that an official enquiry will serve the purpose. What I understand was this. From the talks which I had with the student leaders and with the victims of this assault. I understand that they have a fear that it was a planned attack by some people who deliberately infiltrated into the trade. This is a thing which has to be gone into deeply so that all the facts can be brought out. The role of the RSS has to be brought out. The role, if any, of Navman has to be brought out. We should know whether a gang, with any pre-planned intentions, accompanied these students and whether they have indulged in violence. Now, an effort is being made to say that it was a clash between the students and the poor villagers. Our information is contrary to this. Our information is that the villagers helped the students and not attacked them. These are all matters which have got to be looked into.

Now, before concluding, I would just like to say a word. In regard to what Mr. Samar Guha emphasised, I really could not understand that. I think that the test of Indian democracy is to what extent we succeed as a nation, as a people, to uphold our ideals of secularism because secularism is not something which we have given as a gift to the minorities. It is not with a vote that we decided on that point. The country's representatives who assembled in our Constituent Assembly to write the Constiution have consciously decided that this country should be secular. They decided that we should protect the minorities. It was not the result of any pressure. It was the reflection of our own aspirations to uphold democracy that we gave ourselves to secularism. There are some people who are now saying that by protecting the minorities the Hindus are facing difficulties, but that is not correct. The fact of the matter is that today Indian democracy is under test.

Those who are attacking secularism are certainly attacking democracy itself. And when that attack comes, it has to be rebutted. It is the responsibility of the entire democratic forces in this country. There is no use saying that it will have repercussions elsewhere. We will take care of those things. It is our business and our own business in India to protect the minorities, to ensure them the feeling of security, so that we can save our democracy from the attacks of those who are trying to attack secularism and democracy. I view this matter from this angle and I therefore request that a thorough probe should be ordered into the whole incident. Thank you.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareli): On a personal explanation.

6 सदस्यों ने मेरा नाम लिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: There are 544 people. You have to wait for your chance.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Sir, this is my Personal Explanation. I am within my rights.

MR. SPEAKER: No reflection has been cast on you.

You may get your chance. You will have to wait. Now, Mr. Anant Ram Jaiswal.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: If you force me like this, a new party will be set up here.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with any party. I am out of all parties.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Anant Ram Jaiswal.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (फैजाबाद): माननीय, जिस घटना के ऊपर इस लोक सभा में चर्चा हो रही है, उस की एक खास बात यह है कि अलीगढ़ से जो लड़के यहां पर आ रहे थे दिल्ली के प्रदर्शन में भाग लेने के लिए, उन की तादाद 400, 500 की रही होगी, उन्हीं की मार हुई है और एकतरफ़ा मार हुई है। कोई भी पैसेन्जर या उनके मुकाबले में जो लड़ा था, उस को मार नहीं पड़ी, मार पड़ी लड़कों पर ही एकतरफ़ा और उनके चोटें आई हैं। करीब 100 बच्चे हैं, जिन के चोटें आई हैं, फ्रेक्चर हुआ है, नीलंग के निशान हैं और दूसरी चोटें हैं।

अब सवाल उठता है कि क्या पेसेन्जरों में यह झगड़ा हुआ है जैसा कि यहां पर बताने की कोशिश की जा रही है, तो एकतरफ़ा मार क्यों हुई। मार का ऐसा रूप देखने में नहीं आता। मान लीजिए कि झगड़ा शुरू होता है एक कम्पार्टमेंट में, फिर दूसरे कम्पार्टमेंट में और फिर तीसरे कम्पार्टमेंट मे, और बच्चों की तादाद भी अच्छी खासी थी, तो दूसरों को भी चोट आनी चाहियें थीं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, उन को गाड़ी खड़ी कर के मारा गया, गाड़ी रोक कर पीटा गया, तो इस तरह, चोटें बच्चों के ही लगी हैं। इसलिए शक होता है और उस की वजह भी मौजूद है कि यह झगड़ा प्रीप्लान्ड रहा होगा। इसलिए इस में जांच की गुंजाइश है। मान्यवर, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतनी बड़ी मशीनरी और एफिशियेन्ट मशीनरी के बावजूद सरकार का वर्शन सामने नहीं आया। अख़बारों में जो वर्शन आया है, वह एक तो यह है कि प्रीप्लान्ड बलवा था और दूसरा वर्शन यह है कि गूजर मुसाफिर जो सफर कर रहे थे और उन के साथ उन की औरतें थी और बच्चे थे और उन औरतों और बच्चों के साथ नाजायज तौर पर छेड़-खानी की गई और इस से मार-पीट की घटना शुरू हो गई लेकिन सरकार की तरफ़ से कोई वर्शन ऐसा नहीं आया जो इस लोक सभा के मेम्बरों को आश्वस्त करता और देश को आश्वस्त करता कि यह कम्युनल मामला नहीं है। इसलिए मुझे अफ़सोस है और जब गृह मंत्री जी बोलेंगे तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वे बताएं कि आखिर इतनी देरी क्यों हुई और इस चीज को वे एक्सप्लेन करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि लोगों को अन्दाजा नहीं है कि इस में कितना बड़ा खतरा छिपा है, इस की नजाकत को वे नहीं जानते और इस से जो खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा, उस को नहीं जानते। एक तो मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी नाम है और दूसरे सारे मुसलमान बच्चों को एकतरफ़ा पीटा जाता है। मान लीजिए यह खबर पूरे देश में फैल जाती है, जैसा अखबार में छपा है, तो उसका क्या नतीजा होगा। नवभारत टाइम्स में जो छपा है, उस को मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं:

"अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के एक प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि आज अलीगढ़ से दिल्ली आ रहे छात्रों पर दादरी स्टेशन के समीप राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के लगभग 200 स्व-

[श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल]

सेवकों और कुछ असामाजिक तत्वो ने अचानक धावा बोलकर सैकड़ो छात्रों को घायल कर दिया। जैसे ही गाड़ी दादरी स्टेशन से बढ़ी, स्वयंसेवको और असमाजिक तत्वों ने जो अलीगढ़ से ही गाड़ी मे सवार हो गये थे, जजीर खीच कर गाडी रोक ली और छात्रों पर धावा बोल दिया"।

इस तरह की खबर छपी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल झूठी खबर है ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : मान लीजिए कि खबर बिल्कुल झूठी है। यह खबर सारे देश मे फैल जाती है, तो इसका नतीजा क्या होगा ? अग्रेजो ने जो इतिहास पढ़ाया है, उस से ऐसी नजर बन गई है कि यहा का हर हिन्दू समझने लगा है कि आज जो मुसलमान इस देश मे सैकड़ों साल से रह रहे हैं, वे सारे के सारे हमलावर है, लुटेरे है। और मुसलमानों के दिमाग मे यह बात बैठ गयी है कि कल तक हम हिन्दुस्तान के राजा थे, अब हम दूसरे नम्बर के शहरी हो गये हैं । इससे कही पर मेल नही हुआ है । दिलशिकनी है, नफाक है, नफरत है, थोड़े से ही इश्तियाल पर जब वह फटती है तो आदमी शैतान बन जाता है । कोई भी दंगा चाहे किसी कारण से हो, किसी वजह से हो, एक फिरके के लोग बिना कारण के दूसरे फिरके के लोगों की जान लेने पर, इज्जत लूटने पर, जायदाद फूंकने पर तुल जाते है । अभी जमशेदपुर में क्या हुआ ? मोहल्ले के मोहल्ले जला कर राख कर दिये गये, बस्तिया की बस्तियां उजाड़ दी गयी । 40 हजार आदमी रिलीफ केम्पस में रखे गये ।

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब ऐसी चीजों की खबरें फैलायी जाती हैं तो एक के बाद दूसरा दंगा होता है । मान्यवर, हमारे मुल्क का बंटवारा हुआ । सोचा गया था कि उस से दंगे खत्म हो जायेंगे । लेकिन दंगों का कोई हल नहीं निकला । बटवारे के नतीजे के तौर पर कम से कम दो करोड लोग बेघरबार हो गये थे और 6 से 8 लाख तक लोग कत्ल हो गये थे। लेकिन दंगों का हल नही निकला । हिन्दू-मुसलमान का जो कांटा था उस को निकालने की भी कोशिश नही की गयी ।

हम ने और लोगों के भी भाषण सुने । ऐसा लगता था कि कोई भी असली मुद्दे पर नही बोलना चाहता था, सब राज नारायण को मुद्दा बनाना चाहते थे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राज नारायण जी मुद्दा नहीं हैं। मैं राज नारायण जी के बारे में उन लोगों को बताना चाहता हूं जो कि इंदिरा मां की दुहाई लगा रहे थे, जयकार बोल रहे थे कि राज नारायण जी ने जब इंदिरा जी को अदालत मे पीटा तो एमर्जेंसी आई और जनता की अदालत ने पीटा तो यह सरकार आयी। उनकी बदौलत ही आप यहां बैठे हैं यह सब राजनारायण जी की वजह से हुआ, इसका हमें एहसास होना चाहिए (व्यवधान) कोई उस समय इंदिरा को दुर्गा मा कह रहा था और कोई चंडी कहकर तलवार भेंट कर रहा था ।

मान्यवर मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि राज नारायण आज की बहस का इश्यु नहीं है। इस बहस के पीछे जो खतरा छिपा हुआ है उसकी ओर किसी ने संजीदगी से ध्यान नही दिया । मैं सरकार से यह चाहूगा कि जो इस तरह की आज अफवाहें फैल रही हैं उनको खत्म किया जाए और एट दी अर्लिएस्ट खत्म किया जाए ।

अब तक सरकार के पास इंफार्मेशन आ गयी होगी । आपको कम से कम गौर करना चाहिए, जाच करनी चाहिए कि हमारी मशीनरी मे किस तरह की हिलाई है कि इस तरह की वारदात हमारे देश मे हो जाए और सरकार को इतनी देर बाद भी असलियत न मालूम हो । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें इस तरह की वारदातों के बारे मे अफवाहों को बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहिए, उन्हे चैक करना चाहिए । मैं यह भी चाहूगा कि इस बात की जल्दी से जल्दी खबर लगायी जाए कि झगडे की शुरूआत कैसे हुई, कहा से हुई ? यहा जिससे भी बात करो तो कह देता है कि पता नहीं कि झगड़े की शुरूआत कैसे हुई, झगड़ा किसने शुरू किया । आप देखिये कि मारपीट शुरू हो गई, लोग घायल हो गये लेकिन एक ही फिरके के लोग वहां मारे गये, एक ही फिरके के लोगो को चोटें आयी । यहां पर लोक सभा ही एजीटेटिड नही है, इससे पूरा देश एजीटेटिड है। पूरे देश मे यह गर्म हवा फैल गई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ में फिर अशांति का वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है, टेंशन पैदा हो रही है। मैं सरकार को वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कल ही एक बस फूंकी जा चुकी है । इस चीज की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए । आप पूरे देश में अपनी मशीनरी को एलर्ट कीजिए कि कहीं यह आग दूसरी जगह न भडकने पायें । इस आग को सिर पर आने से पहले आप रोक दीजिए ।

श्री राज नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि इनके बाद आप बोलिये। (व्यवधान) हमारा व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण है, परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, अभी जो हमसे स्पीकर साहब ने कहा वह यह है कि श्री लक्ष्मा जो कि मुवर हैं उनको बोलने के लिए बुलाया जाए। फिर हम सोचते थे कि श्री चव्हाण साहब को बुलावें।

श्री राज नारायण : मेरा तो श्रीमन् यह निवेदन है कि मैंने शुरू में ही अपना नाम आपके हाथ में दे दिया था और उसे आपने सेक्रेटरी के हाथ में दे दिया था। यहां पर मेरा नाम चार आदमियों ने लिया है। एक तो जामा मस्जिद के बारे में कहा गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, पहले जो व्हिप्स से लिस्ट्स आयी है उनको पूरा हो जाने दीजिए ।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् हम तो चले जायेंगे क्योंकि हमारी तबियत खराब है । आप हमें परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन के लिए सिर्फ पांच मिनट दे दीजिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : व्हिप की सारी लिस्ट खत्म हो जाएगी, उसके बाद मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about our Party speaker?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : व्हिप द्वारा दी गई लिस्ट जब खत्म हो जाएगी उस के बाद आपको बुलाएँगे और तब आपको जो कुछ कहना हो वह सब चीज कह सकते है ।

चव्हाण

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am rising only for a brief intervention, to speak on the censure motion of Shri Banatwalla, on account of a very sad and beastly attack on the Aligarh Muslim University students while they were travelling in a train at Dadri station.

There are two aspects of it. One is the specific aspects of the incident itself; and the other is the general consequences and general aspect of the problem. I will try to deal with both of them very briefly.

From what many Members have said —including what Shri Banatwalla said in his initial speech—it looks, *prima facie*, that the attack was organized. Organized, because the students were coming here for a known purpose, for demonstrating against the Bill that was being passed in Lok Sabha, and for making their demand for Government's accepting Aligarh as a minority institution. This was a known thing. They were coming for the demonstration. Somebody who did not like it, organized it. It was very obvious *Prima facie*, it looks very obvious. The attackers had already occupied two bogies at the station of Aligarh itself; and they chose a place where possibly they expected some supporters—which was also, a rather isolated place where they can leisurely attack these people. That seems to be the general pattern of events. If it is so, I would say that this is an extension of what happened in Aligarh. This is not something which was separate from Aligarh. It means the Aligarh communal situation is still continuing further.

The Prime Minister has appointed a Committee of leaders under the chairmanship of our Deputy Prime Minister, Babu Jagjivan Ram Ji, on communal problems; and we are meeting in that Committee and discussing, very well, the general aspects of the problem, viz the intelligence, Administration, political aspects, communal politics etc We are all considering them. Naturally, if some commissions are appointed, we have to wait for their report. By the time the Commission's recommendations come, the situation will be such that those recommendations become practically inapplicable. They are not good for any application. So, this is a very serious matter, which must not be dismissed merely as a thing to be discussed once under adjournment motion and then forget all about it.

Now about the attack on the students. The composition of the students was very picturesquely described by Shri Banatwalla—it was a group of young Muslim students, amongst whom were students of Ph.D., LL.M., medicine and engineering. As we all know, Aligarh attracts students from all parts of the country. Aligarh students really speaking, are a sort of a national elite of the minorities of India. If such attacks on such elite are made, and they go unpunished and uninvestigated, its impact will last long. It is not merely an incident; but it is, again, a trend and a very dangerous trend that must be stopped, and stopped with determination. This is the purpose behind this motion. It is not just that we are only talking about one particular thing. Let us call a spade a spade; it is time we called a spade a spade. This attitude of 'Hindu rashtra' has poisoned our national life. It has to be fought, and fought at all

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

levels. It is an organized attempt at poisoning the minds of the people of India, which will certainly endanger the future of India. Secularism is not a gift of anybody to anyone. It is not a gift of Hindus to Muslims. It is a gift that Indians have given to themselves. It is on secularism that the independence, the democracy and the unity of this country depends. It is such an important thing. Unless we take care of this very fundamental principle of equality, I don't think we have any future.

Mr. Samar Guha had made a very interesting speech. He said that we are a sort of an island in the ocean of theocratic States all round. I would like to ask those like him is it something new that we are facing. These were States which were there when we became independent. Knowing all these facts we have accepted secularism. This is not an island of secularism; I would say that this is a continent of secularism. (*Interruptions*). He mentioned about repercussion on Bangladesh. I quite agree with him. We must not give any reason for this. But this is not the headline in Bangla news papers that matters; it is a fact that took place here that matters. What happened in Bangladesh? What newspapers publish is certainly a matter for consideration. I do not want to underestimate it. But the fact is that this particular incident which took place in Jamshedpur, Aligarh and other places shows that Muslims have reasons to be anxious about it; they have reasons to complain about it. They have a right cause for grievances. And who is going to give an answer to it? I am not going to divide ourselves in different parties where the question of secularism comes, where the question of communalism comes. It is all of us who have to stand united and give an answer to the grievances of the Muslims minority. We have to tell them that thhey are our young brothers and we have to protect them. But if there are some amongst us who are creating this sort of psychology of 'Hindu Rashtra.' I would like to say that the Government will have to take a note of this matter. I would like to say a few words on the general aspect of the problem of the question of minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. This seems to be the cause of this trouble, and unfortunately, possibly may be a cause of more trouble in future. It may come. Who knows about it? (*Interruptions*). We have made mistakes I am coming to that. We have all made mistakes since 1972. We put the demand in our party's manifesto. We did not do anything about it; You put the demand in your manifesto in 1977. You have not done anything about it We have all made mistakes. I am speaking here as non-party man. I am speaking here as an Indian who is sorry for what has happened in the last few months in India on the communal front. Let us accept this reality that the Aligarh Muslim University is a minority institution. It is not by an Act that it can be called like this; it is a history behind it which gives to it, its real character. It is a Muslims small organisation. A school was started first which ultimately developed into a University. It is a Muslim University. Why don't we accept this reality? Why do we give artificial reasons for grievances for the minority? Let us accept it.

The Rajya Sabha has passed a Bill. Now another Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha. If the Rajya Sabha's Bill comes to the Lok Sabha, it means it will be defeated. If the Lok Sabha's Bill goes to the Rajya Sabha, possibly it will be defeated there.

The Prime Minister very kindly invites us to discuss all important matters of national character. I would like to ask him and request him about it. Is it not that the Aligarh University issue is more than the national issue? What type of legislation we should undertake or the type of answer we should find to this question? Will it not be necessary if all the parties and their leaders come together, sit to-

gether, find out some answer and give to this question? When it suits Government, they call us for a discussion. When it does not suit them, they do not call us for a discussion; they do as they like. Therefore, I feel that this question of the minority character should not be treated as a parochial question, a question of one community; it is a question of the psychology of minority, a question of historical importance. Let us accept certain realities; and let us grant them their real demand. At the same time what has happened at the Dadri Station with the Aligarh Muslim University students deserves to be condemned by each and everyone. Not only it is to be condemned, but also it is necessary to see that those who are guilty are punished; those who are guilty are exposed. Let the country know who are these people who have done this dirty job.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दादरी में जो कुछ हुआ, वह अत्यधिक निन्दनीय है और सभा के सभी वर्गों ने इसका सामूहिक विरोध किया है। हमारी सरकार खुद यह स्वीकार करती है कि शांतिपूर्वक जो प्रदर्शन आयोजित हों, उनको किसी प्रकार का नुकसान नहीं पहुचना चाहिये।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के जो छात्र प्रदर्शन करने आ रहे थे, उन के साथ उन की भावनाएं जुड़ी हुई थी, और वह यह कि एक ऐसी संस्था जो मुसलमानों के द्वारा बनाई गई है, अगर उस को मुसलमान संचालित न करें तो यह अत्यधिक निन्दनीय है।

मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां दो ही प्रकार की बातें है, जो भाषण हो रहे है, वह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड हैं। कोई भी बात साफ नहीं है कि शुरु में लोग चढ़े थे या बाद में आकर उन्होने दंगा किया था। मैं दोनों बातों को लेकर चलता हूं। अगर यह मान लिया जाये कि झगड़ा सुनियोजित था और लोग इस नियत से चढ़े थे कि झगड़ा करना है तो वह लोग ऐसे ही हो सकते हैं जो यह चाहते थे कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय का स्वरूप अल्पसंख्यक न हो। इस के अलावा दूसरी तरह के लोग हो ही नहीं सकते।

अभी बड़ा क्रांतिकारी भाषण चड्ढा साहब और साठे साहब ने किया। कल तक चड्ढा साहब सरकार में थे, वहां किसी हिन्दू ने एक लठ मारा होगा, लेकिन उन्होंने तो मुसलमान से ही मुसलमान का गला कटवाया 72 थे। नूरुलहसन साहब शिक्षा मंत्री थे और सन् 1965 व 1972 में जो संशोधन किये गये थे, सही मायनों में उन संशोधनों से ही मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का स्वरूप विकृत हुआ था। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज आप क्रांतिकारी बन गये कल मंत्री थे तब क्रांतिकारी नहीं थे, आज आप एम० पी० हैं तो क्रांतिकारी हो गये, कल आप एम० पी० नहीं रहेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान में आप से बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कोई नहीं रहेगा। साठे साहब भाषण कर रहे थे, जब सरकार में थे, तब कभी नहीं कहा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का स्वरूप अल्पसंख्यक होना चाहिये।

मैं यह मान कर चलता हूं कि जो लोग चढ़े, उनका एक ही मंशा था, विकृत मानसिकता के लोग थे जो चाहते थे कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के छात्र जो परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं, अपनी मांगों को लेकर उस परिवर्तन के हम खिलाफ है और इस यूनिवर्सिटी का जो स्वरूप वह मांग रहे है, हम इस के खिलाफ हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ लोग हम लोगों में से भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई सफाई साठे साहब और चड्ढा साहब के पास नहीं है जो वह यह कह सकते हों कि वह लोग उनके नहीं थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सुनियोजित ढंग से एक ही सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, चाहे मुसलमान का झगड़ा हो, चाहे छोटे लोगों का झगड़ा हो, एक विशेष प्रकार की मानसिकता से जोड़े देते हैं। मैं खुद उन लोगों में से हूं जो इस बात को चाहते हैं कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का स्वरूप अल्पसंख्यक हो लेकिन वह लोग जो सब से अधिक दुहाई इस बात की दे रहे हैं, उन को नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन वह भी इस प्रकार की मांग कर रहे हैं।

लोगों को चोटें आई, लोग घायल हुए, यह दुःख का विषय है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि यह देश का सर्वोच्च सम्मानित सदन है, यहां कोई भी बात बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहनी चाहिये। अलीगढ़ के छात्रों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ उस की प्रतिक्रिया अलीगढ़ में हुई और वहां जाकर लड़कों ने इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद किया और एक बस जला दी। यहां भी अगर कोई गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात करेंगे, इस मामले को तूल देने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो इसका राष्ट्रव्यापी प्रभाव होगा। उस के परिणाम यह निकलेंगे कि इस देश में आप एक ऐसा वातावरण तैयार कर देंगे, जिसको संभालने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी और आप सब लोगों की होगी।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में अल्पसंख्यक, हरिजन, सिख, ईसाई आज सब को यह एहसास होना चाहिये कि हुकूमत हमारी है और हमारे इन्टरेस्ट को रिप्रेजेन्ट करती है सब लोगों के विकास के लिये और सब के हित में कार्य करेगी, यह सब का फर्ज है। पूरे राष्ट्र

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमन]

के पैमाने पर जो कुछ आज हो रहा है, अलीगढ़ में छात्रों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ है, इस की बारीकी से जांच होनी चाहिये, परिणाम सामने आ जायेंगे और उसी परिस्थिति में कड़े-से-कड़ा दंड देने की व्यवस्था इस सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि इस मामले की जांच हो और जांच के बाद जो दोषी लोग हों, उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने की व्यवस्था हो।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो घटना हुई है, अगर कोई उससे पोलीटिकल फ़ायदा उठाने की कोशिश करता है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इस घटना के बारे में सच्चाई बाहर आती है और कोई उसको छिपाने की कोशिश करता है, तो वह भी ठीक नहीं है। हमारे बारे में तो कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि हमने इमर्जेंसी के दौरान इस या उसका सपोर्ट किया था। लेकिन इस घटना के बारे में जो बातें बाहर आई हैं, उनसे साफ़ साफ मालूम होता है कि यह सब प्रीप्लान्ड था, क्योंकि अगर झगड़ा होता, तो दूसरे बाजू के लोगों में से भी कोई जख्मी होता। हमारे पास एक भी आदमी का नाम नहीं आया है, जो दूसरी तरफ़ से जख्मी हुआ हो। किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन से यह रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है कि कोई दूसरी तरफ का आदमी जख्मी हुआ है। स्टूडेंट्स भी कहते हैं कि लोकल लोगों ने हमें नहीं मारा है, उन्होंने हमारी रक्षा की है।

लेकिन हमारी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि इस घटना की जांच का विरोध क्यों किया जाता है, या यह क्यों कहा जाता है कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है, या इसका डिफेंस क्यों किया जाता है। मुझे बहुत शाक लगा, जब माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जहां जहां झगड़े हुए हैं, वहां मैजारिटी के आदमी मरे हैं। क्या ऐसी कोई घटना हुई है, जिसमें इस देश की माइनारिटी को मैजारिटी पर हमला करने की हिम्मत हुई हो? उनकी कभी भी यह हिम्मत नहीं होती है। क्या हमारे यहां हरिजनों की कभी यह हिम्मत होगी कि वे दूसरों पर हमला करें?

जैसा कि श्री चव्हाण ने कहा है, इस मसले का एक स्पेशल बैकग्राउंड है। अलीगढ़ में जो कुछ हुआ, उसकी जांच करने के लिए हमारी पार्टी के कामरेड सुरजीत वहां गये थे। उन्होंने साफ़ साफ़ बताया कि उन घटनाओं के पीछे कौन सी ताकतें थीं और उन्होंने ही सब कुछ किया था। जिस बैकग्राउंड में अलीगढ़ के स्टूडेंट्स पर हमला होता है, क्या हम उसको भूल जायेंगे?

सबको मालूम था कि ये स्टूडेंट्स दिल्ली आने वाले हैं। उनकी जो मांग है, उसके बारे में हमारी राय अलग है, हम उनकी ताईद भी नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन फिर भी सब लोगों को पार्लियामेंट के सामने अपनी मांग करने का हक है। जिस जगह पर हमला हुआ है, उससे प्रकट होता है कि ट्रेन को रोक कर सब कुछ एक प्री-प्लान्ड तरीके से किया गया। स्टूडेंट्स का झगड़ा होता है और लूट-मार भी होती है। लेकिन क्या कभी किसी झगड़े में 70 लोग जख्मी होते हैं? दो चार आदमी जख्मी हो जाते हैं। इसलिए क्या इस मामले कि कोई सीरियसनेस नहीं है?

इस बारे में जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों पर, पार्लियामेंट पर, है। आज देश के लोगों में एक मायूसी का वातावरण है। परसों मध्य प्रदेश में कोई हरिजन बरात में घोड़े पर चढ़कर गया, तो उसे मारा गया। ऐसा नहीं है कि पहले ऐसा नहीं होता था। लेकिन आज इन बातों की पब्लिसिटी मिल रही है। इसी लिए आज लोगों में एक इनसिक्युरिटी की भावना पैदा हो रही है। अगर इस देश में सिक्युरिटी की भावना लानी है, तो हम सबको अपने पोलीटिकल मतभेद भुलाकर देश को सेकुलरिज्म के रास्ते पर ले जाने के लिए मिलकर कोई कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री जगजीवन राम की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी हुई है। उसकी बैठकें होती हैं, लेकिन उसने क्या किया है? क्या उसने देश के सभी लोगों में यह कांफिडेंस पैदा किया है कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता के आधार पर काम होगा, किसी दूसरे राष्ट्रवाद के आधार पर नहीं। देश में यह भावना पैदा की जानी चाहिए। इस देश में जमशेदपुर जैसी घटना कभी नहीं देखी गई है। आप देखिए, मर्दों के ऊपर हमला किया, वह एक बात है, लेकिन औरतों के ऊपर, बच्चों के ऊपर, 15 दिन का बच्चा, 10 दिन का बच्चा, इन के ऊपर हमला करना, इस में हम इतने भूल जाते हैं, इतने राक्षस बन जाते हैं, इतने शैतान बन जाते हैं कि बच्चे को भी नहीं देखते हैं? जमशेदपुर के बाद यह जो हमला हुआ है इस से माइनारिटीज जो हैं, उन के मन में शक होगा। मेजोरिटी के मन में नहीं होगा लेकिन हमें माइनारिटीज में कांफिडेंस क्रियेट करना चाहिए और यह सेकुलरिज्म कोई एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। गलती किसी की भी होगी लेकिन सेकुलरिज्म हमारी सब की जिम्मेदारी है। आज कल कोई भी चीज होती है तो आर० एस० एस० का नाम आता है और आप देखते हैं कि हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद के लिये भी कुछ न कुछ कहा जाता है। केरल में अभी पांच आदमी मारे गए, पांच आदमियों का कत्ल हो गया। लेकिन हम उस के लिए लड़ने को तैयार हैं। वह सवाल हम यहां नहीं लाएं क्योंकि हमारे अन्दर लड़ने की ताकत है। हम जरूर लड़ेंगे, पोलिटिकली लड़ेंगे,—थोरिटिकली लड़ेंगे और दूसरे तरीकों से जैसे लड़ना चाहिए वैसे लड़ेंगे। लेकिन अगर लोगों में यह वातावरण फैलाया जा रहा है तो गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। गवर्नमेंट को एक नया वातावरण निर्माण करना चाहिये सेकुलरिज्म का और नेशनल इंटीग्रिटी का। यह जो हमारी पार्लियामेंट है उसे कुछ न कुछ उस के लिए करना चाहिए। हमें तो यह लगता है कि

कोई भी ऐसा हमला हो जिस में माइनारिटीज का सवाल आता हो उस के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट आप को बनाना चाहिए। आप ने स्पेशल कोर्ट दूसरे ग्रीवांसेज के लिए अगर बनाए हैं तो जहां माइनारिटीज के ऊपर और जहां हरिजनों के ऊपर हमला होता है उस के लिए भी कुछ न कुछ इनजाम आपको करना चाहिए, स्पेशल कोर्ट या और कोई ऐसा इतजाम आप को उस के लिए भी करना चाहिए। नहीं तो, कमीशन बैठते हैं, चार चार साल के बाद उन की रिपोर्ट आती है। अलीगढ़ की कमेटी बैठी है, जांच चालू है, अभी तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। बेलची की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई। मराठवाड़े के बारे में तो अभी रिपोर्ट आई है लेकिन वह भी अभी चल रहा है। ऐसी चीजों में देर नहीं लगनी चाहिए और मेरी तो यह अपील है कि पार्लियामेंट के सब लीडरों का, हिन्दू मुसलमान कोई भी हो, सब का एक अपील करना चाहिये और जगह जगह जा कर यूनाइटेडली एक मीटिंग वे लोग करें कांफिडेंस क्रियेट करने के लिये। अगर यह आप करेंगे, तो जरूर उनमें कांफिडेंस क्रियेट होगा। जैसे कि हम ने एसम्बली के बाद दंगा कि इमाम और दूसरे लोग साथ साथ जाते थे तो दोनों को विश्वास पैदा होता था। इसी तरह आप हिन्दू और मुस्लिम दोनों लीडर साथ साथ जा कर यह विश्वास पैदा करें तभी यह होने वाला है, नहीं तो यहां बैठ कर कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। यही मेरा कहना है।

श्री सैयद लियाकत हुसैन (फतेहपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि मैं अपने को विदड्रा कर लूं और यह समय श्री राज नारायण को दे दिया जाय।

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली): श्रीमन्, मैं श्री लियाकत हुसैन साहब का बहुत ही आभारी हूं कि देश में वस्तुस्थिति क्या है वह सही ढंग से प्रकट हो इस के लिए उन्होंने हमें मौका दिया। मैं खुदा से यही अपील करूंगा कि लियाकत हुसैन की जो इच्छा थी उस को पूरा करने की मुझे ताकत दें।

अपना भाषण शुरू करने से पहले मैं अपना व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहूंगा। हमारे ऊपर दो तीन आरोप लगाए गए हैं। एक आरोप लगाया है यहां से एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने नाम मैं नहीं जानता, श्यामवर्ण के हैं, (व्यवधान) शुक्ला जी। शुक्ला जी ने यह कहा कि राज नारायण मुल्क में कम्युनल टेंशन पैदा करना चाहते हैं। जामा मस्जिद की हमारी स्पीच — सही है श्रीमन्, —जामा मस्जिद में मैं बोला था। करीब समझ लीजिए कि 25-30 हजार लोग थे। उसके बदले में कुछ हमारे मित्र जो पोलिटीकली हमसे डिफरेंट हैं, जामा मस्जिद में दूसरे तीसरे दिन गये जिसमें माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी भी थे। तीन सौ से लेकर पांच सौ आदमी उनको सुनने गए। यह कलेजा फट रहा है इसलिए कि राज नारायण को सुनने के लिए वह क्यों आते हैं? मैंने वहां पर कहा था कि हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानो, सावधान हो जाओ, आर०एस०एस० के बारे में महात्मा गांधी ने क्या कहा है, गांधी जी का कोटेशन हमने पढ़ लिया:

"They are black-sheeps, Nazis and fascists". These are the words of Mahatma Gandhi about RSS.

हमने उनको कहा कि सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल ने क्या कहा है:

"I think they want to establish not even a Hindu State, but a Brahmin State."

सरदार पटेल ने कहा है कि वे हिन्दु स्टेट नहीं चाहते हैं बल्कि ब्राह्मण स्टेट चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल ने उस समय जो कहा था उसका आज सरकार अनुकरण करे। उन्होंने कहा है:

"There is a group in this country, which is not satisfied even by the assasination of Gandhi. I am prepared to prove it anyway. This person intends to assasinate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This information has been given to me by a person connected with...."

उन्होंने कहा कि ये लोग पिस्तौल, बन्दूक, तलवार, भाला और डंडे रखते हैं। यह बाहर रहने लायक नहीं हैं, इनको जेल में रखेंगे।

आज श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण जी ने जो बात कही है उसकी मैं ताईद करता हूं।

"Let them go to prison. Otherwise, the country will go to dogs."

मैंने क्या कहा था वहां, यह किताब का कोटेशन पढ़ रहा हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: समय का भी खयाल रखियेगा।

श्री राज नारायण: यह कोटेशन है:

Study of RSS.

Most Leftists regard RSS as a fascist organisation inclined to Hindu fanatics. Most Muslims hate RSS. They fear that this organisation, should ever be in power, the fate of Muslims would resemble that of Jews under Hitler."

[श्री राज नारायण]

पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा है :

Pandit Nehru on December 16, 1948 stated:

"India's decline was due to the narrow-mindedness of the type that RSS is preaching today."

यह हमने उस दिन कहा था। अगर यह कहना कम्युनल टेंशन फैलाना है तो हमें मुबारकबाद है और यह न कहना सत्य को छिपाना या बहादुरी है तो आर०एस०एस० के लोगों को मुबारकबाद हो।

अब मैं उस दिन की घटना पर आता हूं। देखा जाय कि वह घटना क्या है। मेरे पास यह अस्पताल से चिट्ठी आई है

"आदरणीय नेता जी,

आदाब। आपकी शुभकामनायें, आपका आशीर्वाद एवं फलादि के लिए जो 220 रुपये प्राप्त हुए हम सब विद्यार्थी उसके लिए आपके अनुगृहीत हैं।

मैंने लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल में विद्यार्थियों को फल वगैरह खाने के लिए जो रुपए भिजवाए थे उसके लिए उन्होंने यह पत्र लिखा। (व्यवधान) अलीगढ़ को क्या समझते हो? अलीग० तुम्हें पढ़ा सकता है। तुम पंजाबी हो। (व्यवधान) अलीगढ़ से चलने पर हमारा नारा यही था हमारा नेता राज नारायण, देश का नेता, राज नारायण, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय जिन्दाबाद, काला कानून वापस हो।

हमें आशा भविष्य में आपका प्यार एवं सरक्षण हमें प्राप्त होता रहेगा।

भादर

आपका

अफसर यू अहमद

उपाध्यक्ष

मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ,

अलीगढ़।

यह उनकी चिट्ठी है। (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि आज हमको ये सिखा रहे हैं संजय गांधी के बारे में, जिन्होंने काली, दुर्गा जिन्दाबाद का नारा लगाया था। कहां गये श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा, काली और दुर्गा का नारा लगाने वाले। आज हमको संजय गांधी के बारे में बोलते हैं। श्री संजय गांधी गलतबयानी करें, तो मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। संजय गांधी हमसे एक बार मिले हैं बिना इन्फार्मेशन के हमारे घर पर।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ठीक है।

श्री राज नारायण : तुम झूठे और वह झूठा। यह हमने बयान दे दिया कि एक बार वह हमारे पास आया था.. (व्यवधान)..उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप इनसे कहें कि बीच में न बोलें। जब कोई बोलता है, तो मैं बीच में नहीं बोलता। हमने यह हैबिट बना रखी है। तो मैं यह कहना हूं कि संजय गांधी का बयान गलत था, निराधार था। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि अपनी किस कुत्सित भावना को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने इस तरह का बयान दिया। मैं इस बयान की निन्दा करता हूं और जब सवेरे मैंने उठ कर अखबार में इसको पढ़ा था, तो उनका खंडन करवा दिया था। मैं समझता हूं कि नेता, विरोधी दल श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण ने मेरे उस खंडन को पढ़ा होगा। (व्यवधान)

हम ने क्या कहा वहां जामा मस्जिद पर कि आर० एस० एस० के लोग असत्यवादी हैं, इन का आचरण सत्य नहीं है। इन्होंने 1930, 1932 के आन्दोलन में भाग नहीं लिया, 1940, 1942 के आन्दोलन में भाग नहीं लिया। ये राष्ट्रीय स्वातन्त्र्य मूवमेंट से बराबर अलग रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं, हम और आप सहपाठी रहे हैं काशी विश्वविद्यालय में। जब वहां आर० एस० एस० की शाखा लगती थी, तो कभी कभी मौज लेने के लिए मैं भी वहां चला जाता था मगर जब गांधी जी ने 1940 में इन्डिविजुअल सत्याग्रह का नारा दिया, तो गिरगिट की तरह रंग बदल दिया और जब 1942 आया, तो इन्होंने खुफिया का काम किया, सी०आई०डी० का काम किया और ब्रिटिश इम्पीरियलिज्म के एजेन्ट का काम किया और इन्होंने हम सभी को गिरफ्तार कराया। उन को यह खबर दी कि हमारा मूवमेंट कैसे चलता है। जनता इनका प्यार करेगी? आज देश की जनता जानती है कि गांधी जी का बदला आर० एस० एस० ने लिया। श्रीमन् यह फाइल है आप कहें, तो इसमें आप का दर्द. (व्यवधान)..श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी गिरफ्तार हुए 1-9-42 को और जब वे जेल में थे तो एप्रूवर बने और एप्रूवर बन कर छूटे और एक नौजवान को पांच साल की सजा करवा दी। यह सारा का सारा फाइल हमारे पास। इस से मैं यह सब कह रहा हूं। यह मैं आपको दे देता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, इसे देने की जरूरत नहीं है, इसे अपने पास ही रखिये।

श्री राज नारायण श्रीमन् एक बड़ा प्रचार हो रहा है कि जब एका हुआ तब क्यों नहीं सवाल उठाया गया। मैं बताता हूं एक मानने में एकता, एकीकरण। कहा जा रहा है कि उस समय आर० एस० एस० के बारे में क्यों नहीं कहा। श्रीमन् यह हमारे पास प्रोसीडिंग्स यहां विद्यमान है। उस समय के जो जनरल सेक्रेटरी

श्री मनुभाई पटेल ने उनके द्वारा यह प्रोसीडिंग्स सरफुलेट की गयी थी । इस में कहा गया है—

"Chaudhury Charan Singh raised the question of the RSS. He stated his firm belief that no RSS volunteer can join the new party, and no member of the new party can join the RSS. It was a question of dual membership which could not be allowed. There should be no scope in the new party for surreptitious work."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बस अब आप बैठिये, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाता हू ।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् बस दो मिनट और दीजिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो आपके पास सारा मसाला है, यह किसी और दिन दीजिए ।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् मैं नई बात कह रहा हू । मैं देश की जनता और मुसलमानों से कहना चाहता हू कि मुसलमान भाइयो, नौजवान भाइयो आप घबराना मत । श्रीमन् रात को हमारे पास गाव के लोग आये । उन गाव के लोगों ने हम से कहा कि जब हम लोगों को यह पता लगा कि आर(एस)एस० के गुर्गों ने मुसलमान विद्यार्थियों को मारा है तो हम लोग उन पर टूट पडे और वे वहा से भाग गये ।

श्रीमन् हम अहिंसा मानते हैं । मैं आपको बताता हू कि कल हमारी जो आम सभा हुई, आम मीटिंग हुई तो हमने वहा भी यह कहा कि हम इसकी पूरी छानबीन करेंगे । श्रीमन् एक चीज मेरे पास है । वह है यह फोटो । श्रीमन् देखिये । इस फोटो को दिखिये । इस में श्री देवरस जी की गोद में मोरारजी भाई को दिखाया गया है । मैं अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर मोरारजी भाई और डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो इन दरिन्दो को जनता पार्टी से निकाल दे । जितनी जल्दी आप यह करेंगे, उतनी जल्दी ही पार्टी का भी भला होगा, देश का भी भला होगा, समाजवाद का भी भला होगा, जनतंत्र का भी भला होगा, धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भी भला होगा । हमारे डेमोक्रेटिक सेक्युलर सेट अप का भी भला होगा ।

18.00 hrs.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाग) : बादरी में जो कल गाड़ी पर हमला किया गया अलीगढ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के तालिबइल्मों पर जब वे दिल्ली आ रहे थे और एक मुनज्जम हमला किया गया, जिस में काफी लोग जख्मी हुए उससे हम सब लोगो को परेशानी हुई है । इस वाकेे से एक बुनियादी सवाल पैदा होता है । हिन्दुस्तान की माइनोरिटीज को क्या यह हक हासिल है कि वे अपने हकूक मनवाने के लिए पुरजोर मुजायरा करें या एहतजाज करना चाहें तो करें ? चन्द रोज पहले जब यहां पर अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बिल पेश हुआ था तब से अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के तालिब इल्मों में दिल्ली आना शुरू किया था और उन्होंने इस बात को वाजा कर दिया था कि अगर इस यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनोरिटी कारक्टर नही दिया गया तो वे इस चीज को तसलीम नही करेंगे, और उनको यह हक हासिल है कि वे इस बिल के खिलाफ मुजायरा करे । गवर्नमेंट को भी इस की इत्तिला दे दी गई थी । एक बार नही दो तीन बार उनको वोट क्लब पर मुजायरा करने की इजाजत नही मिली थी और दिल्ली की सरकार ने कई बार उसको रद्द कर दिया था और आखिर में कल के रोज उनको यह मौका दिया गया था कि वे वहा पर जा कर मुजायरा करें ।

आर एस एस का नाम यहा लिया गया है । मैं समझता हू कि आर एस एस इस मामले में जिम्मेदार नही है क्योंकि अगर वह इसको करता तो ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से आर्गेनाइज करता और कोई भी लडका उस ट्रेन से जिन्दा बच नही निकलता । सवाल यह है कि अगर माइनोरिटीज को कुछ जबानें दी गई हैं, कुछ हकूक दिए गए हैं तो क्या वह उनका इस्तेमाल कर सकती है या नहीं कर सकती है ? मैं मानता हू कम्युनलिज्म माइनोरिटी का हो या मैजोरिटी का, बुरा है । माइनारिटी का कम्युनलिज्म सिर्फ माइनोरिटी को ही नक्सान पहुचा सकता है जबकि मैजोरिटी का कम्युनलिज्म फैसिस्ट हो जाता है और वह सारे मुल्क को नुक्सान पहुचाता है । सारे हिन्दुस्तान में दस करोड़ मुसलमान आज अगर एक हो जाए, फिरकापरस्त हो जाए तो वे खुद अपना ही नुकसान करेंगे और मैजोरिटी को कोई नक्सान नही पहुचा सकते हैं लेकिन अगर मैजोरिटी एक हो जाए और हिन्दू राष्ट्र या हिन्दू देश का नारा लगाए तो न सिर्फ माइनोरिटी को नुकसान बल्कि सारे मुल्क को नुक्सान पहुचा सकती है । कोई भी जम्हूरी हकूमत हो, जिम्मेदार हकूमत हो जब समाज के किसी तबके के साथ बेइंसाफी होती है तो उसे शर्मिंदगी का एहसास होता है लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के वजीरेआजम जब बहस चली तो हाउस में आए और पंद्रह मिनट बैठे और बैठ कर सोये रहे और जागे और उठ कर चले गये । अगर शर्मिंदगी का एहसास भी नही है तो मैं समझता हू कि इस मुल्क में जम्हूरियत का जो तरीकेकार है वह खतरे में पड़ सकता है ।

18.02 hrs.

MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं । आठ दस दिन पहले इन्होने काश्मीर के बारे में एक बयान दिया था और कहा था कि वहा कुछ नही हुआ, वहां

[श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

की हकूमत ने वरवक्त कार्रवाही की लेकिन जब मैंने इसरार किया कि पटेल साहब आप खुद तशरीफ ले जाएं और वहां जाने के बाद वापिस आकर उन्होंने जो ब्यान दिया जो हकीकत मालूम हुई उसकी बिना पर तो उन्होंने कहा कि हजारों लोग बेघर हो गए हैं, डेढ़ हजार के करीब मकान जलाए गए हैं, मवेशी जलाए गए हैं। यहां भी कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि आपको हालात की पूरी वाकफियत नहीं है? आप ब्यान दे देंगे और कुछ न कुछ कह देंगे लेकिन क्या वह वाकात पर मबनी चीज होगी?

एक बुनियादी सवाल पैदा होता है। माइनोरिटीज पर पहले भी जुल्म होते रहे हैं, वे तकलीफ बरदाश्त करती रही हैं लेकिन आज जो खास बात है कि—माइनोरिटीज जो प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहती हैं किसी ऐसे कानून के खिलाफ जिस को वे समझती हैं कि उनके खिलाफ जाता है तो क्या उनके उस प्रोटेस्ट के खिलाफ उन पर हमला किया जाएगा? मैं समझता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर को इसका जबर्दस्त नोटिस लेना चाहिए।

आज उन पर एहतजाज करने पर हमला किया गया है। कल को जो लोग पार्लियामेंट में इस बिल की हिमायत करेंगे तो क्या उनकी जात भी महफूज रह सकेगी? मैं समझता हूं नहीं रह सकेगी। आज ट्रेन पर उन पर हमला किया गया है। आजकल रेलों में सफर करना वैसे ही आरामदेह नहीं है, रेलों की जो दुर्गत बनी है आज वह पहले कभी नहीं बनी थी और मुम्किन है कि इससे भी ज्यादा खराब कल को हो। लेकिन जहां रेल मिनिस्टर की जिम्मेदारी है और शिव नारायण जी की खास तौर पर कि रेलों में जो सफर करें उनकी जिन्दगी महफज रहे, जान माल महफूज रहे वहां आप की भी जिम्मेदारी है और आप भी उस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते हैं। जब ऐसे मुजायरे हों और आप जानते हो कि माइनोरिटी के तालिब इल्म मुजायरा करने वाले हैं और वे—पुरअमन हैं, एक भी ऐसा वाका आपको नहीं मिलेगा कि जहां पर उनके खिलाफ आपको कोई शिकायत हो या उन्होंने कानून को तोड़ा हो या कानून शिकनी की हो, तो उस हालत में क्या उनकी हिफाजत करना आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी? अगर माइनोरिटीज को एक पुरअमन मुजाहिरा करने की सजा यह मिलती है, चन्द गुंडे लफंगे उनकी गाड़ी को रोक कर बेदर्दी से पीटते हैं और हुकूमत टस से मस नहीं होती, मैं समझता हूं एक ऐसा वाक्या है जिस पर आपको शरमिन्दा होना चाहिये लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि आज इस मुल्क में इन्सान की जिन्दगी एक सिगरेट के पकेट से ज्यादा नहीं है। किसी की जान महफूज नहीं है। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि माइनोरिटीज को आप जब कानफीडेंस में लेंगे तभी वह अपने आपको महफूज समझ सकती हैं।

अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बिल आपके पास आया, आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के करेक्टर को आपकी हुकूमत के जमाने में खराब किया गया था। हम आपको आपका ही वायदा याद दिलाते हैं। माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने ठीक कहा अगर हम से कोई गलती हुई है और उस गलती का नतीजा माइनोरिटीज को उठाना पड़े तो आप ऐसी गलती न कीजिये।

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा): मेरा पौइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। 6 बजे तक आप ने अनाउन्स किया था, लेकिन इस समय 6 बज कर 8 मिनट हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कोई पौइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I have a point of order. A serious debate is going on and we see that a photograph is being circulated. It is diverting the attention of everybody. I would say that the photo must be seized. If they are interested in seeing the photograph, they should see it outside.

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is much in what Mr. Roy says. When a debate is going on Members should not go on from seat to seat showing photographs.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी: मैं ने जो बुनियादी बात का जिक्र किया था मेजारिटी यहां अपनी तादाद की बुनियाद पर कोई भी कानून पास करवा सकती है क्योंकि जम्हूरी तरीका है और मुल्क के अन्दर और बाहर आप कह सकते हैं कि हम ने जम्हूरी तरीके से इस बिल को पास किया। लेकिन क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों मुसलमान यह चाहते हैं कि आप अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनोरिटीज करेक्टर रेस्टोर करें? और जब आप देखते हैं कि माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी पूरी की पूरी इस बात की इच्छा रखती है कि वह इस माइनोरिटी करेक्टर को हासिल करना चाहती है तो आप मैजारिटी की बुनियाद पर माइनोरिटी को अगर हराना चाहते हैं तो आप जम्हूरियत का नीगेशन कर रहे हैं। डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब यह है कि जहां माइनोरिटीज के कुछ राइट्स हैं वहां मैजारिटी का राइट है कि वह देखे कि जहां माइनोरिटीज की भावनायें जख्मी होती हों वहां पर मैजारिटी को चाहिए अपना दिल बड़ा करे और उनको ऐकोमोडेट करे।

आज पटेल साहब से एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि दंगे पहले भी होते रहे हैं, फसाद पहले भी होते रहे, लेकिन पहले यह कभी न

हुआ कि हाकिम की बगल में जालिम बठा हो। हम जब जुल्म की फर्याद करते है कि हमारे साथ जुल्म हुआ तो हम हाकिम की तरफ देखते हैं, मोरारजी भाई की तरफ देखते है । लेकिन जब उनके साथ उनकी बगल में आर० एस० एस० को देखते हैं तो अपने लिये कोई इन्साफ की उम्मीद नहीं रखते हैं । इसलिए यह हाउस जो है हमारा अगर सरकारी बिल पास करने के लिये ही है । और सके लिये हमें जो 51 रु० मिलता है तो मैं उसको छोड़ने के लिये तयार हू । लेकिन स्पीकर साहब, आप एक ऐसे नाजुक मौके पर हिन्दुस्तान के स्पीकर बने है कि अगर आपने आज इस ऐवान को सही रास्ते पर नहीं लगाया तो आइन्दा तारीख आपको और हमको इल्जाम देगी कि हमने सरकार की मदद की, हमने अपोजीशन का कोई ख्याल नही रखा । हमने अकलियतों की, जिनकी आवाज यहा पर उठाई जाये, बनातवाला उठाये, उनको कहा जाये । कि मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना का नुमाइन्दा है, मै उठाऊ तो कहा जाये कि यह फिरकापरस्त है, इसमे ममला हल होने वाला नही है । लेकिन मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि इस मुल्क की बद-किस्मती है आज बाबू जगजीवनराम, मधुलिमये, चन्द्र शेखर, दंडवते और जार्ज फर्नान्डीस जो हैं, क्या उनकी जुबान बन्द हो गई है ? क्या वह यह नही देखते कि इस मुल्क में क्या हो रहा है ? जो मि० वर्मा हैं, हमारे और भी साथी वहां बैठे है क्या वह इस बात का एहसास नही करते कि माइनोरिटीज के कांफीडेंस को दोबारा हासिल करने के लिये उनको मैदान में आना चाहिये ।

अलीगढ़ के इन तलबा पर जो हमला हुआ, मैं उसकी पुरजोर मजम्मत करता हूं और हुकूमत से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि वह तहकीकाती कमीशन मुकर्रर करें और जो कोई भी मुजरिम हो तहकीकात करने के बाद पता लगे उसको पूरी सजा दें ।

هندوستان کی مائنورٹیز کو کیا یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ اپنے حقوق دلوانے کے لئے پرزور مظاہرہ کرے یا احتجاج کرنا چاہے تو کرے - چند روز پہلے جب یہاں پر علی گڑھ یونورسٹی بل پیش ہوا تھا تب سے علی گڑھ یونورسٹی کے طالب علموں نے دلی آنا شروع کیا تھا - اور انہوں نے اس بات کو ظاہر کر دیا تھا کہ اگر اس یونورسٹی کو مائنورٹی کریکٹر نہیں دیا گیا تو وہ اس چیز کو تسلیم نہیں کرینگے اور ان کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ اس بل کے خلاف مظاہرہ کریں - گورنمنٹ کو بھی اس کی اطلاع دے دی گئی تھی - ایک بار نہیں دو تین بار ان کو بوٹ کلب پر مظاہرہ کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ملی تھی - اور دلی کی سرکار نے کئی بار اس کو رد کر دیا تھا - آخر میں کل کے روز ان کو یہ موقعہ دیا گیا تھا کہ وہ وہاں پر جا کر مظاہرہ کریں -

آر ایس ایس کا نام یہاں پر لیا گیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں آر ایس ایس اس معاملے میں ذمہ دار نہیں ہے - کیونکہ اگر وہ اس کو کرتا تو زیادہ اچھے طریقے سے آرگنائیز کرتا اور کوئی بھی اس طریقہ سے زندہ بچ نہیں نکلتا - سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر مائنورٹیز کو کچھ ضمانتیں دی گئی ہیں - کچھ

شری محمد شفیع قریشی : (اننت ناگ) : دادری میں جو کل گاؤ پر حملہ کیا گیا علی گڈھ مسلم یونورسٹی کے طالب علموں پر جب وہ دلی آ رہے تھے اور ایک منظم حملہ کیا گیا جس میں کافی لوگ زخمی ہوئے اس سے ہم سب لوگوں کو پریشانی ہوئی ہے اس واقعے سے ایک بنیادی سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے -

هوم منسٹر صاحب بیٹھے ہیں-
۸ - ۱۰ دن پہلے انہوں نے کشمیر
کے بارے میں ایک بیان دیا تھا
اور کہا تھا کہ وہاں کچھ نہیں ہوا-
وہاں کی حکومت نے بروقت کاروائی
کی لیکن جب میں نے اصرار کیا
کہ پٹیل صاحب آپ خود تشریف
لے جائیں اور وہاں جانے کے بعد
واپس آ کر انہوں نے جو بیان دیا
جو حقیقت معلوم ہوئی اس کی
بنا پر انہوں نے کہا کہ ہزاروں لوگ
بے گھر ہو گئے ہیں - دیڑھ ہزار کے
قریب مکان جلائے گئے ہیں - مویشی
جلائے گئے ہیں - یہاں بھی کہیں
ایسی بات تو نہیں ہے - کہ آپ
کو حالات کی پوری واقفیت نہیں
ہے - آپ بیان دے دینگے اور کچھ
نا کچھ کہہ دینگے لیکن واقعات مہلی
چیز ہوگی -

ایک بنیادی سوال پیدا ہوتا
ہے - مائنوریٹیز پر پہلے بھی ظلم
ہوتے رہے ہیں وہ تکلیف برداشت
کرتی رہی ہیں - لیکن آج جو خاص
بات ہے کہ مائنورٹیز جو پروٹیسٹ
کرنا چاہتی ہے کہ کسی ایسے قانون
کے خلاف جس کو وہ سمجھتی ہیں
کہ ان کے خلاف جاتا ہے تو کیا ان
کے اس پروٹیسٹ کے خلاف ان پر
عملہ کیا جائیگا - میں سمجھتا
ہوں کہ ہوم منسٹر کو اس کا زبردست
نوٹس لینا چاہئے -

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی]
حقوق دئے گئے ہیں تو کیا وہ اس
کا استعمال کر سکتے ہیں یا نہیں
کر سکتے ہیں - میں مانتا ہوں
کمیونلیزم مائنورٹی کا ہو یا میجورٹی
کا ہو - برا ہے - مائنورٹی کا کمیونلیزم
صرف مائنورٹی کو ہی نقصان پہنچا
سکتا ہے جبکہ میجورٹی کا کمیونلیزم
فاسسٹ ہو جاتا ہے - وہ سارے
ملک کو نقصان پہنچاتا ہے - سارے
ہندوستان میں ۱۰ کروڑ مسلمان
آج اگر ایک ہو جائیں فرقہ پرست
ہو جائیں تو وہ خود اپنا ہی نقصان
کرینگے - اور میجورٹی کو کوئی
نقصان نہیں پہنچا سکتے ہیں -
لیکن اگر میجورٹی ایک ہو جائے
اور ہندو راشٹر یا ہندو دیش کا نعرہ
لگائے تو نا صرف مائنورٹی کو نقصان
بلکہ سارے ملک کو نقصان پہنچا
سکتی ہے - کوئی بھی جمہوری حکومت
کو ذمہ دار حکومت کو آج جب سماج
کے کسی طبقہ کے ساتھ بےانصافی
ہوتی ہے تو اسے شرمندگی کا احساس
ہوتا ہے - لیکن افسوس کی بات
ہے کہ ہندوستان نے وزیر اعظم جب
بحث چلی تو ہاوس میں آئے اور
۱۵ منٹ بیٹھے اور بیٹھ کر سوئے
رہے اور جاگے اور اٹھ کر چلے گئے -
اگر شرمندگی کا احساس بھی نہیں
ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس
ملک میں جمہوریت کا جو طریقہ
کار ہے وہ خطرے میں پڑ سکتا ہے-

نہ پہنچتے ہیں اور حکومت تس سے مس نہیں ہوتی - میں سمجھتا ہوں ایک ایسا واقعہ ہے جس پر آپ کو شرمندہ ہونا چاہئیے - لیکن ہماری بدقسمتی ہے کہ آج اس ملک میں انسان کی زندگی ایک سگریٹ کے پیکٹ سے زیادہ نہیں ہے - کسی کی جان محفوظ نہیں ہے - میں پھر کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مانہورتیج کو آپ جس کانفیڈینس میں لینگے تب ہی وہ اپنے آپ کو محفوظ سمجھ سکتی ہے -

علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی بل آپ کے پاس آیا - آپ یہ نہیں کہہ سکتے کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے کریکٹر کو آپ کی حکومت کے زمانے میں خراب کیا گیا تھا - ہم آپ کو آپ کا ہی وعدہ یاد کروانے ہیں - مانیہ چوان صاحب نے تھوک کہا اگر ہم سے کوئی غلطی ہوئی ہے اور اس غلطی کا نتیجہ مانہورتیج کو اٹھانا پڑے تو آپ ایسی غلطی نا کیجئے -

سری ناتھو سنگھ (دوسا) - میرا پوائینٹ آف آرڈر ہے - چھ بجے تک آپ نے اناونس کیا تھا - لیکن اس میں چھ بج کر آٹھ منٹ ہو رہے ہیں -

ادھیکش مہودے : یہ کوئی پوائینٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہے -

آج ان پر احتجاج کرنے پر حملہ کیا ہے - کل کو جو لوگ پارلیمنٹ میں ان کی حمایت کرینگے - تو کیا ان کی ذات بھی محفوظ رہ سکے گی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ نہیں رہ سکتی - آج ٹرین پر ان پر حملہ کیا گیا ہے - آج کل ریلوں میں سفر کرنا ویسے ہی آزادانہ نہیں ہے - ریلوں کی جو درگت بنی ہے آج سے پہلے وہ کبھی نہیں بنی تھی اور ممکن ہے کہ اس سے بھی زیادہ خراب کل کو ہو - لیکن جہاں ریل منسٹر کی ذمہ داری ہے اور شہونرائن جی کی خاص طور پر ریلوں میں جو سفر کیا کریں ان کی زندگی محفوظ رہے - جان مال محفوظ رہے وہاں آپ کی بھی ذمہ داری ہے اور آپ بھی اس ذمہ داری سے بچ نہیں سکتے - جب ایسے مظاہرے ہوں اور آپ جانتے ہوں کہ مانہورتی کے طالب علم مظاہرہ کرنے والے ہیں اور وہ پرامن ہیں ایک بھی ایسا واقعہ آپ کو نہیں ملے گا کہ جہاں پر ان کے خلاف آپ کو کوئی شکایت ہو - یا انہوں نے قانون کو توڑا ہو - یا قانون شکنی کی ہو - تو ان حالات میں کیا ان کی حفاظت کرنا آپ کی ذمہ داری نہیں تھی - اگر مانہورتیج کو ایک پرامن مظاہرہ کرنے کی سزا یہ ملتی ہے چند غنڈے لفنگے ان کی گاڑی کو روک کر ان کی گاڑی کو

کوئی انصاف کی امید نہیں رہتے اس لئے یہ ہاؤس جو ہے ہمارا اگر سرکاری بل پاس کرنے کے لئے ہی ہے اور اس کے لئے جو ہمیں ۵۱ روپیہ ملتے ہیں تو میں اس کو چھوڑنے کے لئے تیار ہوں - لیکن سپیکر صاحب آپ ایک ایسے نازک موقعے پر ہندوستان کے سپیکر بنے کہ اگر آپ نے آج اس ایوان کو صحیح راستے پر نہیں لگایا تو آئندہ تاریخ آپ کو اور ہم کو الزام دیگی کہ ہم نے سرکار کی مدد کی ہم نے اپوزیشن کا کوئی خیال نہیں رکھا - ہم نے اقلیتوں کے جن کی آواز یہاں پر اٹھائی جائے بات والا اٹھائیں - ان کو کہا جائے کہ محمد علی جناح کا نمایندہ ہے - میں اتھاون تو کہا جائے کہ فرقہ پرست ہے - اس سے مسئلہ حل ہونے والا نہیں ہے - لیکن مجھے ایک بات کہنی ہے کہ اس ملک کی بدقسمتی ہے- کہ آج بابو جگجیون رام - مدھوملیہ - چندر سیکھر - ڈنڈوتے اور جارج فرناڈیز جو ہیں کہا ان کی زبان بند ہو گئی ہے - کہا وہ یہ نہیں دیکھتے کہ اس ملک میں کیا ہو رہا ہے - جو مسٹر ورما ہیں اور ہمارے اور بھی ساتھی وہاں بیٹھے ہیں - کہا وہ اس بات کا احساس نہیں کرتے کہ مائنورٹیز کی کانفیڈینس کو دوبارہ حاصل کرنے کے لئے ان کو میدان میں آنا چاہئے -

علی گڑھ کے ان طلبا پر جو حملہ ہوا ہے میں اس کی پر زور مذمت کرتا ہوں اور حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہ تحقیقاتی کمیشن مقرر کرے - اور جو کوئی بھی مجرم ہو تحقیقات کرنے کے بعد پتا لگے اس کو پوری سزا دے -

شری محمد شفیع قریشی : میں نے جو بنیادی بات کا ذکر کیا تھا میجورٹی یہاں اپنی تعداد کی بنیاد پر کوئی بھی قانون کوئی بھی بل پاس کروا سکتی ہے - کہ ہم نے جمہوری طریقے سے اس بل کو پاس کیا - لیکن کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ ہندوستان کے کروڑوں مسلمان یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی مائنورٹی کریکٹر ریسٹور کریں اور جب آپ دیکھتے ہیں کہ مائنورٹیز کمیونٹی پوری کی پوری اس بات کی اچھا رکھتی ہے کہ وہ اس مائنورٹی کریکٹر کو حاصل کرنا چاہتی ہے تو آپ میجورٹی کی بنیاد پر مائنورٹی کو اگر ہرانا چاہتے ہیں تو آپ جمہوریت کا کنفیگیشن کر رہے ہیں ڈیموکریٹیک کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جہاں مائنورٹیز کے کچھ رائٹس ہیں وہاں میجورٹیز کا رائٹ ہے کہ وہ دیکھیں کہ جہاں مائنورٹیز کی بھاونائیں زخمی ہوتی ہوں وہاں میجورٹی کو چاہئے کہ اپنا دل بڑا کریں اور ان کو ایکوموڈیٹ کریں -

آج پٹیل صاحب سے ایک بات ضرور کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دنگے پہلے بھی ہوتے رہے ہیں - فساد پہلے بھی ہوتے رہے ہیں - لیکن یہ پہلے کبھی نہیں ہوا کہ حاکم کی بغل میں ظالم بیٹھا ہو - ہم جب ظلم کی فریاد کرتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھ ظلم ہوا تو ہم حاکم کی طرف دیکھتے ہیں - مرارجی بھائی کی طرف دیکھتے ہیں لیکن جب ان کے ساتھ ان کی بغل میں آر ایس ایس کو دیکھتے ہیں تو اپ لگے

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (अलमोडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बहुत ध्यान से इस गम्भीर समस्या पर सम्मानित सदस्यो के विचार सुने । मुझ सर्वप्रथम तो इस घटना के विषय में सारे सदन के साथ अपने भी विचार व्यक्त करने है कि कभी भी यदि किसी एक समूह पर हमला हो, चाहे वह एक सामान्य विधि और व्यवस्था की घटना हो या उसके पीछे कोई साम्प्रदायिक वैमनस्य हो, वह घटना कभी भी किसी भी देश के लिए अच्छी नही कही जायेगी । हम सब मिलकर इन घटनाओ की भर्त्सना करे । लेकिन श्री बनातवाला के भाषण को मैंने ध्यान से सुना, उन्होंने अपने भाषण मे कही यह नही कहा कि उन्हें इस सम्पूर्ण घटना की कोई निजी जानकारी साफ तौर पर है और वे दादरी गये थे । अखबारो मे क्या छपा, किसी ने उन्होने क्या सुना, उनोहने क्या कहा है, वह कहा गये होगे, इससे मै इन्कार नही करना कि .

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला मैं जब लीव माग रहा था हाउस की, मै उसी वक्त कह चुका था कि मै अस्पताल मे दो बार गया हू ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी हस्पताल मे ?

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : बातो को बारबार दोहराया नही करते ।

डा० मुरली मदनाहर जोशी मैंने घटनास्थल की बात कही है, अस्पताल के लिये नही कहा है । मैं सम्मानित सदस्य से कहूगा कि वह ध्यान-पूर्वक मेरी बात सुनें । उन्होने न तो किसी प्रथम सूचना, एफ० आई० आर० का ऐसा जिक्र किया कि जिससे यह पता चलता हो कि किसने किस पर हमला किया, कब किया, कैसे किया ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : मैंने कहा था ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी आपने कहा होगा । आपके भाषण के विषय मे मेरी क्या राय है, उसे सारा हिन्दुस्तान जानता है और आप अपने भाषण मे सजीदगी को लाने की कोशिश न करें ।

मैं श्री बनातवाला के सन्दर्भ मे कह रहा था । (व्यवधान) ।

श्रीमन्, मै आपका सरक्षण चाहता हूं । जब साठे साहब बोल रहे थे, तो मै बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक सुन रहा था । उन्होने यह नही कहा । प्रश्न है कि क्या इस सम्मानित सदन को केवल सुनी-सुनाई बातें और अफवाहो पर इस प्रकार से उत्तेजित किया जाना चाहिए ? यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है, क्योकि जिस प्रश्न पर चव्हाण साहब ने ध्यान आकृष्ट किया, मै उससे सहमत हू कि ये एक दृष्टिकोण का, एटीट्यूड का और वायुमडल का सवाल है । हमें कौनसा वायु-मडल इस देश मे पैदा करना चाहिए ? क्या हमारा उद्देश्य है ?

जहा तक मल्होत्रा जी ने कहा, साफ कहा, ठीक कहा, मै इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सुरक्षा का पूरा अधिकार है और इस देश के नागरिक को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी शासक दल की है और जो यहा इस देश मे बहुसख्यक है, उनकी भी है इसमे कोई शक नहीं है । लेकिन मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि जब बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि यहा एक माइनारिटी सस्था है, यहा एक माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी है, तो हमे इस बात पर गभीरता से विचार करना होगा कि हमारा सरोकार किस माइनारिटी से है । अगर हम इस देश मे लोकतत्र को स्थिर करना चाहते है, तो सारे राजनैतिक दलो का यह उद्देश्य होना चाहिए कि वे साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर अल्पमत और बहुमत का प्रयोग करना छोड़ दे, और उसके स्थान पर, केवल सामाजिक और आर्थिक आधार पर प्रजातत्र मे अल्पमत और बहुमत की जो परिभाषा होती है, उसे स्वीकार करे ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री चव्हाण, तीस वर्षों तक शासन पर आरूढ रहे और एक ऐसे दल के साथ सम्बन्धित रहे, जिसने सैकुलरिज्म पर विश्वास किया । मै उनसे, और आज जिन मित्रो ने भाषण दिये है, उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या पिछले तीस वर्षों मे उन्होने इस बात पर विचार किया कि जनतत्र मे किस आधार पर अल्पमत और बहुमत का निर्णय करना चाहिए । आज से कुछ साल पहले कुरैशी साहब मैजोरिटी में थे और आज वह माइनारिटी मे है । आज श्री रशीद मसूद और लियाकत हुसैन साहब मैजोरिटी मे बैठे हुए है । और दूसरे लोग माइनारिटी में हैं । श्री चव्हाण पहले मैजोरिटी मे थे और आज वह माइनारिटी मे है ।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जनतत्र मे अल्पमत और बहुमत की परिभाषा सामाजिक और आर्थिक आधार पर की जानी चाहिए, इस सिद्धात को हमे स्वीकार करना होगा अगर हम बार-बार जहा कही कोई घटना हो, उसको ले कर साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर मैजोरिटी और माइनारिटी की बात करते रहेगे, तो यह बात जनतत्र के हानिकर होगी । जैसा कि श्री गुह ने कहा है रेलवे यात्रियो के बीच आये-दिन घटनाये होती है । (व्यवधान) फोटो-ग्राफ दिखाने के बारे मे कुछ सदस्य बिल्कुल विशेषज्ञ है । वे तरह तरह के फोटो सदन में और केन्द्रीय हाल मे दिखाते रहे है (व्यवधान) और बेचते भी रहे हैं । वे फोटो श्लील और अश्लील सभी प्रकार के हो सकते हैं । यह तो

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

आदत का सवाल है । उसके बारे मे ज्यादा चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए । वह आदत से लाचार हैं । मुझे उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है । (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूं। मुझे सब सदस्यों को भी सुनाना है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी सुनाना है । मैं सब का ध्यान इस गम्भीर समस्या की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । आपने कहा था क यहां चित्र आदि का प्रदर्शन नियम-विरुद्ध है । इस लिए मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूं ।

श्री बनतावाला ने यह स्वीकार किया कि उन स्टेशनों पर नागरिकों और ग्रामवासियों ने इन छात्रो की रक्षा की । यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार के किसी भी आक्रमण को साम्प्रदायिक रूप में देखने वाले लोगो की संख्या कम है, और जब किसी पर आक्रमण होता है, तो उसको बचानेवालों की संख्या अधिक है । ऐसे लोग ज्यादा है, जो ऐसे मौके पर सामने आते है और मदद तथा रक्षा करते हैं । अगर मैं उनका तर्क मान भी लूं, तो आखिरकार जिन लोगों ने इन छात्रों को बचाया, वे उनके हिसाब से बहुसंख्यक धर्म के मानने वाले लोग ही थे । उन्होंने छात्रों को बचाया, उन की मदद की, सामने आये और कहा कि ऐसा नही होने दिया जायेगा । देश में जो सद्भावना का वायु-मंडल है, जो सर्वधर्म समभाव का वातावरण है, ये लोग उसको नष्ट करने की चेष्टा कर रहे है ।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: What is happening there, Sir?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order, Sir.

Please see Rule 349 (1) which says:

"Whilst the House is sitting, a member shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: This is in connection with the matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is going on? First a photograph and now a book. He goes there and involves the Prime Minister and Leader of the House and the Law Minister. Are we discussing a serious matter or are we having a joke here? However important the book may be, this cannot go on.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I congratulate my friend, Mr. Sathe. This book is concerning the matter that is going on under discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Even then you cannot disturb. You cannot read. Nothing of that sort, please. You may read it yourself but not go on circulating it to others and all the while you are going round and round.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (अलमोडा) : श्रीमन्, मैं सदन की गरिमा और मर्यादा की ओर सब का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब इस गम्भीर समस्या पर विचार किया जा रहा है, तब सदन की मर्यादा को बनाये रखना सब के लिए आवश्यक है । यहां पर कुछ लोगो ने व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के नाम पर कुछ बाते कहीं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे इन सम्मानित मित्र ने श्री साठे जी के नेता संजय गांधी के साथ मुलाकाते की, संजय गांधी ने इस बात का रहस्योद्घाटन किया कि मेरी कुछ गुप्त मुलाकातें नेता जी के साथ हुई है और अगले ही दिन ये वारदाते हो गई, मैं इस ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि इस बात की जांच की जाय कि क्या जिन गुप्त मुलाकातों का जिक्र संजय गांधी ने किया है, जो कल की दुर्घटना हुई है यह कहीं उस गुप्त मुलाकात का दुष्परिणाम तो नही है । इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि इसके पीछे कौन से तत्व काम कर रहे हैं । इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि दादरी स्टेशन के पास जो लोग रहते हैं उनमें किनका प्रभाव है और जो लोग डंडे की बात करते है और सदन में डंडा लेकर आते हैं उन से भी सदन को और देश को संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है ।

श्री राज नारायण : आर० एस० एस० का नाश करने के बाद यह हटेगा ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : श्रीमन्, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि आज एक सत्ता की राजनीति की जा रही है । जब तक मैं सत्ता में हूं तब तक तो एक संगठन ठीक है, तब तक तो आर० एस० एस० बिल्कुल ठीक है । आज मैं सत्ता में नहीं हूं तो वह संगठन ठीक नहीं है । यह कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है । चव्हाण साहब यहां

बैठे है, उन्होने भी आर० एस० एस० के लोगो को 26 जनवरी के दिन बुलाया था । जिस दिन देश पर आक्रमण हुआ था, उन्होने भी आर० एस० एस० के लोगो को यहा पर और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए लगाया था, दिल्ली में पहरेदारी के लिए लगाया था और आज वह यह कह रहे है, कि आप दगे करा रहे है आप यह करा रहे है ? आखिर कही पर तो तर्क रखे, कुछ तो याद रखे— Public memory is short, no doubt, it is not so short.

कहीं पर तो तर्क दीजिए, कही पर तो किसी बात का स्मरण कीजिए । .... (व्यवधान) .. कुरेशी साहब आप बैठिए । आप रेलगाड़ी चला. रहे थे जिस समय देश पर हमला हुआ था और एक्सीडेंट कर रहे थे और रेल के लिए जो आप ने शिवनारायण जी को कहा है, उस के लिए तो आप खुद जिम्मेदार है । जो इतजाम आप रेलो मे करके गए उस को आज तक देश भुगत रहा है ।

श्रीमन्, एक बात कहूगा ।

इश्क मे ऐसी भी हालत पायी जाती है

लैला नजर आता है और मजनू नजर आती है।

ये हालात है कुछ हमारे दोस्तो के जिन्हे कभी कभी सीधी चीज उलटी नजर आती है । भलाई मे बुराई नजर आती है और बुराई मे भलाई नजर आती है । ध्यान दीजिए और सम्भल कर रहिए । देश में साम्प्रदायिक दुर्भावना फैलाने से किसी का भला नही होने वाला है । यह मैटेलिटी काउटर प्रोडक्टिव है, मैं आप से बता रहा हू । जैसे एमर्जेंसी आप के लिए काउटर प्रोडक्टिव हुई थी उसी तरह यह जो आप कम्यूनलिज्म की बागी उठा रहे हैं यह आप के लिए काउटर प्रोडक्टिव होगी, यह एलेक्टोरली आप के लिए यूजफुल नही होगी । ..... (व्यवधान) ..

मैं बहुत अनुशासित हूं । मैं आप से केवल दो मिनट चाहता हू । बहुत व्यवधान किया गया है ।

मैं शासन से भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे मे जाच कर लीजिए । 79 साम्प्रदायिक दगो की जांच की गई । रघुवरदयाल कमीशन ने जांच की । कभी कभी जिसका जिक्र कर दिया जाता है, भिवडी, का उसमें चार लाइने आर० एस० एस० के बारे में लिखी हुई है । 78 रायट्स के बारे में कही उसका जिक्र नही है और साफ लिखा गया है कि इसमें आर० एस० एस० का कोई हाथ नही है । उसका जिक्र आप नही करते हैं । आप उस भिवडी की चार लाइनो के लिए घूमते रहते हैं और जिनमें कांग्रेस का भी जिक्र किया गया है कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने झगड़े कराए और आज भी मैं चार्ज करता हूं कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों को, कि वे सारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहें हैं, उनका जिक्र करने मे आप कतराते हैं ... (व्यवधान) . सी आई ए से आप के ताल्लुकात का जवाब आप को देना है । अभी तक आप ने जवाब नही दिया है । सारी दुनिया मे सी० आई० ए ने अपने एजेंट बना कर इस तरह से देशों में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता उत्पन्न की है और साठे साहब उस राजनैतिक अस्थिरता को पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी से बचे नहीं है । इस को ये ध्यान में रखे । इसका आप ने जवाब अभी दिया नही है और स्टीफन साहब भी आप की बगल में बैठे है , याद रखिए इतिहास आपको माफ नही करेगा । (व्यवधान)

श्रीमन्, मदन से मैं यह अपील करना चाहता हू, इसमें किसी का भला नही है । इसमें न विपक्ष का भला है न किसी व्यक्ति का भला है । देश मे साम्प्रदायिक दुर्भावना को पैदा करने वाले जितने भी लोग है, उसके लिए जो भी षडयत्र किये जा रहे हैं, हम उनकी पूरी निन्दा करेगे और डट कर मुकाबिला करेगे ..... (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: He goes on taking more time and you keep quiet.

MR SPEAKER: You also took more time.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: I charge that you are partial to the ruling party. You have no patience to listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have enough patience even to understand what it is. You always look through coloured glasses.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You are a squint-eyed Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi don't be abusive. You must have some sense of proportion.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: He must have some sense of decency. This is very bad. The honour of the Speaker is the honour of the House. You must not forget that. There are ways of putting it. Not this way. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily blaming somebody. You have taken more time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, why are you shouting and all the time abusing? I do not recognise that.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You may turn me out of the House. I don't bother.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't deserve it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I know you are planning to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to have it done. I am not going to do it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव पदा करने के लिए .... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Dr. Seyid Muhammad.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be allowed to ask whether hon. Mr. Qureshi's exhibition is to ask in his language

यह हुब्बे अली है या बुग्जे मुआविया है?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. Now, Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tragic incidents have been described in considerable detail with their harrowing experience. I will not go into them in detail. But I will state some of the basic facts, which will have a bearing on the understanding of the situation. Sir, certain citizens of this country were travelling peacefully from Aligarh to Delhi to exercise their Constitutional and democratic rights. They were attacked. And here again, I do not wish to go into the details of the attack. The crime is aggravated by the fact that those people, the Victims, belong to a minority community. The crime is aggravated a thousand times more by the fact that they were innocent, humble students. I say, Sir, this is not an isolated incident. From Belchi up to yesterday's tragic Dadri incident, the death-dance and holocaust have been haunting this country. Why does it happen? If happened in the course of the last two years. Considering the short length of time, the scourge and the devastation of Atilla the Hun, of Timur the lame, Chengiz Khan the Mangolo would dim into insignificance. Why is it happening? The basic fact is this A party with a fascist philosophy, with para-military force, has in the tail, of an Anti-Indira wave, crept into power at the Centre as well as in some of the States. Their philosophy, their para-military force and those who are behind them are responsible for this devasting dance of death in this country. Just like it started against the Jews, in Nazi Germany it has started in this country against the Muslims. Sir, that is not the end of the matter, but that is only the beginning of the matter. This fascist philosophy is destructive not only of the minority rights in this country but the rights of the workers, of the peasants of the progressive forces in this country.

If you confine it only as an attack against the minority you will not see the entire picture. The Nazis started against the Jews and now the indigenous fascists have started this against the Muslims. Unless we prevent it, the same tragedy which happened to the Weimar Republic will repeat itself. That poignant tragedy is too deep and too near to our memory to be forgotten. We are not

afraid of this force. When I say this, it is not because of the arrogance or the concept of a member of the minority community in our polity. It is the belief in the 5,000 years' history of this country, the 5,000 years of culture and tradition of this country. I know the vast majority of the people of our country will not tolerate—these fascist forces. I know the progressive forces of this country will put an end to this devilish and satanic forces which are determined to destroy all the democratic and the progressive forces in this country. I want to recall to the memory of these brethren that their fore-runners talked about 'a thousand year "Rich". We know what happened to them One of the leaders of the 'Thousand Year Reich' philosophy was hanged naked, exposed to the wind and the vultures and the other committed suicide in his bunker by burning himself with petrol and their followers were dispersed throughout the world, some of them hiding in South America.

We do not fear these fascist forces. In the history of this country and in the history of the world we witnessed the tragic end of the fascists. If anybody thinks that by starting an attack on the minority of this country they can destroy the democratic forces in this country, and establish fascism in this country, let them read this history. They may shiver in their boots, the lathis and the khaki trousers and their exercise will not save them, just like the jack-boots, armoured tanks and aeroplanes did not save their compatriots in Italy and Germany and I have belief in everyone of my brother in this country who are my compatriots. As I said, the history and the culture of this country will not allow the satanic regime to continue. I have no doubt about it. I request my friends on the other side to realise this situation. While appreciating the man with foresight who can see what is happening and who can raise their voice in the government, what is the majority doing now? They are discussing the dual theory of membership in the party they are discussing the mechanism of the party and the membership of the party. Whether R.S.S. is a political party or ah quasi-political party, tese are the exercise which some of them are doing. The sooner they realise the danger, the better it will be for the country as a whole. It is not as a member of the minority community that I am speaking here. I am speaking as a citizen of this country and I foresee the danger before us. The danger we saw in Germany, the danger to democracy, what happened in Germany? That shall not repeat in this country. The nuances of different political theories and philosophies are immatrial. We should forget these differences and as Mr. Churchill mentioned, we should fight the devilish forces inside this Parliament, in the streat and on the beaches everywhere. To that extent we extend our full co-operation It is not in a partisan spirit that I am saying this. May I repeat that I have full faith in the cultural values and spiritual values of this country? We shall survive this satanic forces and the only thing we must do is that we should fight it out before it is too late. The House has passed the Special Courts Bill. I am not going into the merits of it. Why not the Government get passed a Special Bill called 'Anti-Communal Riot Bill? Whatever name you may call it, it does not matter. Give them authorities, urgent, immediate and even draconian powers. Various provisions can be worked out by discussion and exchange of ideas. This menace has to be stopped before it gets too late. We do not want to undergo the experience of the fascists coming to power. This is so dangerous that we cannot take any chances.

I repeat again and I extend our fullest cooperation to all the democratic forces—this side or that side to fight out this menace. I also request the Government to seriously consider the passing of an appropriate legislation in time.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ में जो कुछ हुआ, या दादरी मे जो कुछ हुआ वह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य पूर्ण है । कोई भी इंसान इसे ठीं नही कह सकता । अगर कोई हिन्दु किसी मुसलमान पर यह समझ कर आक्रमण करता है कि वह मसलमान है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह हिन्दु नही है । अगर कोई मुसलमान किसी हिन्दु पर यह समझ कर आक्रमण करता है कि वह हिन्दु है तो वह मुसलमान नही है । वे कुछ और हो सकते हैं । हमारे देश की सस्कृति और सभ्यता सब इस बात का सबूत है कि हम किसी मत-मतांतर के कारण एक-दूसरे में भेद नही करते ।

मैं यह मानता हूं कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़को को पूरा अधिकार है कि व अपनी बात आ करके यहां कहे । उनको रेली करन का भी अधिकार है । उनको शातिपूर्वक सत्याग्रह करने का भी अधिकार है । यही तो जनता पार्टी की देन है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह हिन्दु-मुस्लिम लड़ाई न हो करके कुछ और है तो हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम इसकी पूरी तहकीकात करे । इस घटना का घटे 36 घटे हो गये, अलीगढ़ का प्रकरण हमारे सामने है , जमशेदपुर मे क्या हुआ , बनारस में क्या हुआ, वह सब हमारे सामने है और उन सब चीजों पर इस सदन में हमने डिस्कशन किया है । इन सब चीजो के होने के बाद भी क्या गृह मत्री जी का यह फर्ज नही था कि वे स्वत: इस चीज की इकवायरी करते और उसके बाद यहां बयान देते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, टाइम्स आफ इडिया मे आया है कि किसी लड़की को छेड़ा गया इसलिए गड़बड पैदा हुई । नव भारत टाइम्स मे आया है कि आर० एस० एस० वालो ने कुछ किया । तीसरे अखबार में और कुछ आता है । मैं कहता हू कि यह हमारी जबरदस्त फेल्योर है और आइन्दा के लिए हमे इस तरह की चीजो को नही करने देना चाहिए । ये बहुत ही सेन्सिटिव मामले है । सरकार को चाहिए कि वे ऐसे मामलों को न होने दे ताकि जो इस तरह की यहां बहस हो रही है वे भी बंद हो जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहा तक मरी इंफर्मेशन है, यह हिन्दु-मुस्लिम दंगा नही था । जहां भी झगड़ा होता है वहां के बारे मे कह दिया जाता है कि आर० एस० एस० ने किया । आर० एस० एस० के बारे में और भी बहुत कुछ कहा जाता है ।

One says, RSS will take over the Government; the other says, RSS will overthrow the Government and the third says, RSS will ruin the country; RSS people are in the police, military and territorial army. You have been dealing with RSS for the last thirty years. Was your Government so impotent to do anything against them? Is RSS so powerful that the whole House and the whole country cannot do anything and the RSS can do anything?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not think so. This House is more powerful. I agree with Dr. Seyid Muhammad that you must believe in the culture and have faith in the traditions of this country.

क्या आर० एस० एस० इतना पावरफुल है.....

श्री वसन्त साठे . इंजरस है ।

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त · इंजरस तो आप है लेकिन आप पावर मे नही है । जब आप इस तरह की बात करते है तो वह किसी के गले नही उतरती है । आपकी एक अल्टीमेट कान्सिर्न है जिस के तहत आप काम करना चाहते है और वह यह है कि आप हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता नही चाहत है, सब लोग सदभाव से रहे यह नही चाहते है । शेख अबदुल्ला ने क्या आज कहा है, मैं बताता हू उनको तो सैक्यूलर कहेगे । मैं समझता हू सदन में एक भी आदमी नही है जो कहे कि वह कम्युनल है । वह क्या कहते है ·

"Abdullah sees definite change in RSS outlook"

आगे कहते हैं:

"Tracing the history of the RSS, Sheikh Abdullah said it was born at a time when communal tension created by the Britishers was at its pitch in this country. "There fore, it is quite normal for it to have communal over tones. But now, with the change in circumstances, there has come about a change in the outlook of its leaders, which is evident from the statements and also the manner in which various national affairs are being conducted by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mr. L. K. Advani. It is time that the rank and file also changed itself accordingly."

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप ब्लिपिंग बाय न बनाएं, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम सवाल को पोलिटिकल क्लर

न दें। जो भी गड़बड़ करता है आर०एस०एस० हो या कोमी वाले किसी की भी रियायत नही होनी चाहिये और सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिये। आप जो आज इस चीज को पोलिटिकल क्लर दे रहे हैं यह ठीक नही है। मुस्लिम माइनोरिटी के फीलिंग्ज को उभारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ठीक नही है। आप जानते हैं कि आपकी रूट्स जनता में नही है। जनता देख चुकी है कि बीस महीने आपने क्या किया है जनता पार्टी से माइनोरिटीज को अलग करने की आपकी यह जबर्दस्त साजिश है। आपको समझ लेना चाहिये कि इस साजिश की वजह से अगर वे थे लोग अलग हो जाए हम से तो यह हमारी कमजोरी होगी। अगर हम मुसलमानो में, ईसाइयो में और सभी माइनोरिटीज में पूरी तरह से कान्फिडेंस पैदा नही कर सके तो यह हमारी कमजोरी होगी। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है और हम करेंगे और हम बताये कि जो सरकार तीस साल तक काम नहीं कर सकी है उस काम को जनता पार्टी ने कर दिखाया है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या माइनोरिटीज कमिशन इस गवर्नमेंट ने नही बनाया श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने नही बनाया? क्या आपने कभी यह बनाया था? अलीगढ मुस्लिम यनिवर्सिटी बिल का किस ने बदला है? खुद श्री बनातवाला ने कहा है कि यह बिल पहले से अच्छा बिल है लेकिन हमारी भावनाये पूरी तरह से व्यक्त नहीं करता है। पहले से अच्छा है यह उन्होंने भी माना है। यह भी किस ने किया है? यह भी जनता पार्टी ने किया है। जनता पार्टी की एक नीति है कि जो भी माइनोरिटी होगी, हमारा कर्तव्य है, हमारा धर्म है कि उसकी हम रक्षा करें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हू कि सरकार चार पांच दिन में इनक्वायरी पूरा करा ले यू पी गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलकर और सेंट्रल एजंसी की सहायता ले कर और इस सदन के चलते उसकी रिपोर्ट यहां रख दे ताकि पता चल सके कि कौन लोग इसके पीछे है ताकि इसकी चर्चा हमेशा के लिए बन्द हो जाए। अगर आप देर करेंगे और फार्मेलटीज में पड़ेंगे तो ठीक नही होगा। सरकार की जो फेल्योर हुई है उसकी मैं निन्दा करता हूं। इन से भी मैं कहता हूं कि आप अपनी आदत बदले और लोगो के पास जाएं और वहां कहें। आर एस एस का हौआ दिखा कर आप देश बरबाद करेंगे और यह एक क्लंक होगा और नैशनल इंटरेस्ट्स के खिलाफ होगा। नैशनल इंटरैस्ट्स की मांग यह है कि इस तरह के इशूज के ऊपर एक नैशनल कंसैंसस होनी चाहिये और पार्टी का सवाल नही होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: We have had enough of debate. Now the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help it. The Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to all the speeches though I missed only a part of the observations of Shri Banatwalla, because I was a little late. I feel that had this discussion been held a little later fuller information about what led to this incident could have been made available. It was said that within a particular time the information should have been made available This incident took place in Uttar Pradesh. It is all very well to say that distance is there. There the Central Government's writ does not run We have to obtain information.

(Interruptions)

If you do not wish to listen to me patiently, I cannot help it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: You have made this statement which is very astounding—the Central Government's writ does not run there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I agree that you should consider that slightly a careless observation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE The Central Government's writ does not run there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Sathe and Mr. Stephen both wish deliberately to misunderstand the observation. Let me explain them. The law and order situation is the business of the State Government. This took place not in the Union Territory here where it could have been the immediate responsibility of the Home Ministry. We have to obtain information from the Uttar Pradesh Government; nevertheless, we tried our best to obtain information from the District Magistrate of the two districts that were involved; and it is only from such information as they were able to give us that the statement was made. That statement does not tally with the various statements which the enterprising Pressmen put out and many speakers had made statements here solely on the basis of whatever the Students o fthe Aligarh Muslim Uni-

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versity who had been in the hospital said in their statements. It is just on that. It is only one side of the story. Unless you hear both sides, the entire side, the entire facts, it is not possible to draw any conclusion.

(*Interruptions*)

The other side means the place where the incident took place. They were not only the people, there are people from the railways, the Station Masters and others. I have received various telegrams. Which give a totally different version from whatever has been said by the various Members here. But I would not read that out because I am not satisfied. That is really as complete, as objective as it should be.

(*Interruptions*)

It is not for you to dictate me what should I tell you?

(*Interruptions*)

Really, it is not necessary; it is not relevant.

(*Interruptions*)

This was mentioned only from the point of view of saying that the debate would have been much better than this. Perhaps it might not have been quite as condemnatory as it has been. Even Mr. Chavan, who is an experienced person, administrator, who had been the Home Minister, without knowing what has actually happened proceeded, first of all, to say that *prima facie* it was a pre-planned matter; and then having said *prima facie* only proceeded then to draw all the inferences as if it was proved that this was a pre-planned thing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It was only on that basis that it was *prima facie*.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am glad that at least he says that it is still a suspended judgment.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is an open question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not an open question. In the same way, mind you, I do not wish to say that this is what has happened. Let me first make it clear so that it should not be misunderstood by my hon. friends. What has happened is really most deplorable. Here were the students who were coming along to attend the rally and they were set upon. How, by whom, what exactly happened, we do not know the full facts. Whatever has happened is unfortunate. All those people who are injured, the majority of them, even when we talked to them, they said that they were attacked by iron rods, by lathis, etc. and for hours. We would have seen injuries of far graver nature than we saw.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Those facts have not to be... (*Interruptions*) I have given you all the facts. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you trying to minimise the nature of injuries?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not trying to minimise. On the contrary, I started by saying what has happened is most deplorable. I said there are many facts which are not clear and they will have to be gone into thoroughly. Then we shall have the full picture before us. Beyond that, I am saying nothing. I am not defending anybody or saying 'A' was guilty or 'B' was guilty. But here again you rush.. (*Interruptions*) There is rushing to the conclusion—this again was clearly an R.S.S. operation, I think Mr Qureshi said very rightly that had it been an R.S.S. operation, he doubted of course, he meant in an ironical way as he said it would have been far more efficient operation.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You agree with it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would only like to say that we should not really

jump to conclusions. This is the only point I wish to make from this side that there is no necessity to jump to this conclusion. This House is perfectly right in saying that there is secular character of our democracy. Our country is too valuable to be jeopardised to be risked. We must see to it that it is not endangered by any thing, even by accident and we must take every step whenever something contrary to that has happened. We must take steps to see that those guilty are punished without any hesitation and steps are taken to see that there is no recurrence of such incidents. I would like to say that it is very important that when such matters happen, particularly when there is a suspicion that it might be, the incident may have a communal overtone, then, I think, it would have been even more desirable not to have such a discussion Allready in Aligarh the situation has become extermely tense and students have burnt a bus after stopping it. But they were very humane. They made the passengers to come down and then set fire to it. So, there was loss of property. But the human beings were not damaged in any way. But the situation is tense. That is the report of the D.S.P which I have received just now. It is important that we are careful in whatever we say in regard to this matter My hon. friend there who spoke almost at the end— Dr. Sayid Mohammad he said something which I must say was most extraordinary and also coming from him. He said, "This is the beginning of a nazi-like operation as has taken place against the jews". I do not think he knows what took place in the Nazi regime. I have quite a lot of experience because I happened to be in that country when this Nazism began to get its foot hold and was stopped. (*Interruptions*).

Then, this is the hon. member who during the emergency operated all the laws.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly I must point out, no hon. member has a right completely to forget, Mr. Sathe, chooses to forget. And Mr. Stephen also. You can stoop so law to consider this.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: With your first hand experience of Nazi behaviour now you want to practice it here? *Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Almost I went on to say that it is an idiotic remark. What did I say? This gentleman here sees in this incident the beginning of a Nazi like operation. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about Jamshedpur? (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You can add Jamshedpur. Is it not a deplorable thing that happened? You know all about it as to how it happened.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And you do not know?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I certainly do not, but I do know..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The tragedy is that you do not know. The Home Minister does not know? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have listened to all of you silently. We have a different kind of Home Minister than you had. I will not go into that. (*Interruptions*). I certainly know all that actually occurred in Jamshedpur in the sense of what took place after trouble began. It is necessary to know who was responsible for it, how it happened and various other things like that. But all these gentlemen go there for a few hours and come back having discovered everything about how, why and when it took place, who was responsible and everything! I consider that this is not the way to do it. That is why I would rather wait until the report of the Comission comes. Mrs. Rangnekar said quite rightly that these Commissions' reports are so delayed that by the time they come, the people have forgotten the whole thing and the matter ceases to b of any importence. Therefore, whenever we set up these commissions, we should certainly see that their reports come quickly. That is why when I said

[Shri H. M. Patel.]

about the enquiry to be set up in regard to the matter which took place on 1st May in this city by all the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens, I said specifically that we will see to it that the report becomes available very speedily. I would like to assure this House that we will certainly go into this matter very thoroughly and fully and find out exactly what happened, and why it happened and the House may rest assured that action will be taken against those who are found guilty.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: What kind of enquiry will it be? Official enquiry?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It will be an official enquiry. Here is a matter in which an official enquiry will be quite sufficent, because what we are out for is to know what exactly took place from the moment the train left Aligarh, how often it stopped—these are all matters which should be known to the railway authorities, to the police and to the villagers, because they do say that the villagers came to their help. There are plenty of evidence from which we will know what exactly took place. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the report be laid on the Table during this session?

SHRI H. M PATEL: I am giving no undertaking at all. After all, how many days are left of this session?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: What is the time limit?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It will be found as quickly as possible.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : यू० पी० गवर्नमेन्ट का बयान बतला दीजिए।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have not received any report from the UP Government yet. What I said was that I have received reports from the DSP, Aligarh. I have received reports from one of the District Magistrates. I am collecting reports in this way. Until I collate all these I am not in a position to say anything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How have they sent the reports to him when the Central Government writ does not run there?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Let me say it again since Mr. Sathe seems to be utterly dumb. When I said that the writ of this Government does not go that far, it means that strictly on the interpretation of the Constitution. According to strict constitutional position, the Government of India is not responsible for law and order in a State. This particular incident took place in the State of Uttar Pradesh This is something which you should realise If you do not wish to realise this, then I have nothing to say.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You had better resign (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H M. PATEL: Mr. Lakkappa does not know what his own Government in his own State did. Just to tell him exactly what a State Government can do, the Karnataka State Government refused to....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why is he making a political speech?

MR. SPEAKER: Every speech is political.

SHRI H M. PATEL: ...let the CBI investigate a matter in the State. I am only emphasising this to say that in these matters, the State Governments have complete authority. And whatever we do, we have to do with their consent.

I have nothing more to say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I never heard such a confession of importance from the Home Minister.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Here is that kind of thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not wish to stoop as low as Mr. Sathe has done. Nevertheless, I think, in view of his remark I am justified in pointing out that for 19 months of the Emergency, he was the most important of all. He shouts today but he never shouted then.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to all the Members who have participated in this very important debate. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Prime Minister is going away It is the Indian Parliament. We are representatives of the people. He should be here.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have heard very patiently the most disappointing speech made by our hon. Home Minister. Sir, I pity this helpless Government. More than 30 hours have passed since the fascist attack on the students was made and the Govment is still trying to find the facts about it.. (*Interruptions*). It is quite apparent that whatever is inconvenient and embarrassing for the Government takes time to reach the ears of the Government. Sir, we are told that every investigation would be made, facts would be collected and that action will be taken; all these barren assurances are given. I am remined of an Urdu verse by Mirza Galib:

हम ने माना कि तुगाफल न करोगे लेकिन
खाक हो जाएंगे हम तुमको खबर होने तक ।।

ہم نے مانا کہ تغافل نہ کروگے لیکن
خاک ہوجایئگے ہم تم کو خبر ہونے تک

A prima facie case has been established beyond any ray of doubt whatsoever that an organised, planned attack was made upon the students proceeding for a known object, namely, to join the protest rally in Delhi. It is very clear that it is only the Muslim University students who received all the injuries. It cannot be a small scuffle between the students on the one hand and some passengers on the other. The students were hundreds in number, and it is the students alone who have received all the injuries. This particular fact shows that they were subjected to an armed, pre-planned, organised attack by a big mob, which carried out that job with meticulous planning.

Sir, we have been given various advices. The Muslim community has been given good pieces of advice. But I would say that the trenchant partisan attitude of such an hon. speaker is unmistakably clear in the particular fact....

MR. SPEAKER: You are referring to me?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No, Sir. I am clearly referring to Professor Samar Guha and his speech. I am thankful that you made me very explicit about this particular thing. When the students are subjected to attack, and when a complaint about that is put forward and the facts are placed before the House, it is strange that we are told that we are communal in nature. A lot is said, and correctly said, about the plight of the minorities in Bangladesh. I patiently waited to hear from the lips of Professor Samar Guha a word about the plight of the minorities here in our own country, but I waited in vain.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What more could I say.. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I want to give a personal explanation.

SHRI G. M BANATWALLA: Sir, I do not yield.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not disturb you. There is no point in it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: He made a personal accusation against me.

MR. SPEAKER: You referred to him in person.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I do not yield. (*Interruptions*).

He has made many remarks about me and my motives, I did not reply and let him have his freedom of expression. I would say that it is from such advisers that the Muslim community has to be rescued. That is a fact that should be known. Unfortunately, we are the victims.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You are disturbing him.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:....and when we place the facts before the House, all sorts of motives are attributed. It is said that we are motivated with political motives and come forward for political advantage. This is adding insult to injury.

I must say that the problem that we are considering is very grave. I had already said, when I moved the motion, that the Aligarh question is not a communal question. The question of the restoration of the minority charcater of the Aligarh Muslim University is not a communal question, I had said. It is not a Hindu-Muslim question. But it is a question of history, an admission of those historical facts. An unfortunate attempt is being made to see that the Aligarh question becomes a communal question and thereby loses the sympathy of a large number of our people from all sections of the population of our country. I must condemn such as attitude.

The question is very serious. The communal position at present prevalent in the country has thrown up some very seriously disturbing features. Firstly, in Aligarh a riot took place and within 30 days another riot of a greater ferocity took place in the same town. Such a thing had never happened before. That shows the laxity or criminal negligence on the part of the administration and the powers that be.

In the second place, these days in communal riots even fire arms are being used. Not only that Bombs manufactured in military factories are being used. When speaking about the Aligarh riots, I had shown here a photograph of such bombs. These are disturbing trends and features that are now emerging from the communal situation of the country and must be seriously dealt with.

The third point that has come up and has been reinforced by the Jamshedpur riots is the contamination of at least the local armed police. The Superintendent of Police in Jamshedpur asked the Bihar Ministry Police (BMP) to fire on the unruly mob but the police refused. The Superintendent of Police, with folded hands, told them: "You are in your uniforms, you belong to no community, you have to maintain law and order". He requested the BMP to fire at the unruly mob that was killing, that was looting that was indulging in arson. All his entreaties fell on deaf ears at that initial stage. The police refused to fire on the unruly mob.

I would not go into details. There are many more features that are now coming up. It is these which require a serious consideration of this House and of the Government. I say this because the hon. Minister of Home Affairs remarked that it would have been better had we not initiated a discussion today on the incident. But our purpose in having this discussion through even a motion that amounts to censure is to draw pointed attention to all these things that are coming up and to see that proper steps are taken in time.

It is absolutely necessary that a thorough probe takes place. It is now said that we have heard one side of the picture here. Do you mean to say that you are waiting to hear the version of those who attacked the Aligarh Muslim University students?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I point out that the hon. Member has taken advan-

tage of my endeavour not to give one-sided picture, a picture which may not be correct? But I would like to read out to him a portion from the Railway authorities' version....

MR. SPEAKER: It will develop into another debate.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: A serious allegation has been levelled. He has a right to reply. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, he should have done it earlier.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has challenged his *bona fides*. He has a right to reply to that. The cat is out of the bag.

रेत का जो महल बना रहे थे वह रेत मका महल गिर गया है।

This is not the picture that they have painted. The picture is different. They are afraid of that. Otherwise, they would have allowed him to speak. The whole country is getting a different version.... (*Interruptions*). They are damaging the image of the whole country. This is a very serious thing There is nothing communal.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You asked him at that time. But he did not do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has made a serious allegation challenging his bona fides. You have got the discretion. You should not misuse your discretion. This is a case in which everybody is interested. It is not a question of rules, it is a question of enlightening the country. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not somthing he got new. He should have done it at that time.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is not good. Kindly allow him. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. He should have used it earlier.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has made a serious allegation against him, against the Janata Party and against the Government. He has a right to reply.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We protest against this weak-kneed rohcy of the Government. Therefore, I commend by motion to the vote of the House and, I hope, it will be approved.... (*Interruptions*).

The fascist attack on Aligarh Muslim University students was an attack on secularism, an attack on democracy and an attack on our Constitution. I, therefore, appeal to this House to adopt my Motion and censure this Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order Please see Rule 358(3):

> "A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member...."

That is what has happened here, the motion was moved by Mr. Banatwalla.

> "....the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, we want you to use your discretion. I have never challenged the authority of the Speaker....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am hearing a point of order.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I concede, Sir, that your permission is necessary. But, for a fuller information to the House, and for a meaningful, purposeful and effective discussion on this matter so as to arrive at a proper decision by the House, I think, per-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

mission should be given. The permission should not be withheld, that will only stultify the whole discussion.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): In addition to what has already been stated by Mr. Kamath, I would like to draw your kind attention to one particular fact. The House is seized of a very serious problem. In the courseo fthe debate.,

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I have started by saying that I would like to add to what has already been stated by Mr. Kamath. The House is already seized of the problem. In the midst of the debate, the Minister seeks your permission, and the House is informed that there is something more which he wants to give out. Without this information which the Home Minister has in his possession and which he wants to give, the debate remains inconclusive. The nation does not know what it is. So, I seek your benign guidance, and I request you to give permission to the Minister and let us hear all the facts which the Home Minister could not give out. Please give permission to the Home Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not know why we should unnecessarily introduce heat in this at this stage. My submission is this. My esteemed friend, Mr. Kamath, has read out to you Rule 358(3). Of course, the entire thing depends on your permission. If, for any reason, you do not give permission, the matter ends there, and we have no right to ask as to why you do not give permission. It is entirely in your discretion. That has to be accepted. But my only submission is this. Sub-rule (3) of Rule 358 is given only for this reason. If a Minister—in this case, the Home Minister—has, at any point of time, after the Mover of the motion has started making reply, any additional information which is of a vital nature which the House must know and understand, then the sub-rule (3) comes in. But if the speaker feels that the Minister concerned taking advantage o fthe sub-rule, tries to meet a political argument on a political basis, then, of course, you can stop it. But, if you as Speaker, feel that the Minister is not taking advantage of giving a political reply to a political point but he is giving an information which the House has a right to know, I submit with great respect, that it will be within your power to use that discretion finally ..

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has already ruled it out

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why I do say this is because apart from this rule, in our rules of procedure, it is clearly laid down that it is the inherent right o fthe House to get at any time vital and additional information from the Government and if that right is denied to us to that extent, we are denied the fundamental right of getting all information and the debate will then be incomplete.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as rule 358(3) is concerned the well settled practice and which was also pointed out by Mr Mavalankar is that if additional information which was not available before during the debate comes to the knowledge of the Minister, then probably he may seek your permission. But here was a case where as Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta himself directly asked....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He posed the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:.....yes, posed the question and asked the Home Minister, 'What has the Railway Ministry to say?'. Sir, having that information, he chose not to give it. The point is: if he has given that information, the mover could have had an opportunity, while giving the reply, to meet that point. Now, the rule says—kindly see this.

"Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

save with the permission of the Speaker."

The point is: will the mover now again have a right to reply so that we may start a debate all over? He will read out something, then the mover wil lhave a right to reply to that, then another thing will come to his notice from the officials' gallery and we will ask your permission to read it out. So what are we going to do? He has had this information. This is not any additional information. We cannot start this process of having a debate again over the whole thing

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूं कि आप आज्ञा दें या नहीं यह आपका डिसक्रीशन है और वह डिसक्रीशन फाइनल है । लेकिन आपका डिसक्रीशन सबजक्टिव नहीं हो सकता है। वह आब्जेक्टिव होना चाहिए। और उसका बेसिस क्या होना चाहिए ? जब हमने कहा कि आप बताइये, तो उन्होंने उस समय बताना ठीक नहीं समझा। उसके बाद जब श्री बननवाला ने ऐसी बातें कहीं, जो हाउस को गुमराह कर सकती हैं और वोटिंग पर असर डाल सकती हैं, तो उस समय मंत्री महोदय ने आपसे प्रार्थना की कि हाउस को ठीक इनफार्म किया जाना चाहिए।

He kept restrained at the first stage. But when he found that it is necessary to keep the House informed, then he decided to share the information or part of the information with the House

May I request you that in the interests of the House and in the interests of the nation to please allow him and not to object to it

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इससे पहले भी इसी तरह का प्रेसिडेंट और अभी आपको दिखाया गया है कि पहले भी इस तरह का प्रेसिडेंट है और पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay Nort-East): Sir, Rule 368 says:

"368. If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table;"

Sir, he has already referred to it. Then Rule 370 says:

Sir, he has already referred to it. or during debate a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, of a summary thereof on the Table."

Here "by any officer of the Government" means Railways. Therefore, Sir, he should be allowed to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, my friend, at the conclusion of the debate was replying when the Home Minister wanted to make a point. It shows clearly that the Home Minister was withholding a very relevant point of a vital point. This would mean contempt of the House because at the time o freplying to the debate the hon. Home Minister was withholding this point. This would amount to introducing a new element in the debate. He is deliberately making an attempt to tarnish the debate. You should not have given permission for such a thing to happen. It amounts to a breach of the privilege of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, there are three aspects I would like to bring to your notice. In the first place, what the Home Minister sought was an intervention during the speech which was questioned. As per records, so far he has not sought the permission to make a speech after the speech was over. There are other people who are coming in saying that he must be allowed, although so far the House Minister has not sought the right to speak. (*Interruptions*) Now, when the speech was on, he wanted to intervene. All other Members did not know it. Secondly, according to rule,

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

you have got the discretion and it cannot be arbitrarily used.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Why do you object to that?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, according to Rule 359, the debate has got to be concluded with the mover's reply. Now, he wanted to out something. This is what happened. Now, he has already expressed his opinion that this document was with him he was refusing to give it. Sir, he has said "I have got these reports with me, but I do not think it is complete enough to be presented to the House." That is what was stated. Unless he says that after the mover of the motion started his reply, if new information has come to him, he cannot have the right to speak because what he now says is that the information that he wanted to present to the House appears to be an incomplete information which at first in his judgement he thought should not be presented to the House. Now, whether this proviso can be invoked for the purpose of presenting it to the House is to be decided. He considered that the information should not be presented because it was an incorrect information. The question is whether you in the exercise of your discretion can now permit the presentation of the incomplete information. In my submission permission may be refused.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): There is a precedent for it.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): All that I would like to say is that so far as this rule is concerned, which is applicable to all motions including adjournment motion, the hon. Speaker has certainly a discretion in the matter and the only question is on what basis should that discretion be exercised. May I say that the purpose of a debate, in the House is to enlighten the nation on certain very vital matters and, therefore, may I put this angle before you? In order to exercise your discretion as to whether the Minister should be given the permission to make a statement even after the mover has had his right to reply, would you consider the matter from this angle? If you are satisfied that the Minister cannot possibly say something which will be useful to the nation, certainly you will be right in exercising you discretion that it will merely be a waste of time of the House and of the nation if the Minister at this stage makes a further statement. But if after keeping everything in view you are satisfied that the Minister might have something very vital which may reflect on the debate and may be useful for the nation, my suggestion is that you may kindly allow it. The main purpose of the rules of procedure is that there should be a fruitful and useful discussion. In these circumstances, I would submit with great respect that you would be pleased to accord this permission.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the various arguments both for and against the hon. Home Minister making a further statement to the House as regards the material in his possession. If the material had been extremely important as it is claimed now, I would have expected the Home Minister to have placed before the House this material during the time of his statement in the House. In this particular case, something more has happened. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta particularly asked the Minister whether he has any information in his possession as regards the Railways' version of the case. The Home Minister did not at that time choose to place the material. That being so, I do not think it would be proper for me to allow the Home Minister to make that statement at this stage.

Mr. Banatwalla are you withdrawing your motion?

SHRI G. M. BANATAWALLA: I am pressing it; the House is going to accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No

MR. SPEAKER: The Noes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Lobbies have been cleared

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: A Member of the Rajya Sabha cannot sit here now.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot vote, that is all.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shanti Bhushan, why are you bothered?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Don't set up a wrong precedent.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, he has a right to be here. But the only thing is that he cannot vote.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to sit here. Now the question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 27

19.15 hrs.

A Y E S

Austin, Dr. Henry
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bheeshma Dev, Shri M.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Kadam, Shri B P.
Karan Singh Dr.
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Laskar, Shri Nihar.
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
Pai, Shri T. A
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi
Rachaiah, Shri B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Rao, Shri G Mallikarjuna
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Bairagi, Shri Jena
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi

Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
Chand Ram, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
Digvijay Narain Singh, Shri
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
Fazlur Rahman, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gattani, Shri R. D.
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Guha, Prof. Samar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Kailash Prakash, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapoor, Shri L. L.
Kar, Shri Sarat.
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Khrime, Shri Rinching Khandu
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishan Kant, Shri
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kureel, Shri R. L.
Liaquat Husain, Shri Syed
Mahala, Shri K. L.
Mahi Lal, Shri
Maiti, Shrimati Abha
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Munda, Shri Karia
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Negi, Shri T. S.
Oraon, Shri Lalu
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
Patel, Shri H. M.
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Raghbir Singh, Shri
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Sai, Shri Larang
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Satapathy, Shri Devendra
Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
9 Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Sikander Bakht, Shri
Singha, Shri Sachindralal
Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tan Singh, Shri
Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh

Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
Yadav, Shri Ramjilal
Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Zulfiquarullah, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to Correction, the *result of the division is:

Ayes : 30

Noes: 105

The motion was negatived. ..

Now we taken up the Half-an-Hour discussion.

Now it has gone. I do not think you will get a chance now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The next item is this.

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is only from 6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, what happened to that now?

MR. SPEAKER: I may have no find a day for that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You must make a commitment to us that it will have to be found. The next item is this.

MR. SPEAKER: The commitments are often made.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, Sir.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It has no priority over 193.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the half-an-hour discussion is listed. Under 193, it is from 6.30 to 7.30. Once that goes, you must again get it into the business list. I cannot now decide. I will think over it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At least, let us introduce it and then you can choose the time.

MR. SPEAKER: I will think over it. I will try to find out some time next week. But I am not sure.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a very important matter.

MR SPEAKER: There are more important matters than this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are. Under rule 360, it could have been put to vote. Let us fix some time on this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Let him move it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, we cannot do that. He cannot move it and adjourn it in that case. I may have to find some other time.

(Interruptions)

The listed business is from 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Now thereafter there is a half-an-hour discussion. Now the question is that I must find some other time for it. He cannot move it. It is a discussion under rule 193; and therefore, he cannot move it and continue on some other day.

So, we take up now the half-an-hour discussion.

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*The following member also recorded his Vote:
Noes: Dr. Bapu Kaldate.

18.46 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ALLEGED CHARGES AGAINST SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

श्री भानु भार शास्त्री (उदयपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वदेशी पोलिटेक्स के बारे में कई बार इस सदन के अन्दर चर्चा चल चुकी है और कई बार इसके बारे में प्रश्न भी यहां आ चुके हैं। मिस्टर लकप्पा का स्वदेशी पोलिटेक्स लिमिटेड के बारे में जो अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन 3030 था, उसके उत्तर में जो इफर्मेशन यहां दी गयी थी वह अपर्याप्त थी। इसी कारण इस पर डिस्कशन करने के लिए यह चर्चा मैं उठा रहा हूं।

मैं एक बात मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब आप इकोनोमिक आफेन्डर्स के लिए विशेष अदालतों की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ताकि देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार के आर्थिक अपराध न हों तो जो लोग मल्टी मिलियनर्स हैं, पैसे वाले हैं, धनाढ्य हैं, वे लोग जब इस प्रकार के आर्थिक अपराध करते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही तत्काल क्यों नहीं की जाती और उनसे पैसा वसूल करने में ढिलें क्यों की जाती है? टाल-मटोल क्यों की जाती है? इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी ने टाल-मटोल करने वाला उत्तर दिया है जो कि उन्हें नहीं देना चाहिए था।

मैं आपके सामने वह प्रश्न पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं जिसका उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है। प्रश्न इस प्रकार है—

Whether it is a fact that Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad, U P are involved in a number of criminal acts and misappropriation and embezzlement of public fund etc Then the Minister replied· Swadeshi Cotton Mill Co. Ltd, under section 408 of the Companies Act, inspection or books of accounts of the company under section 209(a) of the Companies Act was carried out. As a result of this, certain irregularities and mismanagement on the part of the management came to light. The major irregularities as brought out in the inspection book are as follows:

उत्तर में उन्होंने बताया है कि ये इरेग्युलैरिटीज नहीं है बल्कि एम्बैजलमैंट्स हैं।

Non-existence of two imported bailing presses. Grant of interest free advance to certain trusts.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता हूं कि इंटरेस्ट फ्री जो आपने ट्रस्ट को पैसे दिए हैं। क्या आप यह नहीं बता सकते हैं कि किस किस ट्रस्ट को पैसे दिए हैं और कितने कितने दिए हैं? सब चीज आप एवायड करते गए हैं। कितना एमाउंट उस में इनवाल्व्ड है यह भी बताया नहीं है। चूंकी ये मल्टी मिलियनेयर हैं इस वास्ते ही क्या आप ने सब चीज को एवायड नहीं कर दिया है।

Provision of the residential accommodation and perquisites to the Managing Director the Chief Executive of the Company at a high cost in excess of prescribed limit. Purchase of silver vessels by the company for the use of the Managing Director and its family members

चांदी के बर्तन उन्होंने अपने लिए खरीदे। कितने पैसे के खरीदे यह नहीं बताया। लाखों रुपये के थे करोड़ों के थे, कितने के थे नहीं बताया। सभी उत्तर वेग हैं।

Sale of by-products to certain parties at rates lower than the rates charged to others

यह भी एक ग्रेव चार्ज है।

advances made to the handling agents without any provision to that effect in the agreement

कितना उन्होंने एडवांस दिया है इसका भी कोई उत्तर नहीं है।

MR SPEAKER· Please conclude. You can put three or four question. You are making a speech here.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री इनक्वायरी आरम्भ की इन्होंने 7 मार्च 78 को। उस समय इन्होंने कहा कि आथोरिटीज ने इन्क्वायरी की है और 7-8 को समाप्त होने की सम्भावना है। कब समाप्त हुई इसका पता नहीं। समाप्त होने के बाद तो उनको इसकी रिपोर्ट सदन पटवपर रख देनी चाहिए थी और इन्होंनेकहा था कि रखेंगे लेकिन रखी नहीं गई। क्यों नहीं रखी गई है इसको भी बताया जाए।

MR SPEAKER: Please do not make a speech. Put questions only.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री· I am putting question. यह भी आपने नहीं बताया कि इन्होंने टैक्स इवेशन कितना किया है, एमाउंट आपने नहीं बतायाहै। इनकम टैक्स, सेल्स टैक्स, एक्साइज ड्यूटी

आदि के मामलों में कितने की चोरी की है इसका भी उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कितने का घोटाला हुआ है, गबन हुआ है नहीं बताया गया और रिकवरी में क्यों ढिले हो रही है, यह भी नहीं बताया। एक्साइज ड्यूटी के बारे में कहा था कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है। एक साल हो गया है। अब तक तो जानकारी आ गई होगी। क्यों अभी तक वह जानकारी सदन को नहीं दी गई है? लाखों रुपये की उन्होंने टैक्सों की चोरी की है। सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में यह कह दिया है कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है इस वास्ते हम जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं।

सबसे बड़ी चीटिंग कम्पनी ने यह की है कि इनके जो इक्विटी शेयर्ज थे वे बैंक के पास गिरवी थे, प्लेन्ड थे जिनको इन्होंने दूसरों को बेच दिया। क्या गिरवी वस्तु दूसरे को बेची जा सकती है? लाखों रुपया उसके अन्दर रहते हुए भी उसको वे ट्रांसफर नहीं कर पाए। मेरे पास फोटा स्टेट कापीज हैं इक्विटी शेयर्ज की जो उन्होंने सेल आउट की है, गैर कानूनी ढंग से की है। यह जो क्रिमिनल एक्ट था क्यों मंत्री महोदय इस पर लिबरल एटीट्यूड ले रहे हैं और क्यों कुछ करना नहीं चाहते हैं?

ये चार पांच पाइन्ट्स हैं जिन पर मैं चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालें और बताएं कि जो क्रिमिनल एक्ट्स उन्होंने किए हैं, उनके बारे में उनका क्या कहना है?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): These are matters on which he wants information. Firstly, in regard to the trusts to which interest free loans of moneys have been advanced by this Company --Swadeshi Polytex Limited. There were four trusts to which money has been advanced Swadeshi Polytex Limited Senior Officers Benefit Trust, Swadeshi Polytex Limited Junior Assistants and Supervisors Benefit Trust, Swadeshi Polytex Workers Benefit Trust, Swadeshi Polytex Limited Clerical Staff Benefit Trust. The amount which was advanced interest free to these trusts was Rs. 20 lakhs.

I may make it celar that proceedings under section 408 of the Companies Act are pending against Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., for the purpose of appointment of Government directors, so that the result of the inspection report which I am giving to the House now is a *prima facie* assessment. Naturally a final finding will be reached only after a hearing has been given to the company. Only after they have been fully heard, then only a final conclusion will be reached and any action etc. will be taken.

It is true that Rs. 20 lakhs has been advanced free of interest and it is *prima facie* the company's money. The interest to which the company was entitled, the company has not got. It, however, appears from the inspection report that these trusts utilised the money for purchase from the market of the shares of this very company, Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., So that creates a suspicion that those who were managing the Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., were interested in utilising the money of the company itself for the purchase of some shares on which they could have some control through the senior officers, who were trustees of these trusts, because these senior officers were under their control and if those junior officers were the trustees of those trust and if those trusts, from the money of the company purchase shares of this very company, then perhaps the management might have thought that they would be utilising those shares for their own benefit. Anyhow, this is also a matter which would be gone into in those section 408 proceedings, for which some date very shortly has been fixed for the hearing and a final conclusion will be reached.

The second matter on which further information has been asked for is the provision of residence and perquisites and silverware, etc. The information which has emerged from the inspection report in regard to these matters is that a house on a rent of Rs. 5000 had been provided to Shri Sitaram Jaipuria, who was managing director of the company and his son, Shri Ashok Jaipuria, who was a Deputy Chief Executive of the company. This house has been furnished very lavishly and maintained at a heavy cost. The total

Shri Shanti Bhushan]

value of furniture provided to the house came to Rs. 1,35,000 and the maintenance of the accommodation, *viz.* the expenses on electricity, water, telephone etc. costs the company about Rs. 80,000 per year, while maintenance of telephone operators, guards, gardeners drivers, sweepers etc. costs to the company a further sum of Rs. 65,000 per annum, as against the value of the perquisites which were allowed to Shri Sitaram Jaipuria, being a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per annum and the value of perquisites allowed to Shri Ashok Jaipuria being a maximum of Rs. 12,000 per annum. So, as against the maximum of perquisites of Rs. 32,000 per annum between these two persons, this was the amount which was spent by the company on maintenance of residence and other facilities.

So far as the sale of bye-products to other parties is concerned it has emerged again *prima facie* from the inspection report that the company has been selling its bye-products, namely methanol, to certain parties at rates much lower than the rates charged to others. During 1972-73, while methanol was sold to M/s India Plywood Ltd. at rates ranging from Rs. 2700 to 3000 per tonne, the same was sold to M/s Nuchem Plastics Ltd. and M/s Tandon Chemicals Industry at Rs. 1150 per tonne. A similar trend was noticed in the subsequent years. Thus, it appears *prima facie* that special favour was shown to certain parties in the matter of sale of methanol causing pecuniary loss to the company.

Purchase of silverware was another matter. It has emerged from the inspection report that the company purchased silver vessels worth Rs. 1.76 lakhs for the use of the managing director and his family members, which does not appear to be in the interest of the company.

So far as handling agents are concerned, of course, they were product promoters for the sale of polyester fibre and they were appointed on a commission of 1 per cent of the net ex-factory price of the goods prevailing at the time the relevant order was accepted and executed by the company or 30 prise per kg. which ever was less.

The company appointed in all 10 product promoters and paid them Rs. 9,23,653 in 1973-74, Rs. 10,09,008 in 1974-75 and Rs. 12,15,196 in 1975-76. Therefore, this amount which was paid to the product promoters was considerable And from the Inspection Report it appears that the services rendered by these so called product promoters was illusory because the company had got its own marketing division. So, this is a matter which is being gone into.

In regard to handling agents, the position is that the company appointed M/s Pratap Commercial Company Pvt. Ltd. as handling agent for raw materials purchased from India Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and paid handling commission of Rs. 98,690 during 1974-75 and 1975-76. The company also paid an advance of Rs 5 lakhs to the above handling agent without any provision in the agreement reuiring such payment. Payment of advance to the handling agent was *prima facie* unwarranted. So, this is a matter which is being gone into.

In so far as evasion of excise duty is concerned, the inspection report also referred to certain raids by the Central Excise and Income Tax authorities in connection with apprehended evasion of taxes. The inspection report mentioned that the company sold 10,000 kgs of uncut crimped waste in June 1976 to M/s Allied Trading Corporation, Calcutta who in turn sold the same to

M/s Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd., Calcutta. The material was to be used by Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd. for the manufacture of yarn after admixture with other fibre. In August, 1976, the Central Excise Authorities Calcutta is reported to have seized the same material from M/s Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd. and analysis of the . ....by the Chemical Engineer, Customs House, Calcutta revealed that the so called waste was in the form of continuous fibre and not waste. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Ghaziabad issued show cause notice to the comapny on 20-1-77 for evasion of central excise The inspection report had not given any findings as to the correctness or otherwise of the allegation on the ground that according to the company it was not known that the goods supplied by Allied Trading Corporation to M/s. Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd. were the same goods as had been produced by the company This item was not included in the show cause notice under Section 408 in the absence of specific findings by the Inspector and also because a show cause notice to the company by the Central Excise Collector, Kanpur was already issued on 3-7-78.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : शो काज नोटिस में एक्साइज ड्यूटी कितनी बताई गई है ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is not known. It has to be calculated. It will be done by the Excise Department which comes under the Finance Ministry. They are going into the matter. Unless the matter is finalised, I cannot say anything. But 10,000 kgs. is the quantity.

Similarly, in regard to tax evasion, the position is that the inspection report mentioned that on 24-12-75 and 26-6-76 the Income Tax Department carried out search and seizure and thereafter on 15-12-77 ordered a special audit of the company's account under Section 142 (2A) of the Income Tax Act for the assessment years 1974-75 to 1976-77 by a Chartered Accountant. The inspection report further mentioned that the Chartered Accountant declined to conduct the special audit as there were several allegations filed against the company and the matter was sub judice.

This is the position in regard to these matters. But under Section 408 a personal hearing has already been fixed in May and, therefore, a final position will be taken after having the full hearing and giving an opportunity to the company to have its say

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इकानोमिक टाइम्स, में प्रकाशित एक समाचार इस प्रकार है

'Good show by mini grants record returns by many. Swadeshi Polytex, Tata Finlay, Ind. Organic Excel.'

इसके सदर्भ में मै देखता हू कि यह दो भाईयो का झगड़ा मात्र है। सरकारी ब्योरो की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार स्वदेशी पालिटेक्स 40 करोड़ रुपये का धधा करने वाला उद्योग है, जिसमें 750 वर्कर्ज काम करते है। तो इस सन्दर्भ मे देखते है कि न मजदूरो का बकाया है और न प्राविडेट फड का बकाया है, हमको कुछ वर्करो ने बताया है कि कोई इसमे मिसमनेजमेंट नही है। यह दो भाईयो की लड़ाई के कारण इसको घसीटा जा रहा है। जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स जितने है क्या वे कम्पनी के अपने आदमी है या बाहर के आदमी है और क्या यह कारखाना प्राफिट में रन कर रहा है या मजदूरो का कोई बकाया है ? प्राविडेट फड या उनकी वेजेज का पैसा क्या बकाया है या बिलकुल क्लीयर होता जा रहा है ? अगर ऐसा है तो इसको अननेसेमरिली मिसमनेज्ड कह करके तग करना और इसको भी सीज कर लेना और फिर जिस तरह से स्वदेशी काटन मिल बन्द हो गई और घाटे में चल रही है उसी तरह इसको भी कर देना, क्या यह उचित होगा ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया कि इस कम्पनी , स्वदेशी पालिटेक लिमिटेड को घाटा हो रहा है या फायदा हो रहा है तो इस कम्पनी के बारे मे ऐसी कोई शिकायत नही है कि इसमे घाटा हो रहा है, इसको तो फायदा ही हो रहा है। इसमें डायरेक्टार है मनेजिग डाइरेक्टर हैं जो काम कर रहे है। लेकिन जो उन्होंने बात उठाई भाईयो के झगड़े की तो भाईयो के झगड़े से 408 की जो प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं इन का कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर किसी कम्पनी

[श्री शांति भूषण]

में फायदा भी हो रहा है लेकिन फिर भी उसका मैनेजमेंट अगर गलत काम करे और इस तरह का काम करे कि जो कम्पनी के हित मे नही है तब भी उसमे देखना होता है कि इसमें किसी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है या नही ? सिर्फ यही नही है कि कोई नुकसान ही हो रहा हो तभी यह किया जाय । क्योंकि फायदा और ज्यादा होना चाहिए अगर उसका रुपया कोई इधर उधर न किया जाय, कोई बेइमानी न की जाय कोई भी गडबडन की जाय जिससे कि कम्पनी के शेयर होल्डरों को नुकसान हो तब तो दूसरी बात है । लेकिन अगर फायदा भी हो रहा है फिर भी कोई ऐसा काम मैनेजमेंट करता है तो सरकार को उसमे कुछ कार्यवाही करनी होगी । इसीलिए 408 की प्रौसीडिंग चल रही है ।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री मैं ने जो यह प्रश्न पूछा है इसका उत्तर नही आया ।

श्री शान्ति भूषण उस के बारे मे अभी मुझको जानकारी नही है । मै उसके बारे में जानकारी करने की कोशिश करूगा ।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) समय की कमी की वजह से मै केवल एक ही बात कानून मत्री से जानना चाहता हू । कम्पनी ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 408 और 209 के मुताबिक प्राइमाफेसी 9 चार्ज लगाए गए हैं और ये 9 चार्ज देखने में काफी गभीर लग रहे है । इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार समझती है कि इस कम्पनी का ब्लैक लिस्ट कर दिया जाय ? यदि आप समझते है कि इस में कोई कानूनी अडचन है क्योकि आप ने 9 चार्ज लगाए हैं, इन से गभीर चार्ज कम्पनीज ऐक्ट में और कोई हो नही सकते है, लेकिन अगर आप समझते है कि यह ब्लैक लिस्ट नही किया जा सकता है तो क्या आप सदन को आश्वस्त करेंगे, जैसा कि अभी आप ने कहा कि मई महीने में इसका फैसला होने वाला है तो जिस तरह से बिरला कम्पनी का फैसला 30 वर्ष मे नही हुआ उसी तरह इसका भी हाल न हो उस के लिए क्या आप सदन को आश्वस्त करेंगे कि 6 महीने के ही अदर इस मामले को सरकार चाहे जिस प्रकार से तय कर देगी ?

श्री शांति भूषण माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया कि ये गभीर चार्जेज हैं और इस में ब्लैक लिस्ट वाली बात का उन्होंने उठाया तो कम्पनीज ऐक्ट मे और कम्पनी अफेयर्स में कोई ब्लैक लिस्ट करने का सवाल नही आता है । अगर एक फैक्ट्री बनी हुई है जिस मे अच्छी मशीने हैं, अच्छा उत्पादन हो सकता है, अच्छा फायदा हो सकता है लेकिन अगर उस के मैनेजमेंट ने मनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने कुछ गलत काम किया है तो उसका उपाय यह होगा कि 408 के अदर उस मे सरकार की तरफ से ऐसे डायरेक्टर बना दिए जाय जिस मे वह गलत काम बन्द हो । तो उस दिशा में यह कार्यवाही 408 की हो रही है । उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया जायगा यह तो इस पर मुनहसर होगा कि ही आरिंग होने के बाद क्या नतीजा निकलता है, क्या फैसला होता है ये चार्जेज नही पाये जाते हैं, इसमें कोई दोष पाया जाता है, इस के ऊपर नतीजा निर्भर करेगा ।

उन्होंने यह कहा है कि मई की तारीख लगायी है तो क्या कोई ऐसा आश्वासन दिया जा सकता है कि मई में ही यह फैसला हो जायगा, तो मैं समझता हू कि आशा तो यही करनी चाहिए कि जब मई की तारीख लगाई गई है तो मई मे ही फैसला हो जायगा । कम से कम पूरी कोशिश इस बात की की जायगी कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस में फाइनल कार्यवाही हो जाय ।

20.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till half past Ten of the Clock on Monday, May 14, 1979/Vaisakha 24, 1901 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job. I —1082 LS—27-7-79—880